



Evaluation of the European Union's regional co-operation with Asia

Final Report
Volume 3
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*Evaluation carried out on behalf of
the European Commission*



Consortium composed by
DRN, ECDPM, Ecorys, Particip
Leader of the Consortium: DRN
mail@drn-network.com

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*The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' points of view
which are not necessarily shared by the European Commission
or by the authorities of the concerned countries.*

This report has been prepared by



Merzhauser Str. 183
79100 Freiburg, Germany
Phone: +49 761 790 740
Fax: +49 761 790 7490
E-mail: info@particip.de
Web: www.particip.de

The evaluation team consisted of Jörn Dosch (Team Leader), Landis MacKellar, Jan Douwe Meindertsma, Steven Ney (senior evaluation experts), Chhaya Jha and Jatswan Singh (senior thematic experts).

The team has been supported by: Georg Ladj (QA director), Christopher Dent (expert on Asia political economy), Virorth Doung, Natthanan Kunnamas, Vu Ngoc Uyen, Win Win Kyi (country specific experts), Julia Schwarz and Sarah Seus (project manager), Daniel Claus and Meike Pollakowski (supporting expert).

The author accepts sole responsibility for this report, drawn up on behalf of the Commission of the European Union. The report does not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission.

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Evaluation of the European Union's regional co-operation with Asia Final Report

The report consists of 3 volumes:

Volume I: Main report

Volume II: Detailed information matrix

Volume III: Annexes

VOLUME I: MAIN REPORT

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2. Overall methodological approach
3. Background and context of regional-level EU support to Asia
4. Answers to the Evaluation Questions
5. Conclusions
6. Recommendations

VOLUME II: DETAILED INFORMATION MATRIX

1. EQ1 on strengthening inter-regional dialogue & partnership
2. EQ2 on regional added value to economic integration
3. EQ3 on added value to regional integration in non-economic fields
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7. EQ7 on regional strategy
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2. Annex 2: Methodological approach during desk and field phase
3. Annex 3: Background and context of the evaluation
4. Annex 4: Inventory
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Quality and Impact - Evaluation

**Evaluation of the European Union's
co-operation**

**with
Asia**

Regional Level Evaluation

TERMS OF REFERENCE

October 2012

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1. MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes and activities is a priority¹ of the European Commission (further referred to as 'Commission'), including legislation and non-spending activities². Evaluation is key to account for the management of the allocated funds, for informing the decision making and for promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation.

Of great importance is the focus on the **outcomes** and **impact** of European Union (EU) actions in the context of its evolving cooperation policy and an increasing emphasis on **result-oriented approaches**³.

The main objectives of the evaluation are:

- to provide the relevant external co-operation services of the European Union and the wider public with an **overall independent assessment** of the European Union's past and current cooperation relations with **Asia**;
- to identify key lessons and recommendations in order to improve the current and future European Union's strategies, programmes and actions.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Regional context

Asia, characterised by **massive political, cultural and religious diversity**, covers 19 countries⁴: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar/Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

The region accounts for more than half of the world's population, including three of the five largest countries in the world in population terms (China, India and Indonesia), a quarter of the economic wealth created every year and is home to four of the ten largest economies in the world (Japan, China, India and Korea). At the same time, it includes some of the smallest countries in the world in population terms (Brunei, Bhutan, and the Maldives).

Asia is characterised by **differences in forms of governance** (from monarchies to communist regimes), but during the last years there has been a trend towards political democratisation

¹ EU Financial Regulation (art 27); Regulation (EC) No 1889/2006, Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006; Council Regulation (EC) No 215/2008

² SEC (2007)213 "Responding to Strategic Needs: Reinforcing the use of evaluation"

³ COM (2011) 637 final "Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change"

⁴ DCI Regulation, Title II, Article 7 - Asia

with some exceptions. However, the region remains unstable with serious security challenges and fragile situations in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Asia's **economic growth** in the past decades has been **remarkable**, many Asian countries achieving growth rates of 5% on average in the last 20 years.⁵ Public and private investment continuously rises in some countries, at 48 % of GDP China being the leading investor, followed by Mongolia (41%), Vietnam (39%) and Indonesia (32%)⁶.

In terms of trade, Asia has become Europe's main trading partner, accounting for a third of Europe's total trade flows. It offers rapidly expanding market opportunities for EU enterprises and most Asian countries are now members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Although Asia region shows economic vitality and global integration, it remains home to the **largest population in the world living in absolute poverty** (it shelters two thirds of the world's poor) and many countries are behind in reaching the MDGs targets on poverty reduction. The numbers of people living in extreme poverty remain significantly high in Afghanistan, Nepal and Bangladesh. Even India and Philippines are lagging behind despite their rapid economic growth in recent years and their middle-income countries status.

Asia's **diverse environment** (with the world's highest mountains and the most populated lowlands, with deserts, rain forest and paddy fields) is under growing pressure as a result of population growth, economic development, climate change, inadequate environmental investments and legislation and poorly enforced environmental protection measures. The most severe environmental challenges include deforestation and desertification, biodiversity loss, air and water pollution, waste management, rising sea levels (especially in Bangladesh and Maldives), soil erosion and deteriorating ocean environments. Asia has been confronted with an increased number and scale of natural disasters that affected the countries in terms of dislocation, loss of lives, property damage. Although some Asian countries began to take environmental sustainability very seriously through better policies, adequate monitoring and enforcement of compliance much is still to be done, especially in what regards technical capacity and sufficient resources.

In terms of Human Development⁷, four countries are judged to have low human development (Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Afghanistan), 12 countries medium human development (Sri Lanka, China, Thailand, Maldives, Mongolia, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, India, Cambodia, Bhutan, Laos), and only one country high human development (Malaysia).

In the area of **regional integration**, there has been a gradual move towards closer cooperation and economic integration over the past few decades. In 1967 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was formed by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Gradually the association expanded and today it comprises ten members: the 5 founding states and Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Burma/Myanmar and Cambodia. With a

⁵ Regional programming for Asia, Strategy Document 2007-2013

⁶ Regional Highlights World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2012

⁷ Based on the UN Development Index for 2011

population of some 503 million people, they make up one of the largest regional markets in the world. Over the last few years **ASEAN** has stepped up its integration efforts and at the end of 2008 the ASEAN Charter was adopted thus putting the basis for the creation of the three communities: economic, political/security, socio-cultural, and the establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015.

In 1985 the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (**SAARC**), an economic and political regional organisation of countries in South Asia was set up with the aim to accelerate the process of economic and social development in its member states through increased intra-regional cooperation. It has eight member countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri-Lanka and eight observer status countries⁸, among which the European Union since 2006.

The dialogue with Asia is therefore complex and involves the above mentioned sub-regional partners, ASEAN and SAARC as well as policy fora such as Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) and ASEAN Regional Forum (**ARF**).

ASEM has provided the forum for dialogue between Europe and Asia since 1996 addressing political, economic and cultural issues. It is informal and multi-sectoral and thus able to address global issues and challenges. In the framework of the Regional Strategy for 2007-2013, three actions are proposed:

- *ASEM Dialogue Facility* - a Commission instrument created in 2007 to support the ASEM dialogue on a number of issues: economic and financial matters, employment and social policy, environment, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, development cooperation, information technology and maritime affairs
- *Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) Programme* – Established in 1998, the Singapore-based Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), funded by ASEM partners, promotes understanding and collaboration between the peoples of Asia and Europe through cultural, intellectual and people-to-people exchanges. ASEF's outreach to civil society and the wider public complements the official ASEM dialogues.
- Phase 3 of the Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN)⁹

ARF had its first meeting in July 1994 and it has as main objectives¹⁰:

⁸ China, the European Union, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Mauritius, Burma/Myanmar and the United States of America

⁹ This is the first large-scale research and education internet-based network connecting regional researchers in Asia with their counterparts in Europe

¹⁰ As outlined in the first ARF Chairman's Statement (1994)

- to foster constructive dialogue and consultation on peace and security issues of common interest and concern;
- to make significant contributions to efforts towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region

Despite remarkable economic growth, as already discussed, Asian countries are still faced with big threats and challenges among which the most important remain the following: terrorism; revived drug production; risk of nuclear proliferation; natural disasters; weak civil societies; human rights abuses; counterfeit goods.

2.2 Overview of European Union's development cooperation with Asia region

2.2.1. Legal framework for intervention in Asia

Until 2006 the legal basis for the Commission's development assistance to Asia was *Council's Regulation no.443/92* (also called ALA Regulation). It stressed the need for regional cooperation, stating that "regional cooperation shall be considered a priority area for financial and technical assistance and an important sector for economic cooperation".¹¹

Starting with the programming cycle 2007-2013, the new legal basis for cooperation in Asia is the *Regulation of the European Parliament and Council establishing an instrument for Development Cooperation (DCI)*. In its article 7 – "Asia", the beneficiary countries are enumerated. A global allocation of €5.187 billion has been dedicated by the Community to Asia for the 2007-2013 period, broken down as follows:

- 81% -development assistance for individual countries
- 16% - regional assistance
- 3% - reserve

Under DCI, an indicative allocation of **€721 million has been earmarked for the Asian regional programme**, divided as follows:

- Multi-Annual Indicative Programme I, 2007-2010: €400 million
- Multi-Annual Indicative Programme II, 2011-2013: €321 million

¹¹ An Evaluation of Regulation 443/92 was finalized in 2002, covering the period 1993-2000

2.2.2. Policy framework for intervention in Asia

The first overall framework for EU relations with Asian countries was set in 1994 in the **Communication of the European Commission** "Towards a new Asia Strategy".¹² Since 1996, the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) has been the official platform for dialogue and cooperation between Asia and Europe

In 2001, a new **Communication from the Commission**, "Europe and Asia: A strategic Framework for Enhanced Partnerships" updates the previous strategy by taking account of key developments. It has as core objective "strengthening the EU's political and economic presence across the region and raising this to a level commensurate with the growing global weight of an enlarged EU"¹³. The Communication emphasises that Asia is a crucial economic and political partner for Europe and it identifies the main objectives:

- Contribute to peace and security in the region and globally
- Strengthen mutual trade and investment flows with the region
- Promote the development of the less prosperous countries of the region, addressing the root causes of poverty
- Contribute to the protection of human rights and to the spreading of democracy, good governance and the rule of law
- Build global partnerships and alliances with Asian countries in appropriate international fora (environmental and security issues)
- Help strengthen the awareness of Europe in Asia (and vice versa)

During the **1999-2004 financial perspective**, numerous Asia-wide regional programmes were launched, such as: Asia Invest, Asia Urbs, Asia Pro Eco, Asia IT&C and Asia-Link.

The **first Regional Programming Document for Asia** was prepared in 2004, covering the period **2005-2006**.¹⁴ It included:

1. 3 All-Asia programmes on:
 - Trade and investment
 - Higher education
 - Environment
2. 2 sub-regional programmes (SAARC and ASEAN)
3. A small budget for reserve

The document was intended to provide a single strategic framework for all multi-country programmes in Asia supported by the ALA budget line (19.10).

¹² COM (94) 314, 13.07.1999

¹³ COM (2001) 469 final, 4.9.2001, pp 3

¹⁴ Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme for Multi-Country Programmes in Asia 2005-2006

The development policy context for the Asian strategy that followed (2007-2013) is the **EU Development Policy Statement** ("the European Consensus") which provides the global vision that guides the development cooperation action of both the EU Member States and the EU. It defines the framework of common principles within which the EU and its Member States will each implement their development policies in a spirit of complementarity. The overarching objective of the EU development cooperation is the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development and the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The **Regional Strategy for Asia 2007-2013** and the Multiannual Indicative Plan (MIP) covering the period 2007-2010 were adopted by the European Commission on 24th July 2007. The Regional strategy is driven by the principles of complementarity and concentration. It is complementary to the individual 18 individual country strategies for Asia, therefore the analysis at the country level and the resulting programmes have to be kept in mind when assessing the Regional Strategy.

For 2007-2013, **3 strategic priorities** have been set for EU regional cooperation in Asia:

1. **Support to regional integration** through ASEM, ASEAN, ARF and SAARC
2. **Policy and know-how based cooperation**
 - a. environment, energy and climate change;
 - b. higher education and support to research institutes;
 - c. cross-border cooperation in animal and human health
3. **Support to uprooted people**, aimed at rehabilitating persons and populations displaced by crises - a regional approach is welcome and justified because in many cases, crises involve several countries: Burmese crisis – Burma/Nyanmar, Thailand and Bangladesh; the Afghan crisis – Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran¹⁵

In 2011 the **Commission Communication**, "Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: An Agenda for Change" sets out important new directions on how to better address current challenges and deliver greater impact. Relations between the EU and partner countries are based on and will promote shared values of human rights, democracy and the rule of law as well as the principles of ownership and of mutual accountability.¹⁶

Other relevant financing available to Asia region during the period 2007-2012 includes:

1) *The thematic programmes of the DCI:*

- ✓ Investing in People
- ✓ Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy

¹⁵ Previously a specific programme existed for Uprooted People in Asia and Latin America (AUP)

¹⁶ Council Conclusions "Increasing the Impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change", 3166th Foreign Affairs Council meeting, Brussels, 14 May 2012, (5)

- ✓ Food security
- ✓ Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in development
- ✓ Migration and Asylum

3) *Other EU Instruments:*

- ✓ Instrument for the Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights
- ✓ Instrument for Stability
- ✓ Preparatory actions for China, India and Asian Middle-Income Countries
- ✓ EU Food facility

3. SCOPE

3.1. Temporal and legal scope

The scope of the evaluation covers the European Union's co-operation strategies and their implementation in Asia during the period 2007-2012 (i.e. RSP 2007-2013). The complete cooperation framework should be taken into consideration encompassing the agreements and other official commitments between the European Union and Asia. Changes in the European Union institutional set-up with the creation the European External Action Service (EEAS) should be taken into account.

The Contractor must assess:

- the relevance¹⁷ and coherence¹⁸ of the European Union's co-operation strategies (all instruments included) for the period 2007-2012;
- the consistency between programming and implementation for the same period;
- the implementation of the European Union's co-operation, focusing on impact, sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency for the period under analysis - and on intended effects for the next programming cycle, 2014-2020;
- the value added¹⁹ of the European Union's interventions (at both strategic and implementation level);
- the 3Cs: coordination and complementarity of the European Union's interventions with other donors' interventions (focusing on EU Member States); and coherence²⁰ between the European Union's interventions in the field of development cooperation and other European Union policies that are likely to affect the region.

¹⁷ For the definition of relevance see Annex 5

¹⁸ This definition of coherence corresponds to the evaluation criterion (see Annex 5)

¹⁹ See Annex 5

²⁰ This definition of coherence refers to its definition under the 3Cs (see Annex 5)

3.2. Thematic scope

The Contractor must assess the following key areas of co-operation:

- **Regional integration**, including trade and investment - the Consultant should not deal with the points already covered by the evaluation of the Commission's Support to ASEAN (2009), but should use them in order to carry out further analyses. Special attention should be dedicated to the complex dialogue between the European Union and the sub-regional partners from Asia.
- **Environment, climate change and energy**
- **Education**
- **Health**
- **Support to uprooted people** - the focus should be mainly on: protection of human rights, ensuring the link between relief, rehabilitation and development in crises involving uprooted people (LRRD), peace-building and reconciliation, protection of uprooted people, addressing the needs of demobilized former combatants and child soldiers

During the inception phase, the Reference Group may decide to concentrate on a more limited number of areas.

Based on the evolving EU cooperation framework, political and policy dialogue should also be taken into consideration.

The contractor should also consider whether the following key cross-cutting issues: the promotion of human rights and democracy, gender equality, good governance, the rights of the child and indigenous peoples' rights, were actually taken into account in the programming documents and the extent to which they have been reflected in the implementation modalities.

Donor coordination should be thoroughly analysed, particularly regarding interventions in the FLEGT²¹ framework as well as cooperation between the EU and international organisations, such as UNEP, FAO, WHO and UNHCR.

The interventions funded by ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Office) and/or EIB (European Investment Bank) are not part of the evaluation scope. However, coherence and complementarity between these interventions and the strategies evaluated must be examined.

The results of completed evaluations (mid, final or ex-post) covering European Union interventions are important material upon which the Contractor is expected to build²², especially the Evaluation of the Commission's Support to ASEAN (2009).

²¹ Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Programme

4. **METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH**

The overall methodological guidance to be used is available on the web page of the DG DEVCO Evaluation Unit under the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/introduction/introduction_en.htm

The basic approach to the assignment consists of three *main phases*, which encompass several methodological stages. *Deliverables* in the form of reports²³ and slide presentations should be submitted at the end of the corresponding stages.

The table below summarises this approach:

<i>Phases of the evaluation:</i>	<i>Methodological Stages:</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>
1. <u>Desk Phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception: Structuring of the evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Slide Presentation</i> ➤ <i>Inception Report</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Collection • Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Desk Report</i>
2. <u>Field Phase</u> (Missions in the region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection • Verification of the hypotheses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Slide Presentation</i>
3. <u>Synthesis phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis • Judgements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Draft Final Report</i> ➤ <i>Slide Presentation + minutes of the seminar</i> ➤ <i>Final Report</i>

All reports will be written in English. The Executive summary, which should not exceed 5 pages (3.000 words), will be translated in French. The reports must be written in Arial or

²² Inter alia the contractor should build on the following country level evaluations regarding the Commission's Cooperation with: Bangladesh (2003), China (2007), India (2007), Laos (2009), Malaysia (2009), Maldives (2010), Thailand (2009) and Vietnam (2009).

²³ For each Report a draft version is to be submitted. For all reports, the contractor may either accept or reject through a *response sheet* the comments provided by the Evaluation manager. In case of rejection the contractor must justify (in writing) the reasons for rejection. When a comment is accepted, a reference to the text in the report (where the relevant change has been made) has to be included in the response sheet.

Times New Roman minimum 11 and 12 respectively, single spacing. The Inception and Desk Reports will be delivered only electronically. The Draft Final Report and the Final Report will also be delivered in hard copies (see Annex 2). The electronic versions of reports need to be delivered in both editable and non-editable format.

4.1. The Desk Phase

The Desk phase comprises two components: the Inception stage covering a presentation and the delivery of the Inception Report and a second stage which ends with the delivery of the Desk Report.

4.1.1 Presentation of the Intervention Logic & Evaluation Questions (Inception meeting)

The contractor shall prepare a *slide presentation* which includes logical diagram(s), the evaluation questions and when possible judgement criteria.

The main work consists in:

- Identifying and prioritizing the co-operation objectives as observed in relevant documents regarding the European Union's co-operation with Asia and translate these specific objectives into intended results.
- Reconstructing the intervention logic of the EU in the framework of its co-operation with Asia. The reconstructed logic of the EU intervention will be shaped into one or more logical diagrams (objective/impact diagrams).
- Defining the Evaluation Questions. The logical diagram(s) will help to identify the main evaluation questions which are presented with explanatory comments.

The evaluation questions should be limited to a maximum of ten, covering the seven evaluation criteria: *relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability* (5 DAC criteria), plus *coherence* and the *European Union's value added*. Besides evaluation criteria, the evaluation questions will also address: cross-cutting issues and the 3Cs. More information on the main principles for drafting evaluation questions, on the evaluation criteria and on key issues can be found in Annexes 5 and 6.

An Inception meeting will be held with the Reference Group in Brussels to discuss the *slide presentation* and to validate:

- the intervention logic according to official documents (and using logical diagrams);
- the evaluation questions and (when possible, judgement criteria).

4.1.2 The Inception Report

Taking into account the outcome of the Inception meeting, the contractor must deliver an **Inception Report** which should contain the following elements:

- the regional background/context (political, economic, social, etc.) and the cooperation context between the European Union and Asia;
- a concise description of the European Union's development co-operation rationale with Asia;
- the intervention logic (both faithful and logically reconstructed) of the European Union's cooperation with the region;
- the validated evaluation questions (upon validation by the Evaluation unit, the evaluation questions become contractually binding); a limited number of appropriate judgment criteria per evaluation question²⁴ and a limited number of quantitative and/or qualitative indicators related to each judgment criterion;
- an inventory of spending and non-spending activities carried out by the EU during the period, to be finalised in the Desk Report;
- a proposal outlining suitable methods to collect and analyse data and information, indicating, where necessary, any limitations;
- a detailed work plan for the next phases.

If necessary, the report will also suggest modifications to contractual provisions inter alia for the following points:

- the final composition of the evaluation team; and
- the final work plan and schedule.

4.1.3 The Desk Report

Upon approval of the Inception Report the contractor will proceed to the last stage of the desk phase, by delivering a **Desk Report** which should include at least the following elements:

- the agreed evaluation questions with judgement criteria and their corresponding quantitative and qualitative indicators;

²⁴ All judgement criteria used should contribute to providing the answer to the respective evaluation question

- first analysis and first elements of an answer to each evaluation question (when available) and the assumptions to be tested in the field phase;
- progress in the gathering of data. The complementary data required for analysis and a specific strategy for data collection during the field mission must be identified;
- a comprehensive list of EU activities carried out during the period under analysis and a complete list of activities examined during the desk phase, bearing in mind that these activities must be representative²⁵;
- methodological design, including the evaluation tools to be applied in the field phase and appropriate methods to analyse the information, indicating any limitations;
- a work plan for the field phase: a list with brief descriptions of activities for in-depth analysis in the field. The evaluators must explain their representativeness and the value added of the planned visits.

The Framework contractor will submit and discuss the Desk Report with the Reference group in a meeting in Brussels. The Report will be finalised on the basis of the comments received.

The field mission cannot start without the authorisation of the Evaluation Manager.

4.2. Field Phase (regional missions)

The fieldwork shall be undertaken on the basis set out in the Desk Report. For this evaluation 4 field missions are foreseen. The work plan and schedule of the missions will be agreed in advance (in principle at least three weeks before the mission starts). If in the course of the fieldwork it appears necessary to substantially deviate from the agreed approach and/or schedule, the contractor must ask the approval of the Evaluation manager before any changes can be applied. At the conclusion of the field mission the contractor will present the preliminary findings of the evaluation to:

- (1) the Delegation(s), during a de-briefing meeting; and
- (2) the Reference Group in Brussels in *a slide presentation*

²⁵ The representativeness must address the different dimensions (percentage of funds, sample size and choice – diversity, illustration of the chosen interventions) in order to allow a robust evaluation.

4.3. Synthesis phase

4.3.1. The Draft Final Report

The contractor will submit the **Draft Final Report** in conformity with the structure set out in Annex 2. Comments received during de-briefing meetings with the Delegation and the Reference group must be taken into consideration.

The **Draft Final Report** will be discussed with the Reference group in Brussels.

Following the meeting with the Reference group, the contractor will make appropriate amendments to the Draft Final Report based on the comments sent by the Evaluation Manager.

4.3.2. The seminar

The approved Draft Final Report will be presented at a seminar in **Brussels** using *a slide presentation*. The purpose of the seminar is to present the results, the conclusions and the preliminary recommendations of the evaluation to all the main stakeholders (EU Member States, partner countries' representatives, civil society organisations and other donors, etc.). The slide presentation is considered as a product of the evaluation.

For the **seminar**, **50** hard copies of the report (see Annex 2) have to be produced and delivered to the premises of the seminar in Brussels (the exact number of reports and delivery date will be specified by the Evaluation Manager). For the purpose of the offer, 50 copies will be quoted but only the number requested will be eligible for payment. The electronic version of the report (inclusive the annexes) will be provided to the Evaluation Manager.

The contractor shall submit **minutes** of the seminar; these minutes as well as the updated slide presentation will be included as an annex of the Final Report. The seminar logistic aspects (room rental, catering etc.) may be contracted later, as part or not of the Specific contract for the present evaluation.

4.3.3. The Final Report

The contractor will prepare the **Final Report** by taking into account the comments expressed at the seminar. The *slide presentation* will be updated in accordance with the Final Report and annexed to it.

The Final Report must be approved by the Evaluation manager before it is printed.

50 copies of the **Final Main Report** (without annexes) as well as 10 copies of annexes must be sent to the Evaluation Unit. An electronic support (CD-Rom) should be added to each printed Final Main Report (PDF format).

The evaluators must provide all relevant data gathered during the evaluation in the most appropriate format (electronic or paper). The Evaluation Unit must also receive the executive summary, in both editable and non-editable electronic version in English.

The Evaluation Unit will make a formal judgement on the quality of the evaluation in the "Quality Assessment Grid" (see Annex3) to be sent to the contractor before publication.

4.3.4 The Quality Control Note

The contractor shall submit a Quality Control Note explaining how quality control was addressed during the evaluation and how the Consortium has built on lessons learned from previous evaluations (maximum 5 pages).

5. **RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE EVALUATION**

The Evaluation Unit is responsible for the management and the supervision of the evaluation. The progress of the evaluation will be closely followed by a Reference Group consisting of members of all concerned services in the Commission and EEAS, under the Evaluation Unit's chairmanship.

The main functions of the Reference Group will be to:

- discuss the draft reports produced by the evaluation team;
- ensure that the evaluation team has access to and consults all information sources and documentation on the activities undertaken;
- discuss and comment on the quality of the work done by the evaluation team;
- provide feedback on the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation.

6. **THE EVALUATION TEAM**

The evaluation team as such is expected to possess expertise in:

- **evaluation methods and techniques in general** and, if possible, in evaluation in the field of external relations and development cooperation. It is highly recommended that at least the team leader is fully familiar with the Commission's methodological approach (*cf. Evaluation Unit's website: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/introduction/introduction_en.htm*).
- **Asia**. Previous relevant expertise in the region will be an advantage.
- the following fields: **regional integration** (from an economic and governance perspective), **trade, environment and climate change, education, human rights**
- the following language: **English** – all members of the evaluation team should have a sound knowledge of English (reporting language)

The minimum required skills are indicated in bold. In their absence the 80 points threshold may not be reached.

Expertise in project cycle management and/or FLEGT process will be considered as an additional advantage.

It is expected that the team leader will be an expert of Category Senior.

The team composition should be justified and the team coordination should be clearly described.

Evaluators must be independent from the programmes/projects evaluated. Should a conflict of interest be identified in the course of the evaluation, it should be immediately reported to the Evaluation manager for further analysis and appropriate measures.

The team will have excellent writing and editing skills. The Contractor remains fully responsible for the quality of the report. Any report which does not meet the required quality will be rejected.

7. TIMING

The project implementation is due to start in January 2013. The expected duration is of 15 months. As part of the Methodology, the contractor must fill in the Timetable in Annex 4.

8. OFFER FOR THE EVALUATION

The offer will be itemised to allow the verification of the fees unit prices compliance with the Framework contract terms as well as, for the reimbursable, whether the prices quoted correspond to the market prices.

9. ANNEXES

The contracting authority reserves the rights to modify the annexes without prior notice.

ANNEX 1: INDICATIVE DOCUMENTATION TO BE CONSULTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION BY THE SELECTED FRAMEWORK CONTRACTOR

General documentation

- Council Regulation No 443/92 of 25 February 1992 on financial and technical assistance to, and economic cooperation with, the developing countries in Asia and Latin America (ALA)
- Communication from the Commission "Towards a new Asia Strategy", COM (94) 314, 13 July 1994
- Communication from the Commission, "Europe and Asia: A strategic Framework for Enhanced Partnerships", COM (2001) 469 final
- Strategy on "A new partnership with South East Asia", COM (2003) 399 final, 9 July 2003
- Regulation (EC) No. 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI)
- Other Communications of the European Union
- Regulations

Region

- CRIS²⁶ (information on the projects and ROM²⁷) and other databases concerning the financed projects, engagements, payments, etc.;
- Regional Programming for Asia, Strategy Document 2007-2013
- MIP 2007-2010 and MIP 2011-2013
- Annual Action Programmes
- Mid-Term Review Document: Regional Strategy for Asia (2007-2013), Multi-annual Programme for Asia (MIP) 2011-2013, adopted by Commission Decision C (2010) 7863 of 17 November 2010
- Cooperation strategies;
- Key government planning and policy documents;
- Projects evaluation reports; and
- Relevant documentation provided by the local authorities and other local partners, financial backers, etc.

²⁶ Common RELEX Information System

²⁷ Results Oriented Monitoring

The following will be provided to the selected contractor:

- Access to the information contained in the ROM system for an evaluation;
- Template for Cover page;

In addition, the Consultants will have to consult the documentation available on the internet (DAC/OECD and EU Inventory, if necessary) as well as the documentation listed above.

ANNEX 2: OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL REPORT

The overall layout of the report is:

- **Final Report**
 - Executive summary (1);
 - Context of the evaluation;
 - Evaluation questions and their answers (findings);
 - Conclusions (2); and
 - Recommendations (3).

Length: the final main report may not exceed 70 pages (using the same layout as the executive summary) including the cover page, the table of content, the lists of annexes and abbreviations but excluding annexes. The content must have a good balance between main report and annexes; each annex must be referenced in the main text. Additional information regarding the context, the activities and the comprehensive aspects of the methodology, including the analysis, must be put in the annexes.

(1) Executive summary

The executive summary of the evaluation report may not exceed 5 pages (3.000 words). It should be structured as follows:

- a) 1 paragraph explaining the objectives and the challenges of the evaluation;
- b) 1 paragraph explaining the context in which the evaluation takes place;
- c) 1 paragraph referring to the methodology followed, spelling out the main tools used (data on number of projects visited, number of interviews completed, number of questionnaires sent, number of focus groups conducted, etc.);
- d) The general conclusions related to sectoral and transversal issues on the one hand, and the overarching conclusion(s) (for example on poverty reduction) on the other hand;
- e) 3 to 5 main conclusions should be listed and classified in order of importance; and
- f) 3 to 5 main recommendations should be listed according to their importance and priority. The recommendations have to be linked to the 3 to 5 main conclusions

Points a) to c) should take 1 to 2 pages.

Points d) to f) should not take more than 3 pages.

(2) Conclusions

- The conclusions have to be assembled by homogeneous "clusters" (groups). It is not required to set out the conclusions according to the evaluation criteria;
- The general conclusions related to sectoral and transversal issues and the overarching conclusion(s) (for example on poverty reduction);

- The chapter on "Conclusions" must also make it possible to identify lessons learnt, both positive and negative.

(3) Recommendations

- Recommendations must be substantiated by the conclusions ;
- Recommendations have to be grouped in clusters (groups) and presented in order of importance and priority within these clusters;
- Recommendations have to be realistic and operational.
- The possible conditions of implementation (who? when? how?) have to be specified and key steps/action points should be detailed when possible.

• **Annexes (non exhaustive)**

- Regional background;
- Methodological approach;
- Information matrix;
- Monograph, case studies;
- List of institutions and persons met;
- List of documents consulted; and
- People interviewed;
- Slide presentation during the seminar and the minutes of the seminar.

CONTENT AND EDITING

The Final Report must:

- be consistent, concise and clear;
- be well balanced between argumentation, tables and graphs;
- be free of linguistic errors;
- include a table of contents indicating the page number of all the chapters listed therein, a list of annexes (whose page numbering shall continue from that in the report) and a complete list in alphabetical order of any abbreviations in the text; and
- contain an executive summary as explained above
- be typed in single spacing and printed double sided, in DIN-A-4 format;
- The presentation must be well spaced (the use of graphs, tables and small paragraphs is strongly recommended). The graphs must be clear (shades of grey produce better contrasts on a black and white printout);
- Reports must be glued or stapled; plastic spirals are not acceptable due to storage problems.
- The contractor is responsible for the quality of translations and their conformity with the original text.

ANNEX 3 - QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRID

Concerning these criteria, the evaluation report is:	Unacceptable	Poor	Good	Very good	Excellent
1. Meeting needs: Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body and fit the terms of reference?					
2. Relevant scope: Is the rationale of the policy examined and its set of outputs, results and outcomes/impacts examined fully, including both intended and unexpected policy interactions and consequences?					
3. Defensible design: Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings, along with methodological limitations, is made accessible for answering the main evaluation questions?					
4. Reliable data: To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate? Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?					
5. Sound data analysis: Is quantitative information appropriately and systematically analysed according to the state of the art so that evaluation questions are answered in a valid way?					
6. Credible findings: Do findings follow logically from, and are they justified by, the data analysis and interpretations based on carefully described assumptions and rationale?					
7. Validity of the conclusions: Does the report provide clear conclusions? Are conclusions based on credible results?					
8. Usefulness of the recommendations: Are recommendations fair, unbiased by personnel or shareholders' views, and sufficiently detailed to be operationally applicable?					
9. Clearly reported: Does the report clearly describe the policy being evaluated, including its context and purpose, together with the procedures and findings of the evaluation, so that information provided can easily be understood?					
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall quality rating of the report is considered.					

ANNEX 4 – TIMING

To be filled in by the contractors and submitted as part of methodology

<i>Evaluation Phases and Stages</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings/Communications</i>
Desk Phase			
Structuring Stage	Slide presentation (intervention logic, EQs and 1 st set of JC)		RG Meeting
	Draft Inception Report		RG Meeting
	Final Inception Report		
	Draft Desk Report		RG Meeting
	Final Desk Report		
Field Phase			De-briefing meeting with the Delegation(s)
	Presentation		RG Meeting
Synthesis phase			
	1 st Draft Final Report		RG Meeting
	2 nd Draft Final Report Presentation and Minutes		Seminar in Brussels
	Final Report and other deliverables		

ANNEX 5: EVALUATION CRITERIA AND KEY ISSUES

(1) Definitions of the **five OECD-DAC evaluation criteria** can be found at the following address:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluationofdevelopmentprogrammes/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

(2) **Relevance**: the extent to which an intervention's objectives are pertinent to needs, problems and issues to be addressed.²⁸

(3) **"Coherence"** is used in two different contexts: as an evaluation criterion and as part of the 3Cs (key issues).

i. *The definitions of coherence as evaluation criteria:*

Coherence²⁹: the extent to which the intervention logic is not contradictory/the intervention does not contradict other interventions with similar objectives

ii. *Provisions regarding the 3Cs (key issues):*

Development cooperation is a shared competence between the European Union and the Member States. The EU competence on development cooperation was established in law by the adoption of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992. To guide its practical implementation the Maastricht Treaty established three specific requirements: coordination, complementarity and coherence – the “three Cs”. These commitments are reaffirmed in the "European Consensus for Development"³⁰. The legal provisions on the 3Cs remain largely unchanged in the Lisbon Treaty. They offer basic definitions of the various concepts involved as can be seen in the box below.

Lisbon Treaty

Art. 208 (ex Art. 177 TEC)

1. “Union policy in the field of development cooperation shall be conducted within the framework of the principles and objectives of the Union's external action. The Union's development cooperation policy and that of the Member States complement and reinforce each other”.

Union development cooperation policy shall have as its primary objective the reduction and, in the long term, the eradication of poverty. The Union shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation

²⁸ According to the European Union's budget glossary. According to the DAC Glossary the **relevance** is the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners' and donors' policies. The terms '**relevance and coherence**' as European Union's evaluation criteria cover the DAC definition of 'relevance'.

²⁹ European Union's budget glossary

³⁰ (2006/C 46/01)

in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries."

Art 210 (ex Art 180 TEC)

1. "In order to promote the complementarity and efficiency of their action, the Union shall coordinate their policies on development cooperation and shall consult each other on their aid programmes, including in international organisations and during international conferences. They may undertake joint action. Member States shall contribute if necessary to the implementation of Community aid programmes.

2. The Commission may take any useful initiative to promote the coordination referred to in paragraph 1."

Coordination: In EU policy documents the distinction is made between three levels of coordination: (i) policy coordination; (ii) operational coordination and (iii) coordination in international fora.

Complementarity: The obligation to ensure complementarity is a logical outcome of the fact that development cooperation is a shared competence between the EU and the Member States. Over time, the concept was linked to a better distribution of roles between the Commission and the Member States on the basis of their respective comparative advantages. This interpretation is also the basis for the Code of Conduct on Complementarity (2007) emphasizing the need for a „division of labour“ (DOL) between the various European actors in delivering aid.

Coherence: A common typology distinguishes between: (i) coherence/incoherence of European development policy itself; (ii) coherence/incoherence with the partner country's policies; and (iii) coherence/incoherence between development co-operation policies and policies in other fields³¹.

Value added of the European Union's interventions: The criterion is closely related to the principle of subsidiarity and relates to the fact that an activity/operation financed/implemented through the Commission should generate a particular benefit.

There are practical elements that illustrate possible aspects of the criterion:

1) The European Union has a particular capacity, for example experience in regional integration, above that of EU Member States;

³¹ In recent years, the concept of „policy coherence for development“ (PCD) has gained momentum, in the European Consensus (2005) PCD was defined as “ensuring that the EU takes account of the objectives of development cooperation in all policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries, and that these policies support development objectives.” (par. 9).

- 2) The European Union has a particular mandate within the framework of the '3Cs' and can draw Member States to a greater joint effort; and
- 3) The European Union's cooperation is guided by a common political agenda embracing all EU Member States.

ANNEX 6: PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE DRAFTING OF EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Main principles to follow when preparing evaluations questions (EQs)

- (1) Limit the total number of EQs to 10 for each evaluation.
- (2) In each evaluation, more than half of EQs should cover specific actions and look at the chain of results.
 - Avoid too many questions on areas such as cross cutting issues and 3Cs which should be covered as far as possible in a transversal way, introducing for example specific judgement criteria in some EQs.
- (3) Within the chain of results, the EQs should focus at the levels of results (outcomes) and specific impacts.
 - Avoid EQs limited to outputs or aiming at global impact levels; and
 - In the answer to EQs, the analysis should cover the chain of results preceding the level chosen (outcomes or specific impacts).
- (4) EQs should be focused and addressing only one level in the chain of results.
 - Avoid vague questions where follow-up questions are needed (*questions à tiroirs*); and
 - Avoid questions dealing with various levels of results.
(for example looking at outcomes and specific impacts in the same EQ).
- (5) The 7 evaluation criteria should not be present in the wordings of the EQ.
- (6) General concepts such as sustainable development, governance, reinforcement, etc. should be avoided.
- (7) Each key word of the question must be addressed in the answer.
 - Check if all words are useful;
 - Check that the answer cannot be yes or no; and
 - Check that the questions include a word calling for a judgement.
- (8) EQs must be accompanied by a limited number of judgement criteria; some of them dealing with cross cutting and some key issues (see point 2 above)
- (9) A short explanatory comment should specify the meaning and the scope of the question.

Annex 2 – Methodological approach during desk and field phase

1 Approach and methodology

1.1 Key methodological elements

The methodology applied for this evaluation is based on the **methodological guidelines** developed by the DG DEVCO Evaluation Unit. The guidelines give indication on the design of the study, structure the evaluation process in several phases and provide an array of tools that can be used for evaluations.¹

The evaluation process adopted a **systematic approach** that uses a variety of **building blocks** to gradually construct an answer to the EQs and to formulate conclusions and recommendations. The various phases and subsequent “stages” coincided with the various methodological steps undertaken within the framework of the evaluation:

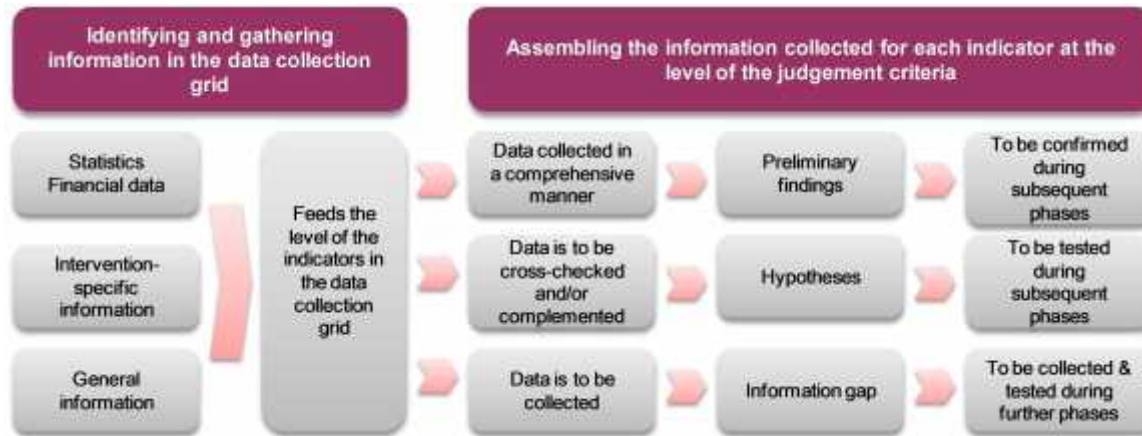
- During the inception phase the Evaluation Team has gained a clear understanding and overview of the object of the evaluation, by producing an inventory of regional-level EU support to Asia (for more details on the inventory, see Annex 5).
- **Data collection** took place in two steps:
 - From the desk, during the **desk study**;
 - Through country visits in the **field phase**: the main objective of the field phase was to complete the data collection and to validate or revise the preliminary findings and hypotheses formulated in the desk report.
- The **synthesis phase** was then devoted to constructing answers to the EQs and to formulating **conclusions** and **recommendations** on the basis of the data collected throughout the process.
- A final step is a **dissemination seminar**.

1.2 Collecting data (desk study and field phase): overview of processes and tools

Data collection activities were carried out mainly during the **desk phase** and the **field phase**. The **combination of data collection methods and techniques** varied according to the different judgement criteria (JCs). Several methods and techniques were usually used to collect the data necessary to assess a given JC. Where possible, the Evaluation Team combined the use of qualitative and quantitative data and relied both on primary and secondary data sources while taking into account resource and time constraints. During the desk phase, the Evaluation Team checked that the final set of methods and techniques consisted in a sufficiently wide mix to ensure a high level of **data reliability** and **validity of conclusions**. At the end of the desk phase, the team also assessed the overall data collection process in order to identify **preliminary findings** to be confirmed during the field phase, **hypotheses** to be tested and **information gaps** to be filled. The process followed is exemplified by the figure below.

¹ General information on these guidelines can be found online at:
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/methodology/index_en.htm

Figure 1 Data collection process in this evaluation



1.3 Overall approach for the desk phase

1.3.1 Introduction

The methodology applied for this evaluation is based on the **methodological guidelines** developed by the DG DEVCO Evaluation Unit.

The evaluation uses a **mixed-methods approach** to data and information collection. Sources of information are documentary, verbal and direct observation. **Data collection methods** were chosen according to sources and used to gather sufficient and appropriate evidence – that is, findings of fact, to allow for analysis and evaluation, lessons learned and conclusions, as well as meaningful contextual knowledge to support useful recommendations to the EU. Data collection methods consist of document review, semi-structured interviews and direct observation². Further information on the data collection is presented in the next section.

Consistent with the methodological guidelines of the DEVCO Evaluation Unit, for each **evaluation question (EQ)**, appropriate **judgement criteria (JC)** and related **indicators** were defined to allow for a structured analysis and the gathering of information that can be reliably, validly and meaningfully analysed and compared.

Construct validity³ was checked through in-team expert review, external expert review and the reference group. Internal validity was checked through logic modelling, explanation building and pattern matching⁴. External validity⁵ was checked through replication logic. Reliability of information was checked through triangulation.

1.3.2 Data collection and analyses during the desk phase

The main activities carried out during the desk phase are outlined in the list below:

- **Desk activities** (such as general literature review, analysis of EU policies and guiding documents, interviews at HQ of DG DEVCO) that were carried out at the **overall level** (covering the whole regional-level EU support to Asia).
- **Systematic analyses** of information for **all 19 countries** covered by this evaluation. These systematic analyses were mainly related to:
 - A web-survey sent to EUDs⁶.
 - A systematic analysis of the CSPs and MIPs.

² In addition to the data collection methods described above, the evaluation team has conducted a web-based survey to EU delegations in Asia. The results of the web-based survey can be found in Annex 7.

³ Construct validity refers to the degree to which inferences can legitimately be made from the findings in the case studies to the theoretical constructs on which those results and analyses were based.

⁴ Internal Validity is the approximate truth about inferences regarding cause-effect or causal relationships.

⁵ Like construct validity, external validity is related to generalising. But, where external validity involves generalizing from the case study context to other interventions or context, construct validity involves generalizing from the interventions to the overall concept or logic behind these interventions.

⁶ The web-survey sent to EUDs was carried out for 15 Delegations, as some Delegations cover more than one country (e.g. EUD to Sri Lanka and the Maldives).

- o A systematic review of reports – such as External Assistance Management Report (EAMR) – related to the EU co-operation strategy.
- o A systematic review of Country Level Evaluations (where available).
- o Statistics on the national context (by the World Bank Group, or by other international institutions).
- **Systematic analyses for a selection of interventions**
 - o Project documentation (e.g. project evaluations, mid-term reviews).
 - o Results-oriented monitoring (ROM) reports.
 - o Analysis of thematic evaluations.

1.3.3 Selection of interventions for systematic analyses

Interventions⁷ were selected for systematic analyses on the basis of the following general relevance criteria:

1. **Geographical coverage:** the sample is illustrative for general tendencies in the Asian region and covers examples from all three sub-regions (South Asia, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia).
2. **Volume of funding:** in most cases, only the largest interventions were selected under each thematic area.
3. **Timeframe:** the sample is representative of the entire period evaluated and covers already completed interventions as well as on-going and recently started programmes and projects.
4. **Availability of information:** applying this criterion ensured that enough information (e.g. monitoring reports, evaluations, final reports) was available to carry out the analyses.

In addition to these general selection criteria, specific criteria were applied to the respective thematic sectors (e.g. for environment) to take into account differences in the approach and nature of interventions in these fields. Taking both general and specific criteria (as briefly outlined under the individual sectors below) into account, the following is a selection of decisions and interventions which were included in the desk phase.

1.3.3.1 Regional Integration

The desk study looked across most decisions to gain a holistic view of the EU's support – because none of the three supported organisations (ASEAN, SAARC and ASEM) is representative of the EU's support to regional integration in Asia in general.

The selected interventions sum up to a committed amount of 63.9 million EUR, thus representing 93.2 % of the EU portfolio for regional integration in Asia.

<i>Decision /contract</i>	<i>Criterion 1: geographical coverage</i>	<i>Criterion 2: volume of funding⁸</i>	<i>Criterion 3: Timeframe</i>	<i>Criterion 4: Availability of information</i>
EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme (CRIS Dec #19-390)	Southeast Asia	Among the largest interventions in support of ASEAN// 3.5 m EUR	Covers the entire evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. ROM reports)
Enhancing ASEAN Free Trade Agreement Negotiation Capacity (CRIS Dec# 19-564)	Southeast Asia	Among the largest interventions in support of ASEAN// 2.3 m EUR	Late evaluation period	Limited information available.
EC-ASEAN Statistical Capacity Building Programme (CRIS Dec# 18-383)	Southeast Asia	Among the largest interventions in support of ASEAN// 5.5 m EUR	Most of the evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. MTR, ROM reports)

⁷ A complete list of interventions funded by the RSP can be found in Annex 5.

⁸ The volume of funding refers to the planned amount at contract level.

<i>Decision /contract</i>	<i>Criterion 1: geographical coverage</i>	<i>Criterion 2: volume of funding⁸</i>	<i>Criterion 3: Timeframe</i>	<i>Criterion 4: Availability of information</i>
ASEAN Co-operation Project on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (ECAP III) (CRIS Dec# 19-473)	Southeast Asia	Among the largest interventions in support of ASEAN// 4.5 m EUR	Early evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. evaluation, ROM reports)
Technical assistance to regional EU-ASEAN dialogue instrument (READI) facility (CRIS Dec# 18-390)	Southeast Asia	Among the largest interventions in support of ASEAN// 3.5 m EUR	Late evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. progress report)
ASEAN Air Transport Integration Project / ASEAN Air Transport Integration Project - Project Support Team (CRIS Dec # 19-478)	Southeast Asia	Among the largest interventions in support of ASEAN// 4.7 m EUR	New intervention	Limited information available.
EU-South Asia Civil Aviation Co-operation / EU-South Asia Civil Aviation Programme in SAARC Member States (CRIS Dec# 20-577)	South Asia	Amongst the largest interventions in support of SAARC// 5 m EUR	Second half of the evaluation period	Limited information available.
ASEAN Regional Integration Support by the EU (ARISE) (CRIS Dec# 21-657),	Southeast Asia	Among the largest decision// 10.7 m EUR	Late evaluation period	Limited information available.
ASEM Dialogue Facility (CRIS Dec#19-083)	EU-Asia relations	Most relevant interventions in relation to JCs/indicators// 0.5 m EUR	Entire evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. MTR)
ASEM Dialogue Facility II (CRIS Dec#20-518)	EU-Asia relations	Most relevant interventions in relation to JCs/indicators// 0.8 m EUR	Mid-point of evaluation period	Limited information available.
ASEM Dialogue Facility III (CRIS Dec#21-999)	EU-Asia relations	Most relevant interventions in relation to JCs/indicators// 0.4 m EUR	Late evaluation period	Limited information available.
EC Support to the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) (3 rd and 4 th phase of ASEF) CRIS Ctr# 142389 and 299585),	EU-Asia relations	Most relevant interventions in relation to JCs/indicators// 6 m EUR	Entire evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. MTR, ROM)
EU-Asia Trans-Eurasia Information Network Phase 3 (TEIN 3) / Phase 4 (TEIN4) (CRIS Dec# 19-268 and 22-663).	EU-Asia relations	Largest intervention in EU-Asia relations// 16.5 m EUR	Early and late evaluation	Project documentation available (e.g. evaluation, ROM reports)

1.3.3.2 Animal and Human Health

Main funding in this sector has been provided in support of “Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Emerging diseases Preparedness and Control in Asia” which has been mainly implemented in Southeast Asia and interventions to combat Highly Pathogenic and Emerging Diseases (HPEDs). The desk phase looked at the largest individual interventions in at least three countries and at the regional

level. A large decision has come into effect in 2012 and has been considered to the extent that available documentation already allows an assessment of the implementation process.⁹

The selected interventions sum up to a committed amount of 43.3 million EUR, thus representing 98 % of the EU portfolio for animal and human health in Asia.

<i>Decision / contract</i>	<i>Criterion 1: geographical coverage</i>	<i>Criterion 2: volume of funding¹⁰</i>	<i>Criterion 3: Timeframe</i>	<i>Criterion 4: Availability of information</i>
Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Emerging diseases Preparedness and Control in Asia (CRIS Ctr# 140807)	Southeast Asia	Largest interventions// 24.3 m EUR	Entire evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. progress reports, final report)
Strengthening Veterinary Services in Asia – Regional Vaccine Bank and Capacity building for surveillance, early detection and eradication of highly pathogenic emerging and re-emerging animal diseases (CRIS Ctr# 153878)	South Asia Region	Large intervention// 7 m EUR	Early evaluation period	Project Documentation available (e.g. interim reports)
Improvement of regional capacities for prevention, control and eradication of emerging infectious diseases (EID) including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in ASEAN and SAARC Countries (CRIS Ctr# 153928)	South Asia Region	Large intervention// 8 m EUR	Early evaluation period	Project Documentation available (e.g. interim reports)
Strengthening surveillance and response capacity for emerging and re-emerging zoonoses in ASEAN and SAARC Countries under WHO South-East Asia Region (CRIS Ctr# 153937)	South Asia Region	Large intervention// 4 m EUR	Late evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. progress reports)
Regional Asia One Health Programme (CRIS Dec# 23-329)	South Asia Region	Large intervention// beginning of 2013 no commitments at contract level so far	Late evaluation period	Limited information available. Could only marginally be considered during the desk study

1.3.3.3 Environment

For SWITCH-Asia the desk phase was based on a selection of the funded grant projects of SWITCH-Asia, particular 28 grant projects that were subject to the ROM exercise,¹¹ the National Policy Support Programmes and the Regional Programme, and the Network Facility. Switch Asia is implemented in 16 Asian countries.

For FLEGT, the focus was on countries that received most support from the facility. For the Asian Investment Facility (AIF) the analysis focused on the current portfolio and planning (funded interventions are just to be started).

The selected interventions sum up to a committed amount of 89.9 million EUR, thus representing 61 % of the EU portfolio for environment in Asia.

<i>Decision / contract</i>	<i>Criterion 1: geographical coverage</i>	<i>Criterion 2: volume of funding¹²// Calls for proposals</i>	<i>Criterion 3: Timeframe</i>	<i>Criterion 4: Availability of information</i>
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⁹ In terms of providing a holistic picture of the region and the EU support provided to animal and human health, the evaluation team also included Animal and Human Influenza Trust (AHIF) into the desk phase analysis.

¹⁰ The volume of funding refers to the planned amount at contract level.

¹¹ At the time the report 64 grant projects were funded. Projects selected from the Fifth Call for Proposals that will start by the end of 2013 are not included.

¹² The volume of funding refers to the planned amount at contract level.

<i>Decision / contract</i>	<i>Criterion 1: geographical coverage</i>	<i>Criterion 2: volume of funding¹²// Calls for proposals</i>	<i>Criterion 3: Timeframe</i>	<i>Criterion 4: Availability of information</i>
SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production / Grant projects (CRIS Dec# 19-266, 19-803, 22-008, 22-862)	South Asia, Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia,	Analysis of grant projects at the level of design (50% of projects) and analysis of results and impacts (around 28 projects)// 48 m EUR	Entire evaluation period (analysis of design) and 2009-2011 for the respective Call for Proposals	Project documentation available (e.g. progress reports, final reports, ROM reports)
SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component (a) National Programmes, Thailand (CRIS Dec# 22-163), Malaysia (CRIS Dec# 22-257), Indonesia (CRIS Dec# 22-260), Philippines (4 separate decisions), and (b) a Regional Programme (CRIS Ctr#235650) (implemented by UNEP)	Southeast Asia	All national programmes// 5.5 m EUR; regional programme 5.7 m EUR	The Philippines will not be included as it started recently.	Limited information available.
SWITCH-Asia, Network Facility (only one decision)	Asia	3.5 m EUR	Entire evaluation period	Limited information available.
Regional Support Programme for the EU FLEGT Action Plan in Asia; Regional Support Programme for EU FLEGT Action Plan in Asia (FLEGT Asia II) (CRIS CTR# 154192 and Dec#23-408)	Asia	Focus on Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Vietnam and China // 5.8 m EUR; // 4.8 m EUR	FLEGT I: Early evaluation period; FLEGT II Late evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. progress reports, ROM reports)
Asia Investment Facility (CRIS Dec# 22-036).	Asia	Large intervention// 16.2 m EUR	Late evaluation period	Limited information available

1.3.3.4 Higher Education

The desk phase focused on a sample of the largest interventions from South Asia, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia.

The selected interventions sum up to a committed amount of 76.5 million EUR, thus representing 74 % of the EU portfolio higher education in Asia.

<i>Decision / contract</i>	<i>Criterion 1: geographical coverage</i>	<i>Criterion 2: volume of funding¹³</i>	<i>Criterion 3: Timeframe</i>	<i>Criterion 4: Availability of information</i>
Regional Asia - Erasmus Mundus External Co-operation 2008-2012	Sample interventions from South Asia, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia	Among largest interventions// suggested coverage 60 m EUR	Whole evaluation period	MTR of Erasmus Mundus and Project Documentation available (e.g. progress and final reports)
EU-Asia Trans-Eurasia Information Network Phase 3 (TEIN 3) / Phase 4 (TEIN4) (CRIS Dec# 19-268 and 22-663).	EU-Asia Relations	Among largest interventions// 16.5 m EUR	Early evaluation phase	Project documentation available (e.g. evaluation, ROM report)

¹³ The volume of funding refers to the planned amount at contract level.

1.3.3.5 Uprooted People

The programme has been bilaterally implemented in Burma/Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia, Afghanistan and Nepal, the Philippines, as well as in Bangladesh (under different decision titles). The desk phase focused on the largest bilateral programmes in this sector: Afghanistan, Burma, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Moreover, AUP programmes for Indonesia and the Philippines were included in the Desk Phase review.

The selected interventions sum up to a committed amount of 168.5 million EUR, thus representing 90 % of the EU portfolio for support to uprooted people in Asia.

<i>Decision / contract</i>	<i>Criterion 1: geographical coverage</i>	<i>Criterion 2: volume of funding¹⁴</i>	<i>Criterion 3: Timeframe</i>	<i>Criterion 4: Availability of information</i>
Aid to Uprooted People Burma (CRIS Dec# 19-199, 20-40322-790)	Southeast Asia	Among largest intervention// 36.9m EUR	Most of the evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. ROM reports)
Aid to Uprooted Afghanistan (CRIS Dec# 19-101, 20-575)	South Asia	Largest intervention// 56.2 m EUR	Most of the evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. interim and final reports, ROM report, ROM)
Support to IDPs and their host communities in Sri Lanka through housing, Aid to Uprooted People programme – Sri Lanka (CRIS Dec# 21-945, 18-972)	South Asia	Among largest intervention// 35.6 m EUR	Most of the evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. interim and final reports, MTR)
Aid to Uprooted People Thailand/ All individual interventions above € 1 million have been taken into consideration (CRIS Dec#19-330, 20-402, 22-805)	Southeast Asia	Largest intervention//22 m EUR	Most of the evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. interim and final reports, MTR)
Strengthening response to internal displacement in Mindanao (StRIDE-Mindanao) (CRIS Ctr# 150080) Early Recovery and Rehabilitation for Central Mindanao (CRIS Ctr# 256456) Enhancing Internally Displaced People's Resilience by Strengthening Livelihoods in Central Mindanao (CRIS Ctr# 304443)	Southeast Asia	12.9 m EUR	Most of the evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. interim and final reports, MTR)
Aid to Uprooted People in Indonesia 2009 (CRIS Dec# 20-426)	Southeast Asia	4.8 m EUR	Most of the evaluation period	Project documentation available (e.g. ROMs, progress reports)

1.4 Selection of countries for the field study

For the selection of cases for the field study analysis the same criteria were applied as for the selection of sample countries for the desk phase.

Moreover, these criteria were complemented by the following considerations:

- The field studies would help to complement the information gaps identified in the desk phase;
- The field studies would be diverse enough to validate the hypotheses that emerged from the desk phase;
- The field studies would help in highlighting potentially interesting lessons learned.

¹⁴ The volume of funding refers to the planned amount at contract level.

The table below presents the final selection of field study countries agreed upon with the RG, each benefiting from focused research of between two-five days on specific issues (see below).

Table 1 *Field study countries*

South-East Asia	South Asia
Indonesia	Nepal
Malaysia	India
Vietnam	
Cambodia	
Thailand	
Myanmar	
Singapore	

1.5 Standard approach to the field missions

The main objective of the field phase was to complete the data collection and to contribute to answering the EQs. It also served to validate or revise the preliminary findings and hypothesis formulated in the desk report.

The field phase covered co-operation strategy and implementation issues and policy aspects. Nevertheless, the field phase did not intend to conduct an in-depth assessment of the implementation specific EU interventions. The analysis of specific interventions aimed at exemplifying results and impacts of EU support. Emphasis was put on processes and achievements, which could not be fully covered by the desk tools of the desk analysis. It should be noted that the evaluation team made major efforts to target the most relevant informants.

The teams that undertook the field visits were composed as follows:

- A senior expert (team leader of the field mission).
- A consultant with specific knowledge of the local context and local language(s) (team member of the field mission) for most of the field mission countries¹⁵. This consultant prepared the field study in advance by contacting the Delegation and collecting relevant documents. He/she also carried out interviews and field visits, arranged meetings and contributed to the final analysis on specific parts of the cluster.

The Team Leader was responsible for co-ordinating the overall programme.

It should be noted that generating substantial additional findings during the field phase to further substantiate the answers to the EQs can be compromised by, for example:

- Non-availability of relevant staff in: EUD, partner organisations, donors, other key actors;
- Non retrievable data for the earlier part of the evaluation period, as such data tend to disappear;
- Difficulties in accessing sites, e.g. due to weather conditions.

These aspects were carefully taken into account when preparing and carrying out the field studies.

In order to arrive at a consistently high level of quality and arrive at a useful degree of comparable data, the data collection procedures, particularly in terms of interviews and focus groups (where appropriate) and group discussions, were standardised to the extent possible. In order to ensure harmonised data collection and structured analysis, the preparation of the field visits also included the drafting of guidelines/ protocols for interviews and other data collection tools. More precisely, each expert was equipped with semi-structured interview guides. They were developed by the evaluation team prior to the field missions and were aligned towards the evaluation matrix. Moreover, a brief note summarising the key points was prepared after each interview specifying its contribution to findings on judgment criteria and indicators.

Finally, the main elements of a field visit were as follows:

- At the beginning, the evaluation team held a briefing with each Delegation concerned;

¹⁵ For some field mission destinations (e.g. Singapore) a consultant with specific knowledge of the local context was not required.

- Various interview rounds, usually in capital cities, followed: Interviews with staff in EU Delegation (EUD), and with relevant National Officials (such as representatives from Ministries) with Implementing and Co-ordinating Agencies and Non State Actors;
- Site visits to a selection of interventions were undertaken;
- Prior to leaving the country, the team gave an on-the-spot debriefing (oral)¹⁶ on their provisional findings, seeking to validate the data and the information gathered.

More precisely, the following steps formed the standard procedure for implementing field visits, based on the lessons learnt from field visits for other thematic evaluations.

Table 2 Overview of the standard procedure for the field visits

Step	Task
Step 1: Preparation Phase 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluation Unit communicates with relevant EUD concerning country visit. 2. Evaluation Team identifies key gaps in country specific database and key documentation. 3. Consultants contact with the EUD and key agencies and is provided with relevant data/ documents as available at Delegation level. 4. Preparation of a draft itinerary for the mission (based pre-selection of interventions); presentation of the work plan for the field visit team. 5. Final selection of meetings and site visits in collaboration with EUD. 6. Arranging appointment for a courtesy visit to relevant authorities in the Delegation (e-mail itinerary and TOR in advance to the EUD). 7. Management of the visa procedure. 8. Booking flight and hotel for international expert. 9. Preparing interviews, i.e. also equipment required.
Step 2: Preparation Phase 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Arrival of senior expert. 11. Preparatory meeting with regional/ country-based expert (if applicable).
Step 3: Briefing with EUD in country	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Courtesy visit to the EUD, including Round table discussion with key staff in Delegation working on the relevant topics to be covered. 13. Confirmation of key ministries and relevant staff dealing e.g. with regional integration, environment etc.
Step 4: Interviews with staff in EUD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Interviewing EUD staff dealing with the sectors covered by regional-level EU support.
Step 5: Interviews with national officials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Interviewing relevant officials e.g. from ministries or sub-regional partners and policy for a (SAARC, ASEAN, ASEF and ASEM).
Step 6: Interviews with other relevant development partners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Interviewing e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o EU Member States active in the sector, o UN Country Team, o World Bank and other donor, o Interviewing other relevant national stakeholders such as NSAs, NGOs or relevant civil society organisations o Relevant research institutions.
Step 7: Carry out Field Visits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Interview stakeholders and assess their perception as regards different sectors implemented under the regional strategy. 18. Cross-check findings of previous evaluations where they exist 19. Carry out group discussions, focus group and other tools.
Step 8: (De)briefing with EUD¹⁷	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20. Short presentation of preliminary findings.

¹⁶ For short-term visits (e.g. Singapore) there was only a briefing and no debriefing.

¹⁷ For short-term visits (e.g. Singapore) there was only a briefing and no debriefing.

<i>Step</i>	<i>Task</i>
Step 9: Slide presentation in Brussels	21. Presentation of preliminary findings at the Reference group.

During the field mission the evaluation team implemented several clusters, which concerned the following topics:

- Cluster 1: Regional integration (in economic and non-economic fields) and policy dialogue.
- Cluster 2: Environment, energy and climate change.
- Cluster 3: Higher education.
- Cluster 4: Aid to uprooted people.

These clusters were aligned according to the sectors¹⁸ and the EQs, and covered a selection of interventions to analyse (please refer to the following section for more information on the interventions that were analysed). Each member of the evaluation team also collected information on the regional strategy and regional added value (i.e. EQ7 and EQ8). This was facilitated by semi-structured interviews guides which also included specific questions on EQ7 and EQ8. Moreover, as outlined above brief notes summarising key points after the interviews helped to share the findings within the team and to structure the exchange. A main focus for EQ 7 and 8 were on aspects that could not be fully covered in the desk phase due to a lack of information and analysis in the existing documentation. This included the gathering of detailed information leading to a comparative analysis of the implementation modalities (Financing Agreements, calls for proposals, specific centres) and specific conclusions on the respective financial instrument, including effectiveness, efficiency, added value, complementarity and synergies with other financial instruments.

Usually, one cluster was allocated to one of the four core team members; however, due to the wide specialisation of the evaluation team, some clusters were divided within the team.¹⁹

Table 3 Overview of core team members per countries and distribution of cluster

	<i>Jörn Dosch</i>	<i>Jan Douwe Meindertsma</i>	<i>Steven Ney</i>	<i>Landis MacKellar</i>
<i>Nepal</i>	3-4d, Cluster 1	5d, Cluster 2		
<i>Singapore</i>	2d, Cluster 1			
<i>Indonesia</i>	4-5d, Cluster 1&4	5d, Cluster 2		
<i>India</i>		3d, Cluster 2		
<i>Vietnam</i>			3-4d, Cluster 3	
<i>Malaysia</i>		3-4d, Cluster 2	2-3d, Cluster 3	
<i>Cambodia</i>			3-4d, Cluster 3	
<i>Thailand</i>				3-4d, Cluster1 & 4
<i>Myanmar</i>				3-4d, Cluster1 & 4
<i>Europe</i>				1day

For each cluster, at least three short and focused in-country missions were made. As presented in the table below, some countries were covered by several clusters due to their importance based on the selection criteria described above.

¹⁸ It is noteworthy that due to the overlaps between regional integration and policy dialogue, the interventions analysed in cluster 1 are presented together.

¹⁹ For example this is the case for regional integration & policy dialogue. For this cluster, three countries (Nepal, Singapore, Indonesia) were covered by the Team Leader of this evaluation (Dr Jörn Dosch), additionally two countries (Thailand and Myanmar) were covered by another expert of the core team (Landis MacKellar).

Table 4 Overview of country coverage per cluster

Cluster/ Countries	Cluster 1: Regional integration & policy dialogue (EQ 1,2 and 3)	Cluster 2: Environment, energy and climate change (EQ 4)	Cluster 3: Higher education (EQ 5)	Cluster 4: Aid to uprooted people (EQ 6)	EQ 7 on regional strategy	EQ8 on added value
<i>Nepal</i>						
<i>Singapore</i>						
<i>Indonesia</i>						
<i>India</i>						
<i>Vietnam</i>						
<i>Malaysia</i>						
<i>Cambodia</i>						
<i>Thailand</i>						
<i>Myanmar</i>						
<i>Europe</i>						

	The field mission mainly focused on gathering information on the EQ
	Partial coverage of the EQ during the field mission

1.6 Detailed Field Mission Proposal per cluster

The sections below present the detailed field mission proposal (incl. criteria for selection and interventions to analyse) per cluster.

1.6.1 Cluster 1: Regional integration & policy dialogue

<i>Field mission country</i>	<i>Criteria for Selection</i>	<i>Interventions to analyse</i>	<i>Availability of information during the desk phase</i>	<i>Planned activities/ Potential interview partners to close information gap</i>	<i>Remark (e.g. on representativeness and value added of the planned visit)</i>
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant gap in the documentation on EU-SAARC co-operation (e.g. regional integration in non-economic fields). Reasons why ASEAN-SAARC co-operation has not taken off are not fully analysed. Role of SAARC Secretariat in co-operation process with EU is unclear. No monitoring/MTR of Civil Aviation project Phase II, yet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU-SAARC Co-operation and Policy dialogues in general, EU-South Asia Civil Aviation Co-operation, Phase 2 (CRIS Dec# 20-577). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited information available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAARC Secretariat, EU Delegation, Foreign Ministry Nepal, Interviews with National Research and Education Network (NREN) office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since EU-SAARC co-operation is one of the 3 key pillars of the RSP, interviews with SAARC stakeholders are mandatory. EU Ambassador to Nepal is accredited to SAARC. EU Delegation in Nepal has coordinating role for EU-SAARC co-operation.
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2010 Evaluation of ASEF was extremely negative; no documented updates available for the period since 2010; things are likely to have changed according to Brussels interviews. Singapore was initiator of ASEM; Foreign Ministry and EU Delegation are key stakeholders in ASEM; their viewpoints will be crucial for a comprehensive analysis of EU-Asia. Policy dialogues, ASEM and ASEF. Information gap on ASEM's and ASEF's contribution to environmental co-operation agenda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC Support to the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) (CRIS Ctr# 142389 and 299585), ASEM Dialogue Facility I- IV (CRIS Dec#19-083, 20-518, 21-999, 22-669), EU-Asia Dialogue, project implemented by Regional Office of Konrad Adenauer Foundation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEM dialogue facility Phase I: Project documentation available, ASEM dialogue facility phase II and III: only limited information ASEF: Project documentation available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEF officials Grant-holders/ Participants of projects under ASEM DF, Project managers of EU-Asia Dialogue, EU Delegation, Foreign Ministry Singapore, Interviews with National Research and Education Network (NREN) office, Group discussion/focus groups with civil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent assessment is yet available of the EU-Asia Dialogue, which is central to the current co-operation agenda. Lack of comprehensive information and analysis of civil society contributions to the shaping of EU-Asia dialogues and partnerships – particularly with regards to the contribution of civil societies to overcoming cultural diversity & intercultural challenges.

<i>Field mission country</i>	<i>Criteria for Selection</i>	<i>Interventions to analyse</i>	<i>Availability of information during the desk phase</i>	<i>Planned activities/Potential interview partners to close information gap</i>	<i>Remark (e.g. on representativeness and value added of the planned visit)</i>
				society groups who have participated in ASEM/ASEF.	
Indonesia/ASEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information gap on progress toward aligning interventions at regional and national levels in ASEAN. Sustainability of activities under APRIS II. Triangulation and update of findings on ASEAN. Lack of information on EASCAP and ECAP III (CRIS Dec# 18-383, 19-473). Information/update on implementation of ACDD and ACTS. Need to follow up on most recent assessment (2010) of capacity building / institution strengthening with regard to HPED at ASEAN Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU-ASEAN Dialogues in general, EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme (CRIS Dec# 19-390), Technical assistance to regional EU–ASEAN dialogue instrument (READI) facility (CRIS Dec# 18-390), EC-ASEAN Statistical Capacity Building Programme (CRIS Dec# 18-383), APRIS II and ARISE (CRIS Dec# 21-657), ASEAN Secretariat support under HPED. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN border management, READI and EASCAP: Project documentation available, No findings yet on the EASCAP follow up programme “Institutional Capacity Building for ASEAN Monitoring and Statistics”. ECAP III: Limited availability of information and monitoring. ARISE: limited information available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN Secretariat, EU office at ASEC, Other donors at ASEC, EU Delegation, Foreign Ministry Indonesia, Interviews with National Research and Education Network (NREN) office Indonesia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN is by far the most important EU partner in Asia and needs to be included in the field phase by default.
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap in information on country-level operations of AHIF and HPED. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Emerging diseases Preparedness and Control in Asia (CRIS Ctr# 140807), AHIF / HPED actions (CRIS Ctr# 153878, 153928, 153937). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Documentation available (e.g. interim reports) at overall level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Delegation, Ministry of Health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar has been a stumbling block for EU-Asia policy dialogues in the past; this needs further investigation. EU has struggled to develop a coherent strategy towards Myanmar due to different views and policies among EU MS; this an important aspect related to coordination. Myanmar will play a crucial part for the future

<i>Field mission country</i>	<i>Criteria for Selection</i>	<i>Interventions to analyse</i>	<i>Availability of information during the desk phase</i>	<i>Planned activities/Potential interview partners to close information gap</i>	<i>Remark (e.g. on representativeness and value added of the planned visit)</i>
					development of the Asia strategy and it will be important to get the views of the new Delegation.
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap in information on country-level operations of AHIF and HPED. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Emerging diseases Preparedness and Control in Asia (CRIS Ctr# 140807),, AHIF / HPED actions (CRIS Ctr# 153878, 153928, 153937). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Documentation available (e.g. interim reports) at overall level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Delegation, International and national NGOs active in relief to uprooted people, Ministry of Health (also regarding access of uprooted people to national health system). 	

1.6.2 Cluster 2: Environment, energy and climate change

<i>Field mission country</i>	<i>Criteria for Selection</i>	<i>Interventions to analyse</i>	<i>Availability of information during the desk phase</i>	<i>Planned activities/Potential interview partners to close information gap</i>	<i>Remark (e.g. on representativeness and value added of the planned visit)</i>
EU-Brussels	Involved DGs at HQ.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWITCH-Asia in general, FLEGT in general, Asia Investment Facility (AIF) (CRIS Dec# 22-036). 	See below	EU HX officials of DG Environment, DEVCO , ENERGY involved in (FLEGT), ENRTP, SWITCH-Asia, Energy, AIF and climate change	Important key stakeholders at EQ headquarters need to be consulted to check preliminary findings and discuss their concerns and issues
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer country timber (FLEGT). Two national and one multicultural SWITCH grant projects. Explore SWITCH grant projects in a high income country. No overlap with final evaluation SWITCH-Asia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-waste recycling (CRIS Ctr# 203023, started 2009), Promoting Fair Trade and Sustainable Consumption (CRIS Ctr# 202578, started 2009), Sustainable and Responsible Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWITCH grant projects: Project documentation available (e.g. progress reports, final reports, ROM reports). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus will be on discussion with beneficiaries and policy makers, EUD staff, Project implementation staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced development, Non ASEAN, SWITCH, SP and SC, multi-country.

<i>Field mission country</i>	<i>Criteria for Selection</i>	<i>Interventions to analyse</i>	<i>Availability of information during the desk phase</i>	<i>Planned activities/Potential interview partners to close information gap</i>	<i>Remark (e.g. on representativeness and value added of the planned visit)</i>
		promoted to wood processing SMEs (CRIS Ctr# 152-961, also in China and Vietnam).			
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match between major producer country of timber (FLEGT). • One and multi-country SWITCH grant projects. • SWITCH-Asia national policy support programme. • Collect further information on SWITCH grant projects in a middle income country. • SWITCH sustainable consumption next to sustainable production projects. • No overlap with final evaluation SWITCH-Asia. • Further explore capacity building of national PSC programmes. • Further assess the activities of national PSC's and impacts in terms of improving the national institutional framework and SCP related policies. • Further elaborate on synergies with other forestry governance programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pioneering FLEGT, signed VPA with EU, • National Policy Support Component SWITCH (CRIS Dec# 22-260), • ASEAN energy Center implementing SWITCH grant project (energy manager accreditation scheme) (CRIS Ctr# 202897, started 2010-2, SP an SC), • SWITCH grant project on Batik (CRIS Ctr# 127660), • SWITCH grant project soybean processing (CRIS Ctr# 279121,), • SWITCH grant project related to FLEGT (CRIS Ctr# 308117,) and/or, • SWITCH Asia grant project Encouraging and Implementing Sustainable Production and Consumption of Eco-Friendly Batik (also in Malaysia, CRIS Ctr# 308-116). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWITCH grant projects: Project documentation available (e.g. progress re-ports, final reports, ROM reports) • SWITCH Policy Support component: Limited information available. • FLEGT: Project documentation available (e.g. progress re-ports, ROM reports). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle income, • ASEAN, • SWITCH PSC and Grants (SP, SC), • and FLEGT.

<i>Field mission country</i>	<i>Criteria for Selection</i>	<i>Interventions to analyse</i>	<i>Availability of information during the desk phase</i>	<i>Planned activities/Potential interview partners to close information gap</i>	<i>Remark (e.g. on representativeness and value added of the planned visit)</i>
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producer country FLEGT. • One national and two multi-country SWITCH grant projects. • SWITCH-Asia national policy support programmes. • SWITCH grant projects in low, middle and high income countries. • SWITCH sustainable consumption next to sustainable production projects. • Grant projects that have things to show (exclude recently started projects). • No overlap with final evaluation SWITCH-Asia. • Further assess the activities of national PSC's and impacts in terms of improving the national institutional framework and SCP related policies. • Further explore capacity building of national PSC programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia is in process of negotiating FLEGT - VPA with EU, • National Policy Support Component SWITCH-Asia (CRIS Dec# 22-257), • SWITCH Asia grant project- SP of Biomass Industries (CRIS Ctr# 202757), • SWITCH grant project on Batik (CRIS Ctr# 127660, started 2010-2), • ASEAN energy Center implementing SWITCH grant project (energy manager accreditation scheme) (CRIS Ctr# 202897,). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWITCH grant projects: Project documentation available (e.g. progress re-ports, final re-ports, ROM reports) • SWITCH Policy Support component: Limited information available. • FLEGT: Project documentation available (e.g. progress re-ports, ROM reports). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • middle income, • ASEAN, • SWITCH PSC and grants (SP,SC), • FLEGT.
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWITCH Asia Networking Event, • Low income country SWITCH-Asia, • Verify preliminary findings regarding the uptake of SCP practices, • Make a further assessment of what SWITCH-Asia grant projects has done on sustainable consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives of all SWITCH-Asia grant projects, the regional and national policy support programmes, a selected number of EUD staff involved in environment, Asian policy makers and EU HX on SWITCH-Asia, and staff of the NF facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps for analysis of the role of SWITCH-Asia grant projects in enhancing the policy dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess progress made in sharing experience and lessons learned, • interviews are planned with UNEP and coordinators national PSC, staff N , • EUD staff and policy makers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a chance by excellence to check preliminary findings of desk report, fill in gaps on impact and identify lessons learned before and after the event it will be tried to speak with project staff involved in grant projects, i.e. hand-made Lokta paper, improved brick kilns. • Nepal is low income paper; not possible to visit another low-income country.

1.6.3 Cluster 3: Higher education

<i>Field mission country</i>	<i>Criteria for Selection</i>	<i>Interventions to analyse</i>	<i>Availability of information during the desk phase</i>	<i>Planned activities/ Potential interview partners to close information gap</i>	<i>Remark (e.g. on representativeness and value added of the planned visit)</i>
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in knowledge about sustainability of research and teaching networks Gaps in knowledge about policy diffusion mechanisms Gaps in knowledge about real impacts on development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erasmus Mundus Action 1, Erasmus Mundus Action 2, TEIN (CRIS Dec# 19-268 and 22-663). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erasmus Mundus: Project documentation available (e.g. Progress and final reports, MTR). TEIN: Project documentation available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HE policy-makers, Consortium coordinators, Individual beneficiaries, NREns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Middle income, ASEAN, Southeast Asia Well developed and growing HE sector.
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in knowledge about sustainability of research and teaching networks Gaps in knowledge about HE intervention impacts on teaching and research capacity Gaps in knowledge about real impacts on development and human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erasmus Mundus Action 1, Erasmus Mundus Action 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erasmus Mundus: Project documentation available (e.g. Progress and final reports, MTR). TEIN: Project documentation available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HE policy-makers, Consortium coordinators, Individual beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low income, ASEAN, Developing HE Sector.
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in knowledge about sustainability of research and teaching networks Gaps in knowledge about impacts on local HE system Gaps in knowledge about policy diffusion and learning mechanisms Gaps in knowledge about real impacts on development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erasmus Mundus Action 1, Erasmus Mundus Action 2, TEIN (CRIS Dec# 19-268 and 22-663). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erasmus Mundus: Project documentation available (e.g. Progress and final reports, MTR). TEIN: Project documentation available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HE policy-makers, Consortium coordinators, Individual beneficiaries, NREns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Middle income, Non-ASEAN, East Asia, Well developed and growing HE sector.

1.6.4 Cluster 4: Aid to uprooted people²⁰

<i>Field mission country</i>	<i>Criteria for Selection</i>	<i>Interventions to analyse</i>	<i>Availability of information during the desk phase</i>	<i>Planned activities/ Potential interview partners to close information gap</i>	<i>Remark (e.g. on representativeness and value added of the planned visit)</i>
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap in the information on bilateral and regional policy and political dialogue regarding Burmese uprooted people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid to Uprooted Thailand 2007 (CRIS Dec#19-330), Aid to Uprooted Thailand 2009 (CRIS Dec# 20-402), Aid to Uprooted Thailand 2011 (CRIS Dec# 22-805). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AUP Thailand 2007: Project documentation available (e.g. ROM reports), AUP Thailand 2009: Project documentation available (e.g. ROM reports), AUP Thailand 2011: no information available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Delegation, Foreign Ministry Thailand, Relevant UN agencies, especially UNHCR, FAO, WHO, International and national NGOs active in relief to uprooted people, MoH (also regarding access of uprooted people to national health system), Ministry of Agriculture. 	EUD Bangkok was responsible for Myanmar until the opening of the EUD in Yangon, a period covering the entire evaluation period.
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap in the information on bilateral and regional policy and political dialogue regarding Burmese uprooted people. Relative lack of AUP action evaluations (as compared to on the Thai side). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid to Uprooted People Burma/Myanmar 2008 (CRIS Dec# 19-199), Aid to Uprooted People Burma/Myanmar 2010 (CRIS Dec# 20-403), Aid to Uprooted People in Burma/Myanmar, 2011 – 2013 (CRIS Dec# 22-790). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AUP Burma/ MM 2008: Project docs available (e.g. ROM reports), AUP Burma/ MM 2010: Project docs available (e.g. ROM reports), AUP Burma/ MM 2011-13: limited information available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Delegation, Foreign Ministry Myanmar, Relevant UN agencies, e.g. UNHCR, FAO. International and national NGOs active in relief to uprooted people, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture. 	
Indonesia/ ASEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information gap on engagement of ASEAN with issues of uprooting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid to Uprooted People in Indonesia 2009 (CRIS Dec# 40-426). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AUP Indonesia 2009: Project doc available (e.g. ROM reports). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN Secretariat, EU Delegation, Foreign Ministry Indonesia. 	

²⁰ Among the Aid to Uprooted People interventions, actions related to the Afghan crisis have been thoroughly evaluated, whereas there has been less work on the Burma-Thailand nexus.

Annex 3 – Background and context of the evaluation

1 The Asia context

Asia is diverse in population, languages, ethnic groups, religions, traditions and cultures. The region accounts for more than half of the world's population, a quarter of the economic wealth created every year, and is home to the second and third largest economies in the world (China and Japan), with another economy (India) in the top ten. While Japan and Singapore are among the 20 richest economies in the world in terms of nominal per capita income, countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Cambodia and North Korea remain among the poorest, with a GDP per capita of less than USD 1,000 in 2011.

The RSP 2007-2013 applies the common political definition of Asia, which comprises the three sub-regions – South Asia, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia (often also referred to as East Asia) – but excludes the Middle East and Central Asia. However, the coverage of the RSP is **ambivalently defined**. On the one hand, 19 countries are identified as “eligible countries in Asia” under the Strategy (p. 1): **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar/Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam**. There was no official development co-operation with the DPRK during the duration of the RSP. On the other hand, one of the RSP's priority areas, “Support to Regional Integration”, focuses on the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), Association of South-East Asia Nations (ASEAN), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) as “*key dialogue partners*” for the EU (p. 3). However, these organisations and forums also comprise members that are not among the 19 “eligible countries”, such as Brunei, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and several others. In fact, the Singapore-based Asia Europe Foundation (ASEF), the non-governmental arm of ASEM, has been one of the largest beneficiaries of EU-funding under the RSP. Furthermore, several activities and projects were funded in countries other than the 19 selected.

This practice is in line with the provisions of DCI. Among the partners included for development assistance under Article 1 of the Regulation are all Asian countries and territories, with the exception of Brunei, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan), Hong Kong, Japan, Macao, South Korea, and Singapore. However, according to Article 19, Paragraph 7, in order to foster regional co-operation, the EU may decide, when adopting certain annual action programmes, multiannual indicative programmes and strategy papers or special measures for co-operation, that projects or programmes of a regional or cross-border nature carried out with non-developing countries are eligible. Annex V of the Regulation includes these non-developing countries and territories as identified above. Hence, although the DCI clearly delineates the geographic scope of development co-operation, it does make exceptions. In this case, the exception allows the inclusion of all the countries of Asia as potential beneficiaries of development assistance, in the context of regional co-operation activities.¹

In various sections, the RSP elaborates on relations between the EU and Asia in general, and outlines the context for the entire Asian continent, rather than just the 19 “eligible countries”. Consequently, the following context analysis adopts the same approach, but gives special emphasis to the 19 countries that form the core of the RSP.

¹ REGULATION (EC) No 1905/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006, establishing a financing instrument for development co-operation, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:378:0041:0071:EN:PDF>

Table 1 Asia-19, key economic and development data²

Country	Population (thousands) * 2011	GDP per capita in US\$* 2011	Human Development Index (HDI value)** 2013	HDI Rank** (2013)	% of Population living below \$1.25 PPP per day ** (c) 2013	Mean years of schooling (of adults; years)** 2013	Life expectancy at birth (years; F/M)* 2010-2015	Education Index* (a)	Health Index* (a)	Gender Inequality Index (GII), ranking** 2013
Afghanistan	32,358	586	0.374	175	n/a	3.1	49.5/49.2	0.367	0.452	147
Bangladesh	150,494	706	0.515	146	43.3	4.8	70.2/68.5	0.415	0.772	111
Bhutan	738	2,336	0.538	140	10.2	2.3	69.8/65.9	0.336	0.744	92
Cambodia	14,305	897	0.543	138	22.8	5.8	65.1/62.2	0.502	0.68	96
China	1,347,565	5,439	0.699	101	13.1	7.5	75.6/72.1	0.623	0.843	35
India	1,241,492	1,528	0.554	136	32.7	4.4	67.6/64.4	0.45	0.717	132
Indonesia	242,326	3,495	0.629	121	18.1	5.8	71.8/68.3	0.584	0.779	106
Korea DPR	24,451	506	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	68.8	n/a	0.77	n/a
Lao PDR	6,288	1,303	0.543	138	33.9	4.6	69.4/66.4	0.432	0.749	100
Malaysia	28,859	9,977	0.769	64	n/a	9.5	76.9/72.5	0.73	0.855	42
Maldives	320	6,405	0.688	104	n/a	5.8	78.7/76.0	0.568	0.897	64
Mongolia	2,800	3,060	0.675	108	n/a	8.3	72.8/65.0	0.722	0.765	56
Myanmar	48,337	1,144	0.498	149	n/a	3.9	67.9/64.1	0.404	0.713	80
Nepal	30,486	607	0.463	157	24.8	3.2	70.1/68.1	0.356	0.77	102
Pakistan	176,745	1,182	0.515	146	21	4.9	66.9/64.9	0.386	0.717	123
Philippines	94,852	2,370	0.654	114	18.4	8.9	72.6/66.0	0.684	0.769	77
Sri Lanka	21,045	2,812	0.715	92	7	9.3	78.4/72.1	0.68	0.867	75
Thailand	69,519	5,318	0.690	103	0.4	6.6	77.8/71.1	0.597	0.854	66
Vietnam	88,792	1,392	0.617	127	40.1	5.5	77.4/73.4	0.503	0.87	48

Source: * UN Data, <http://data.un.org>; ** UNDP, Human Development Report 2013

² (a) One of the three indices on which the Human Development Index is built. It is based on mean years of schooling (of adults) and expected years of schooling (of children). The highest possible theoretical score is 1, indicating perfect educational attainment.

(b) Life expectancy at birth expressed as an index using a minimum value of 20 years and observed maximum value over the period 1980-2010.

(c) Most recent data.

1.1 The socio-economic context

Although Asia as a whole has made some significant progress towards meeting the MDGs – with six of its countries among the 20 top performers worldwide up to 2011³ – poverty is still a major problem, as the region is home to two-thirds of the world's poor. Some sub-regions have seen greater progress than others. In India, poverty rates fell from 51% to 37% between 1990 and 2008 (latest available data), and in the South Asia region excluding India the rates fell from 52% to 26% in the same period. However, they remain high compared to other parts of the continent. Extreme poverty has most dramatically fallen in East Asia, particularly as the result of economic growth and poverty reduction in China, where the number of workers living below the USD 1.25 a day poverty line decreased by 158 million between 2000 and 2011, and by 24 million between 2007 and 2011.⁴

On the Human Development Index 2013, Asian countries were ranked between 10th position (Japan) and 175th (Afghanistan), underlining the significant development gaps among the continent's nations. The political diversity is equally striking, spanning the entire range of political systems and forms of governments, from stable or consolidating democracies to military-authoritarian regimes and communist systems.

Major threats and challenges – including, but not limited to, intra-state and cross-border violence, human trafficking, illegal trade in drugs and weapons, the risk of nuclear proliferation, the potential spread of highly infectious diseases, and environmental degradation – are also prevalent in Asia. Many parts of the region are prone to natural disasters.

Asia has experienced the largest share of global disaster occurrences over the last decade, with seven out of the 10 deadliest disasters worldwide of the last decade occurring in South, Southeast and Northeast Asia. In 2012, natural disasters in Asia claimed more lives than anywhere else in the world. Countries in the region reported 83 disasters – mostly floods – in 2012. The disasters killed some 3,100 people, affected 64.5 million, and caused USD 15 billion in damage. Between 2002 and 2011, eight of the most devastating natural disasters occurred in Asia; five of these were in countries included in the list of 19 countries of the RSE. The situation is even more dramatic when looked at it from a long-term perspective: from 1950 to 2011, nine out of 10 people affected by disasters worldwide were in Asia.⁵

Table 2 Top 10 worldwide deadliest disasters: 2002-2011

Disaster	Date	Country	Number of deaths
Earthquake	Jan 2010	Haiti	222,570
Earthquake/ Tsunami	Dec 2004	Indonesia	165,708
Tropical cyclone "Nargis"	May 2008	Myanmar	138,366
Earthquake	May 2008	China	87,479
Earthquake	Oct 2005	Pakistan	73,3338
Heat wave	Summer 2010	Russia	55,736
Earthquake/Tsunami	Dec 2004	Sri Lanka	35,399
Earthquake	Dec 2003	Iran	26,796
Heat wave	Summer 2003	Italy	20,089
Earthquake/Tsunami	March 2011	Japan	19,846

Source: USAID, CRED Crunch, Issue No. 30, "Disaster Data: A Balanced Perspective", January 2013, p. 2.

Ongoing conflicts or tensions in several countries, coupled with generally weak civil societies, add to vulnerability and contribute to human rights abuses, including discrimination against minorities. According to the Conflict Barometer 2012⁶, with a total of 124 active domestic, bilateral and multilateral conflicts in 2012, Asia accounted for nearly a third of the world's conflicts. Most conflicts concerned intra-state disputes over political systems or ideology and subnational predominance, followed by resource conflict, and conflicts concerning national power, autonomy, and secession.

³ China, Vietnam, The Philippines, Malaysia, Mongolia and Nepal (in that order), according to the Center for Global Development MDG Progress Index, which measures progress towards all MDGs on an annual basis, based on a scores system, available at http://www.cgdev.org/section/topics/poverty/mdg_scorecards.

⁴ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2012, New York 2012, p. 7-8.

⁵ Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIC) (2012): Conflict Barometer 2012.

⁶ Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIC) (2012): Conflict Barometer 2012.

On the other hand, Asia's economic development has been impressive. Since the 1980s (with a short interruption in the second half of the 1990s), the continent has outperformed most other regions in terms of economic growth. In 2011, GDP per capita at constant US prices in Asia increased by 6.6%, compared with 4.1% global growth.

Table 3 Gross domestic product in constant USD prices, changes in per cent 1990-2010

	1990-2000	2000-2005	2008	2009	2010	2011
Asia and the Pacific	1.3	4.3	3.2	0.8	6.6	4.3
LLDC	-2.7	9.0	6.8	3.6	6.7	7.1
LDC	4.3	6.9	6.5	5.5	6.8	6.3
ASEAN	5.0	5.0	4.0	1.4	8.1	4.5
SAARC	5.2	6.6	4.7	8.2	8.2	6.5
Central Asia	-3.8	9.1	6.8	3.3	6.8	7.2
Low income economies	2.2	6.4	6.3	4.9	6.1	5.7
Lower middle income econ.	7.3	8.1	7.7	8.0	9.4	6.3
Upper middle income econ.	-0.5	5.7	3.5	-4.8	5.5	7.6
High income economies	2.1	2.1	-0.2	-3.9	4.5	0.8
Africa	2.3	5.2	4.9	1.1	4.0	-2.5
Europe	1.8	1.9	0.4	-4.2	2.0	1.6
Latin America and Caribbean	3.2	2.6	3.8	-2.1	5.9	4.1
North America	3.4	2.4	-0.3	-3.5	3.0	1.9
Other countries/areas	4.1	4.4	5.7	1.3	5.1	n/a
World	2.3	2.9	1.5	-2.1	4.1	2.6

Source: ESCAP, Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2012 and 2013.

Asia's above-average economic performance has established the continent as Europe's main trading region. In 2011, EU-27 trade with Asia amounted to EUR 1,237,693 million, representing 38% of the EU total external trade in goods, EUR 3,267,467 million. The EU-Asia trade volume steadily increased between 2002 and 2011, with 2009 being the only year of a decline in exports and imports, due to the global economic crisis. Total trade almost doubled during this period, while the EU's trade deficit also increased sharply.

Figure 1 EU Trade with Asia, 2002-2011 in million Euro

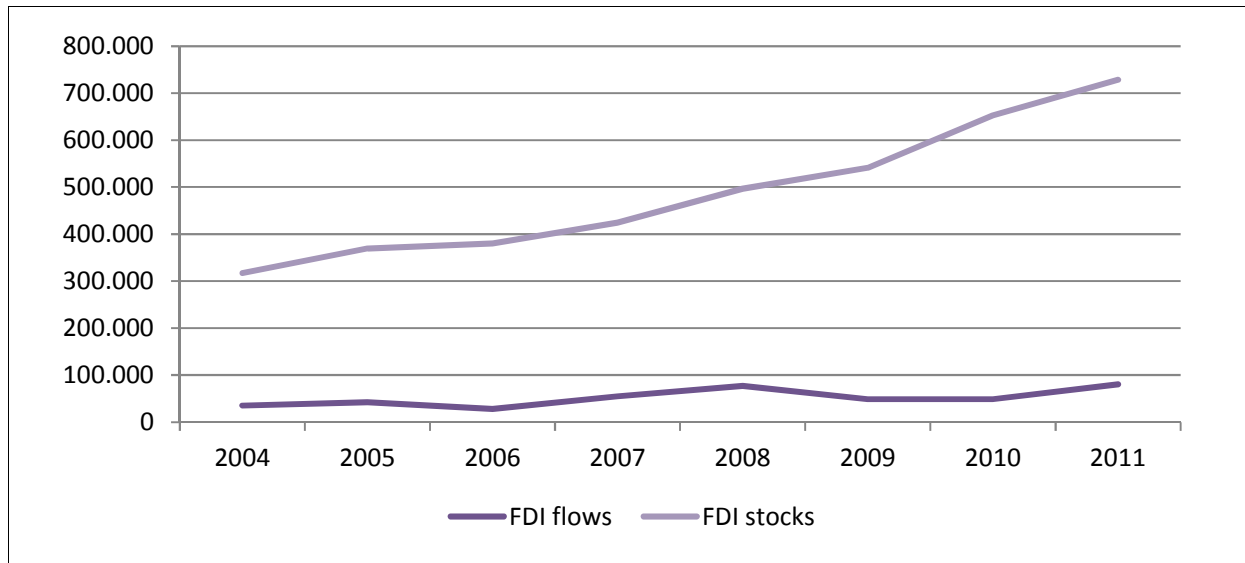


Source: Eurostats data

The economic significance of Asia for the EU is also reflected by fast-growing EU direct investment flows. European direct investment in Asia amounts to roughly a third of EU-27 Foreign Direct

Investment (FDI) in non-EU countries. Both FDI stocks and FDI inflows from EU sources in Asia more than doubled between 2004 and 2011.

Figure 2 EU-27 Direct Investment (FDI) in Asia, 2004-2011, in million Euro

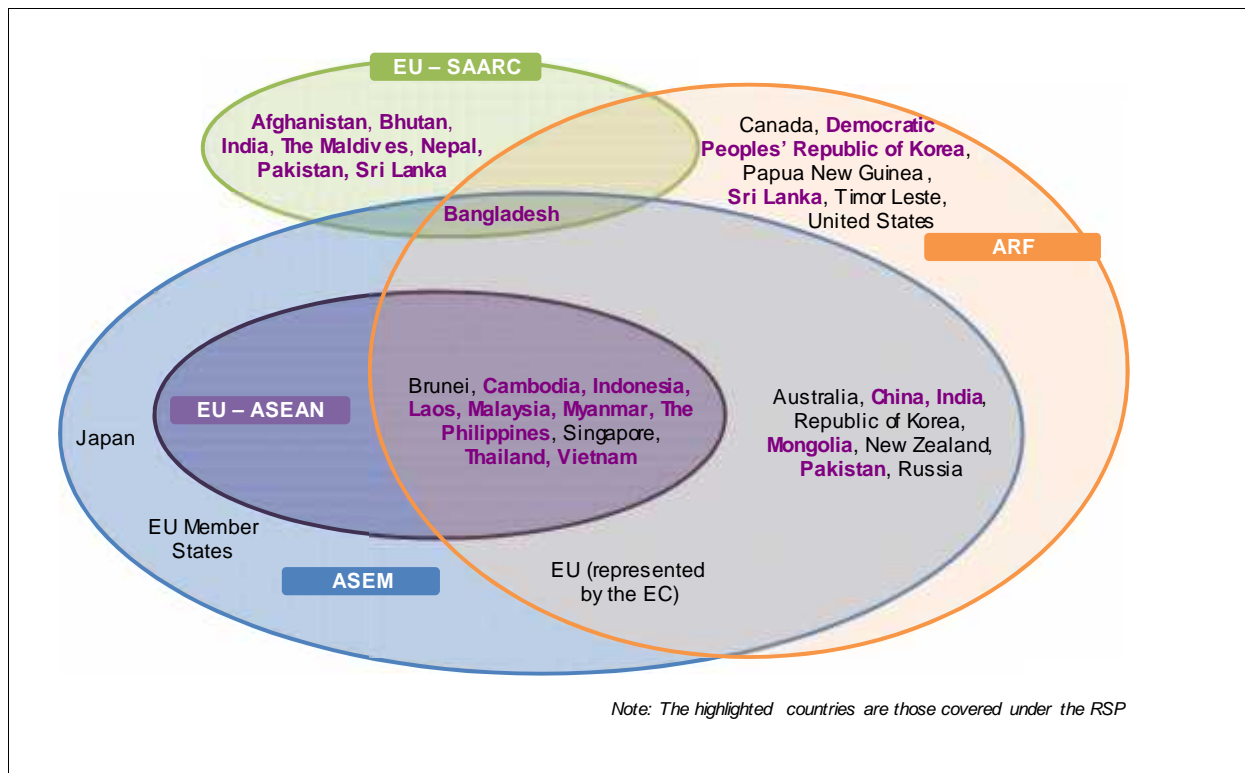


Source: Eurostats data

1.2 Institutional context

All of the 19 countries are also members of one or more regional or inter-regional organisations, which are supported within the framework of the RSP – namely, ASEAN and the related ARF, the SAARC, and the dialogue mechanism ASEM. The following figure depicts membership and overlaps of regional and inter-regional organisations in Asia, while the subsequent boxes provide additional information – for example, on the organisational structure and achieved milestones of ASEAN, SAARC and ASEM.

Figure 3 EU-supported regional and inter-regional organisations in Asia



Source: Particip analysis

Box 1**ASEAN at a glance**

Founded in August 1967 in Bangkok by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Later joined by Brunei (1984), Vietnam (1995), Laos and Myanmar (1997) and Cambodia (1999).

Organisational structure:

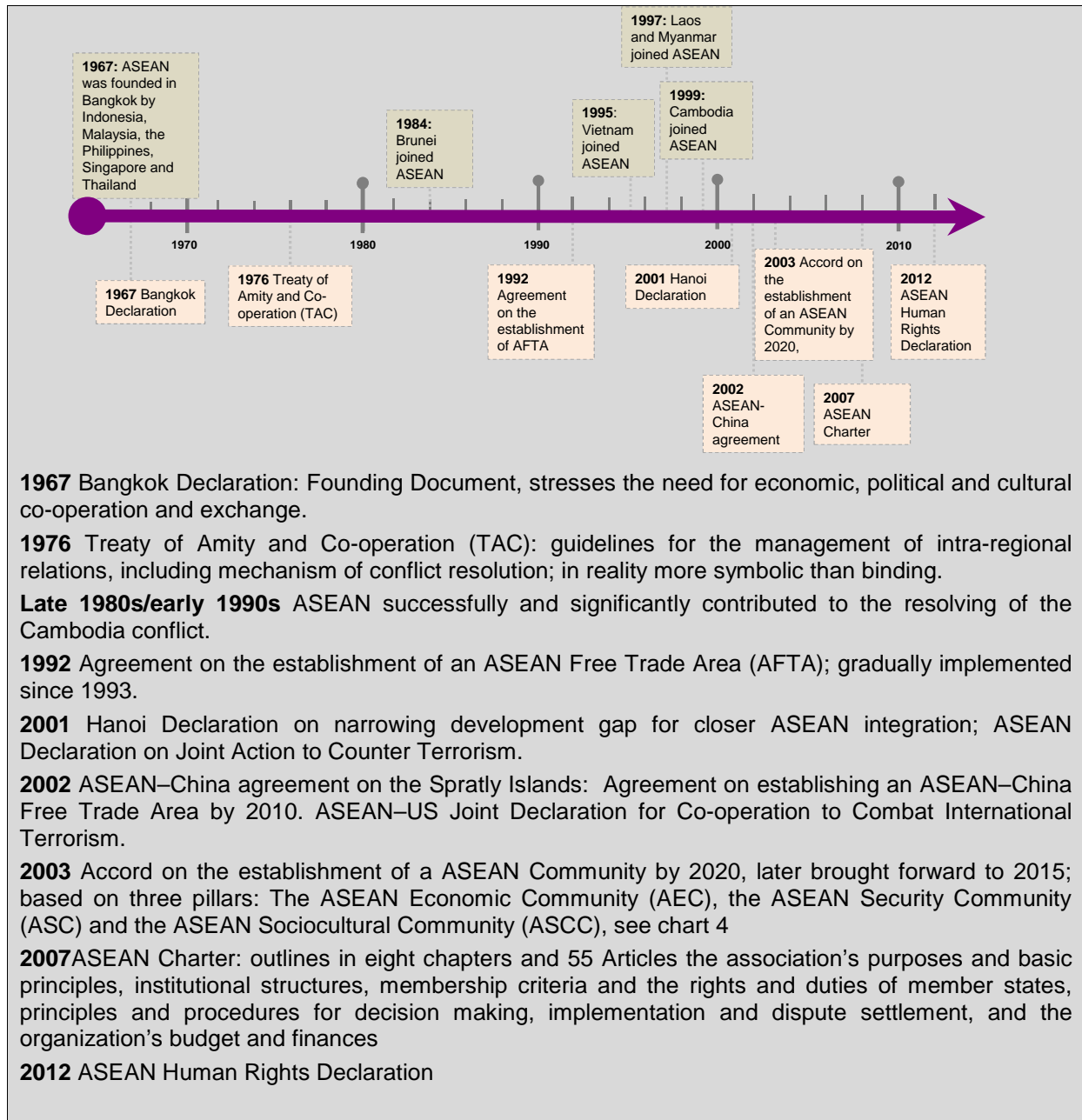
- Meetings of the heads of government (formally every three years supplemented by 'informal meetings').
- Annual Ministerial Meeting (AMM) of the Foreign Ministers (annually): de facto the most important ASEAN meeting.
- Frequent meetings of other ministers, senior officials (700+ meetings per year).
- ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta (founded 1976); can advise the ASEAN governments but does not have any decision-making power.

**External relations:**

Annual meetings:

- ASEAN Post-Ministerial Meetings (PMCs) gradually developed since the early 1970s.
- ASEAN + Dialogue Partners: Australia, Canada, China, EU, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russia, South Korea, United States.
- ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) founded 1993 (first official meeting 1994). ASEAN + Dialogue Partners + Mongolia, North Korea.
- ASEAN Plus Three, founded 1999, ASEAN + China, Japan, South Korea.
- East Asian Summit, founded 2005: ASEAN + Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea.
- Frequent inter-regional meetings with EU and Latin American states etc.

Milestones of co-operation and important agreements:



Box 2

South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) at a glance

Established 8 December 1985 in Dhaka, Bangladesh by India, Maldives, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka; joined by Afghanistan in 2005

Organisational structure:

- **Summit Meetings** of the head of state and governments; have taken place at irregular intervals
- **Council of Ministers (CoM)** comprises of the Ministers of Foreign /External Affairs of the Member States; formulates policies of the Association; reviews progress of co-operation and decides on new areas of co-operation; The Council is mandated to meet twice a year.
- **Standing Committee** comprises of the Foreign Secretaries of the SAARC Member States and deals with operational matters of co-operation, such as monitoring, project approval, resources mobilisation etc.
- **Secretariat** established in January 1987 in Kathmandu, headed by a Secretary General who is appointed for a 3-year term by the Council of Ministers and in alphabetical sequence of

the member states.

Observers

Australia, China, European Union, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mauritius, Myanmar, USA

Since the 14th SAARC Summit (New Delhi, 2007), observers have been invited to participate in the inaugural and closing Sessions of SAARC Summits.

Milestones of co-operation and important agreements



1987: SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism.

2002: SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution to promote co-operation amongst Member States and for an effective approach to various aspects of prevention, interdiction and suppression of trafficking in women and children.

2004: Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area to eliminate barriers to trade and facilitate the cross-border movement of goods between the territories of the Contracting States based, however, on “soft” implementation timeframes

2008: Charter of the SAARC Development Fund “to promote the welfare of people of the SAARC region, to improve their quality of life and to accelerate economic growth, social progress and poverty alleviation in the region”.

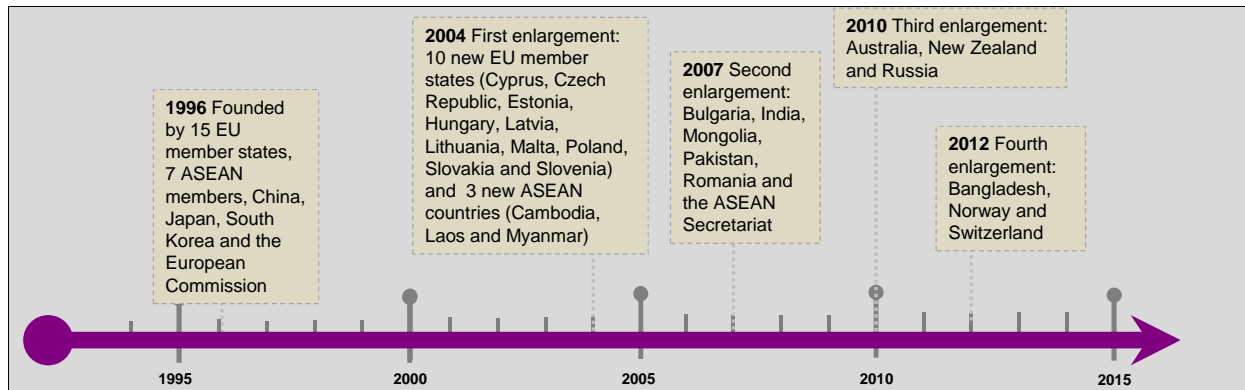
2010: Agreement on the Establishment of South Asian Regional Standards Organisation (SARSO); main objectives: To promote and undertake harmonization of national standards of the SAARC Member States with a view to removing the technical barriers to trade and facilitate flow of goods and services in the region; to develop SAARC standards on the products of regional/sub-regional interest.

2011 SAARC Charter of Democracy: Commits (on paper) member states, inter alia, to reinforce the linkage of development and democracy; to promote sustainable development and alleviation of poverty through good governance, equitable and participatory processes; and to promote democracy at all levels of the Government and the society at large.

Box 3 The Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) at a glance

Initiated in 1996 in Bangkok as an informal inter-regional platform for dialogue and co-operation between the two regions, based on the mutual recognition that the relationship between Asia and Europe needed to be strengthened in light of the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century.

Membership: 51 Members



- **Informality:** open forum for policy makers and officials to discuss any political, economic and socio-cultural issues of common interest.
- **Multi-dimensionality** covers the full spectrum of relations between the two regions
- **Emphasis on equal partnership:** eschews any "aid-based" relationship in favour of a more general process of dialogue and co-operation based on mutual respect and mutual benefit;
- **Dual focus on high-level and people-to-people:** provides a platform for meeting of heads of states or governments, ministers and senior officials, and with an increasing focus on fostering contacts between societies in all sectors in the two regions

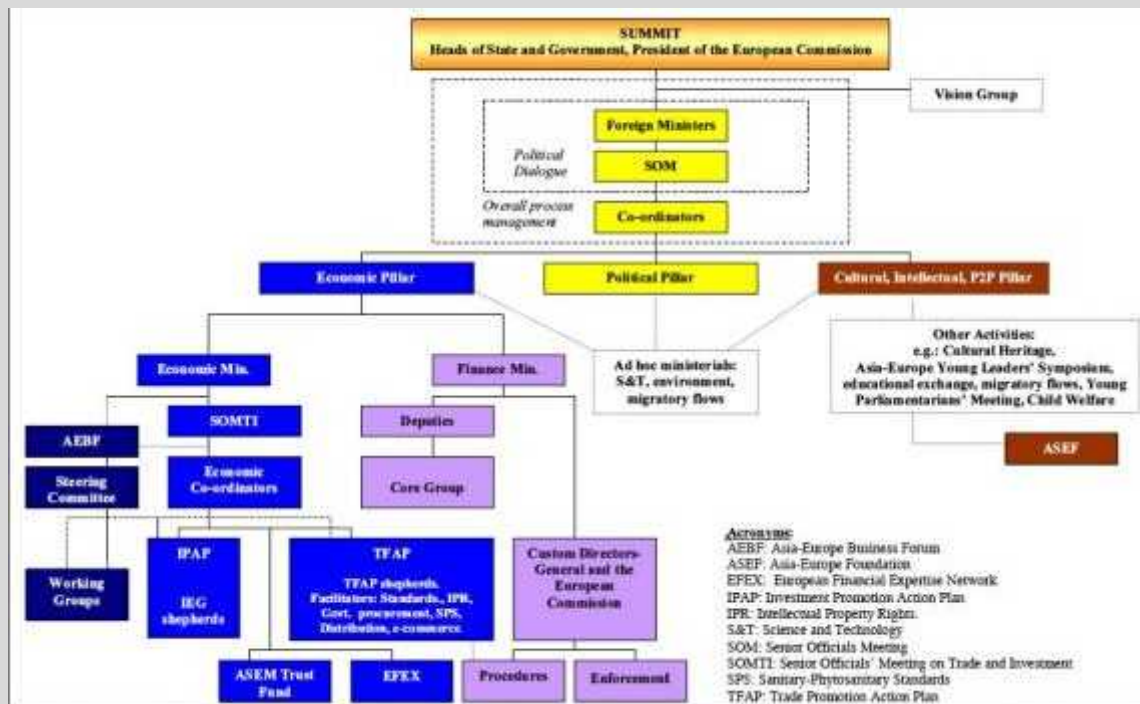
Organisational Structure:

ASEM summits of the Head of State and Government, President of the European Commission and Secretary-General of ASEAN are held every two years, alternating between European and Asian locations.

ASEM has no Secretariat. Foreign Ministers and their senior officials (SOM) have an overall coordinating role within the ASEM process, and are assisted in this by an informal group of Coordinators (two from the Asian side and two from the European side).

The Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) as the non-state arm of the ASEM process is the only physical institution under the ASEM framework.

Figure 4 ASEM organisational structure



Source: Asem Infoboard, Structure: <http://www.aseminfoboard.org/structure.html>

All of the EU's dialogue mechanisms with these regional and inter-regional organisations are unique in their specific way. For example, the multi-level EU-ASEAN dialogue, involving the foreign ministers of the EU and ASEAN as well as several other line-ministries and other agencies, dates back to 1972 and is the oldest institutionalised co-operation mechanisms between any two regional entities in the world. While EU-ASEAN relations have progressed significantly since then, the formal policy dialogue with SAARC lags behind in terms of significance and achievements. With currently 51 members, ASEM is the largest and also most heterogeneous intra-regional dialogue forum in the world. ARF is the only institutionalised security-related mechanism for policy dialogue in the Asia Pacific region. Complexity is added by the fact that in some dialogue mechanisms (for example ARF and SAARC), the European Commission represents the EU interest whereas others (EU-ASEAN, ASEM) also involve the EU Member States as equal partners.

2 European development co-operation rationale with Asia

2.1 Global EU development policy strategic objectives and priorities

Article 177 of the Amsterdam Treaty (entry into force on 1st of May 1999) defines the EU development policy priorities as follows:

- Sustainable economic and social development in favour of developing countries;
- With a particular emphasis on the most disadvantaged countries. Progressive and harmonious integration of developing countries in the world economy;
- Fighting poverty in developing countries.

The European Consensus on Development, signed 20th December 2005, is intended to guide both Community and Member State development co-operation and sets out common objectives and principles for development co-operation.⁷

2.2 The Treaty of Lisbon (2009) and Agenda for Change (2011)

The Treaty of Lisbon set out for the first time a specific legal basis for humanitarian aid. This provision stresses the specificity of the policy and the application of the principles of international humanitarian law – in particular, impartiality and non-discrimination. The Treaty of Lisbon states that the reduction and eradication of poverty is the primary objective of the EU's development co-operation policy. This goal must be respected when the EU implements policies likely to affect developing countries. This implies also that development policy is a policy in its own right, and not an accessory of common foreign and security policy.

The Treaty of Lisbon classifies development co-operation and humanitarian aid as “shared parallel competences”. This means that the EU conducts an autonomous policy, which neither prevents the Member States from exercising their competences nor makes the EU's policy merely “complementary” to those of the Member States.⁸

The Agenda for Change, presented by the EC in October 2011, stipulates that EU development aid spending should target countries that are in the greatest need of external support and where it can really make a difference, including fragile states. Co-operation should take different forms for countries that are already experiencing sustained growth or that have sufficient resources of their own.

EU assistance should focus on two priority areas:

1. Human rights, democracy and other key elements of good governance;
2. Inclusive and sustainable growth for human development.

The EU aims to help create growth in developing countries so that they have the means to lift themselves out of poverty. Aid will therefore target particular areas:

- Social protection, health, education and jobs;
- The business environment, regional integration, and world markets;
- Sustainable agriculture and energy.

The EU should also try to further improve the effectiveness of the aid it delivers. Furthermore, the EU will explore innovative ways of financing development, such as the blending of grants and loans. It should also improve the coherence of its internal and external policies: A significant share of EU aid is delivered in the form of budget support.⁹

2.3 ALA regulations (1996-2006)

The main legal basis for co-operation with Asia between 1996 and 2006 was EU Regulation 92/432, the “Asia-Latin America” (ALA) regulation. This covered financial and technical assistance and economic co-operation. ALA included partnerships with states, regions (e.g. Asia regional programmes), decentralised authorities, regional organisations (e.g. ASEAN), public agencies, local or

⁷ The European Consensus on Development, 20 December 2005, p. 4

⁸ Treaty of Lisbon. Taking Europe into the 21st century, http://europa.eu/lisbon_treaty/index_en.htm

⁹ European Commission (2011): Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change, COM(2011) 637 final,

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/documents/agenda_for_change_en.pdf

traditional communities, private institutes and operators, including co-operatives and non-governmental organisations.

Whereas reducing poverty did not become official EU development policy until 2000, the ALA regulation highlighted that aid should primarily target the poorest sections of the population and the poorest countries in the two regions. The Regulation specified a long list of priority sectors, ranging from drugs to the environment, rural development, and democracy and human rights. The main interventions specified are economic co-operation and technical and financial assistance, which both take the form of grants. The Regulation specified that economic co-operation should be in the mutual interest of the EU and the partner country or organisation. No similar requirement was stipulated for financial and technical assistance.

The 2002 evaluation of the ALA regulation made this conclusion: *“As a strategy document, despite a high level of detail, it quickly became obsolete. Only a few years after its entry into force, more targeted regional strategy documents had already been adopted by the Commission (in 1994 for Asia and in 1995 for Latin America); these documents were updated on several occasions in following years. Furthermore, Regulation 443/92 did not provide for bringing different budget lines together in a coherent way, especially in the early years before the clarification of budgetary rules on separate legal bases for separate budget lines. Overall, the amount of financial resources devoted to both regions is perceived to be disproportionate (too small) in relation to the Commission’s ambitious stated goals. This is not to say that increases in global resources should be approved automatically without stronger allocation criteria and co-ordination of horizontal budget lines.”*¹⁰

In 2007, the Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI) replaced the wide range of geographic and thematic instruments that had been created over time. The objective was to increase the effectiveness of the EU development co-operation.

2.4 DCI regulations (2007-2013)

The regulation establishing the DCI was adopted on 18 December 2006. The geographic part of it replaced the ALA regulation for developing countries in Asia. The instrument is valid for the period from 2007 to 2013.

The overall goal of the instrument is the eradication of poverty in partner countries and regions, in the context of sustainable development, including pursuit of the MDGs, as well as the promotion of democracy, good governance and respect for human rights and for the rule of law.

In Asia, priorities stated by DCI are: pursuing MDGs in the field of health, including HIV/AIDS, and education; addressing governance issues to help build an active and organised civil society, and to enhance the protection of human rights, including the rights of the child. Priorities are country-specific. Funds are allocated following country strategy papers, which include multi-annual indicative programmes, specifying the priority objectives, and the indicative multi-annual financial allocations.

Furthermore, the EU prepares annual action programmes that specify the objectives pursued in the fields of intervention, the expected results, the management procedures, and the total amount of financing planned. They contain a description of the operations to be financed, an indication of the amounts allocated for each operation, and an indicative implementation timetable.

2.5 Regional strategic objectives and priorities with Asia

The overall strategic framework for the EU’s action in Asia is based on the Commission’s 2001 Communication *“Europe and Asia: A Strategic Framework for Enhanced Partnerships”*.¹¹ The strategy’s core objective was *“strengthening the EU’s political and economic presence across the region, and raising this to a level commensurate with the growing global weight of an enlarged EU”*.

In particular, the strategic framework aimed to:

- Contribute to peace and security in the region and globally, through a broadening of our engagement with the region;
- Further strengthen our mutual trade and investment flows with the region;

¹⁰Evaluation of Regulation 443/92 (Asia, Latin America) – ref. 951614, Summary, 2002, available at http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2002/951614_docs_en.htm

¹¹ European Commission (2001): *Europe and Asia: A Strategic Framework for Enhanced Partnerships*, COM(2001) 469 final, available at

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52001DC0469:EN:HTML>

- Promote the development of the less prosperous countries of the region, addressing the root causes of poverty;
- Contribute to the protection of human rights and to the spreading of democracy, good governance and the rule of law;
- Build global partnerships and alliances with Asian countries, in appropriate international fora, to help address both the challenges and the opportunities offered by globalisation and to strengthen joint efforts on global environmental and security issues; and
- Help strengthen the awareness of Europe in Asia (and vice versa).

These general objectives and priorities were elaborated further in a series of specific action points for the region as a whole, and for each of the four key sub-regions (South Asia, Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia, Australasia).

The first Regional Programming Document for Asia was prepared in 2004, covering the period 2005-2006. It included three All-Asia programmes (on trade and investment, higher education, and environment), two sub-regional programmes (SAARC and ASEAN), and a small budget for reserve.¹²

The subsequent Regional Strategy 2007-2013 focused on three priority areas:

1. Support to Regional Integration – the key dialogue partners for the EU being ASEM, ASEAN, ARF and SAARC;
2. Policy and Know-How based Co-operation in:
 - o Environment, Energy and Climate Change, through Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP-Asia) and the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) programme;
 - o Higher Education and Support to Research Institutes;
 - o Cross-border Co-operation in Animal and Human Health;
3. Support to Uprooted People.

Further to the three priority areas, cross-cutting issues (such as the promotion of human rights and democracy, gender equality, good governance, the rights of the child, indigenous peoples' rights, environmental sustainability, and combating HIV/AIDS) are, in addition to being addressed in thematic programmes and instruments, streamlined in each component of the Regional Programme, when relevant.¹³

3 Policy Dialogues

For the past four decades, development co-operation between the EU and Asia has been embedded in, and supplemented by, an elaborated system of policy dialogues as a contribution to achieving the objectives under the various Asia strategies. Such an approach has been strongly supported by the EU's regional partners.

3.1 EU-ASEAN relations

When the foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand established ASEAN in August 1967, one main objective was “*to maintain close and beneficial co-operation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes*”, as stated in the Bangkok Declaration, the organisation's founding document.

In 1972, ASEAN launched a Special Co-ordination Committee (SCANN) to conduct an institutionalised dialogue with the then-European Community. This way, the EU became ASEAN's first ‘Dialogue Partner’. A few months later, this initiative led to the establishment of the ASEAN–Brussels Committee (ABC), comprising ASEAN ambassadors accredited to the EC to act as its outpost in Europe. The ABC – which was the first ASEAN Committee in a third country – stands for the beginning of formalised ASEAN-EU relations. In 1974 a Joint ASEAN–EC Study Group was established as an alternative to the commercial co-operation agreements that had been negotiated bilaterally between the EU and the Commonwealth countries. In November 1979 the first ASEAN–EC Ministerial Meeting (AEMM) took place.

¹² Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme for Multi-country Programmes in Asia, 2005-2006, available at eas.europa.eu/asia/rsp/05_06_en.pdf

¹³ European Commission (2007): Regional Programming for Asia. Strategy Document 2007-2013.

The signing of the ASEAN–EC Co-operation Agreement¹⁴ in Kuala Lumpur in 1980 marked an important step in the co-operation process between the two organisations. It was the first international treaty that the EU signed with any other regional organisation. Of particular importance was the statement in the agreement that “*such co-operation will be between equal partners*”, without disclaiming that it will “*take into account the level of development of the member countries of ASEAN and the emergence of ASEAN as a viable and cohesive grouping, which has contributed to the stability and peace in Southeast Asia*”.

This new effort was particularly motivated by the urgency of working jointly at the international level to deal with major economic issues. The Agreement extended the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) treatment to the contracting parties. It also opened up an exclusive channel for the exchange of information and requests that paved the way for EC assistance in several development projects. It established a second track of co-operation that specifically covered the EC and the signatories of the Co-operation Agreement.

In 2003, the European Commission issued a new strategic document entitled “*A new partnership with Southeast Asia*”, which identified the following key priorities:

- Supporting regional stability and the fight against terrorism;
- Human rights, democratic principles and good governance;
- Injecting a new dynamism into regional trade and investment relations;
- Continuing to support the development of less prosperous countries;
- Intensifying dialogue and co-operation in specific policy areas.¹⁵

The Nuremberg Declaration on an EU–ASEAN Enhanced Partnership¹⁶ has further specified the co-operation agenda in five broad areas:

1. Political and security co-operation;
2. Economic co-operation;
3. Co-operation in the field of energy security and climate change/environment;
4. Socio-cultural co-operation; and
5. Development co-operation.

This agenda is further specified in a Plan of Action (PoA)¹⁷, a master plan to enhance ASEAN–EU relations and co-operation. The Declaration expresses the signatories’ interest in the promotion of a long list of liberal values, including but limited to the universal values of justice, democracy, human rights, good governance, anti-corruption and the rule of law, while the PoA includes a particular commitment to the strengthening of co-operation on human rights and in the fight against corruption.

A first-ever EU–ASEAN Summit took place on 22 November 2007 in Singapore to celebrate 30 years of formal relations between the EU and ASEAN, and to mark the beginning of a higher level of co-operation under the Nuremberg Declaration. In April 2012, the Bandar Seri Begawan Plan of Action to Strengthen the ASEAN-EU Enhanced Partnership (2013-2017) was signed, aiming “*to strengthen the ASEAN-EU Partnership, while at the same time supporting ASEAN’s goals of regional integration and community building, including enhanced ASEAN connectivity, to underpin an ASEAN Community by 2015 and beyond*”. In July of the same year, the EU acceded to the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Co-operation (TAC).¹⁸

¹⁴ European Economic Community (1980): Co-operation Agreement between the European Economic Community and Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand – member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, available at

<http://ec.europa.eu/world/agreements/prepareCreateTreatiesWorkspace/treatiesGeneralData.do?step=0&redirect=true&treatyId=373>

¹⁵ European Commission (2003): A new partnership with South East Asia, COM(2003) 399 final, available at <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/html/116277.htm>

¹⁶ ASEAN-EU (2007): Nuremberg Declaration on an EU-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership, available at eeas.europa.eu/asean/docs/2007_16_nuremberg_declar.pdf

¹⁷ ASEAN-EU (2007): Plan of Action to Implement the Nuremberg Declaration on an EU-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership, available at eeas.europa.eu/asean/docs/action_plan07.pdf

¹⁸<http://ec.europa.eu/world/agreements/prepareCreateTreatiesWorkspace/treatiesGeneralData.do?step=0&redirect=true&treatyId=9261>

3.2 ASEM

Closely connected with, but formally independent from, the EU–ASEAN dialogue is the Asia–Europe Meeting (ASEM), “*Europe’s main multilateral channel for communication with Asia*”¹⁹. Singapore was ASEM’s main initiator, strongly supported by France. The first meeting was held in Bangkok in March 1996, followed by summits in London (1998), Seoul (2000), Copenhagen (2002), Hanoi (2004), Helsinki (2006), Beijing (2008), Brussels (2010) and Vientiane (2012). ASEM aims to strengthen the relationship and increase mutual understanding between the two regions, in a spirit of mutual respect and equal partnership.

The founding of ASEM was the joint European–East Asian answer to the process of transpacific co-operation, which had gained prominence since the late 1980s and materialised in the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation Forum (APEC) and other organisations and dialogue forums.

The ASEM process consists of three main pillars: the political pillar, the economic pillar and the social, cultural and intellectual pillar. Political dialogue is a key element. ASEM meetings at the level of Heads of State and Government, as well as among Foreign Ministers and other line ministries, provide a forum for Asian and European countries to discuss major global issues such as – in no particular order of significance – trade, terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, international migration, global environment, human rights and the impact of globalisation.

Additionally, non-governmental actors in Europe and Asia have strengthened their relations amongst each other on the so-called ‘track-two’ level. The most important non-state co-operation mechanism is provided by the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), a Singapore-based think tank that aims to boost intellectual, cultural and economic interaction between the two regions. Other achievements of fostering the co-operation among non-state actors through the ASEM process are the Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN) the first large-scale research and education network connecting regional researchers in Asia and Europe. Businesses and civil society organisations, among other stakeholders, have participated in the Asia Europe People’s Forum, the Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership and Asia-Europe Business Forum, held every two years alongside ASEM Summits.

3.3 EU-SAARC relations

The EU, which has observer status in SAARC since 2006, believes that it can help consolidate the on-going integration process in South Asia through its economic influence in the region, its own historical experience of economic and trade integration and of dealing with diversity, and its interest in crisis prevention. Co-operation between the EU and SAARC notably seeks to promote the harmonisation of standards; facilitate trade; raise awareness about the benefits of regional co-operation; and promote business networking in the SAARC area.

Key Milestones include, in 1996, the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation between the European Commission and SAARC Secretariat which has provided the basis for technical assistance on trade matters.

In 1999, the EU and SAARC agreed to cooperate on improving market access for SAARC products into EU, working towards an accumulation of rules of origin for SAARC products for exports to the EU, providing technical support for the establishment of the South Asian Free Trade Agreement and supporting the harmonisation of SAARC standards.²⁰

In 2012, the Head of the Delegation of European Union to Nepal was entrusted with the additional responsibility of the EU’s first representative to SAARC.

¹⁹ European Commission (2007): Regional Programming for Asia. Strategy Document 2007-2013, p. 10.

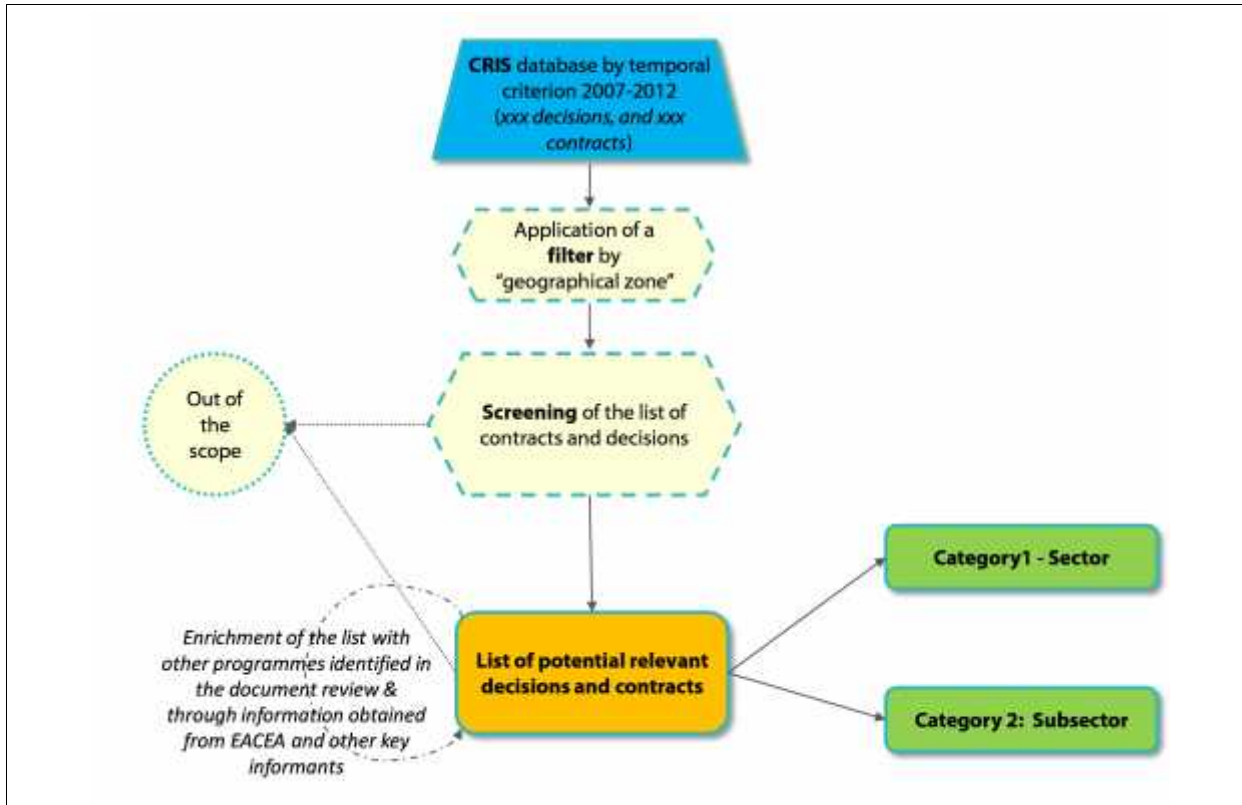
²⁰ European Union: The EU and South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), see http://eeas.europa.eu/saarc/index_en.htm

Annex 4 - Inventory of regional-level EU support to Asia

1 Description of the approach taken in the inventory

The following figure depicts the general approach to the mapping of the regional level EU support to Asia during the evaluation period.

Figure 1 Overview of the approach to the inventory



The primary source for identifying the EU financial information regarding the regional-level support to Asia during 2007-2012 is the EC Common RELEX Information System (CRIS). The CRIS database gathers operational data (decisions, contracts, contracting authority) and financial data (budget lines, allocated amounts, disbursed amounts) on the EU's external assistance managed by DG DEVCO.

In order to identify interventions related to Asia, the Evaluation Team undertook a comprehensive and systematic screening of the information contained in the CRIS database.

The approach to the inventory of the EU support follows the following steps:

1. Building a mirror database of CRIS in order to facilitate the extraction of relevant information.
2. Applying data extraction from the mirror on the basis of relevant codes (e.g. "zone benefiting from the action").
3. Undertaking a screening to verify the relevance of the extracted information (e.g. of thematic budget lines).
4. Enriching the database on the basis of applying relevant keywords at decision and contracts level.
5. Filtering data (screening of the data for each sector), categorising and analysing the information by certain characteristics.

1.1 Description of steps

Step1 – Building a mirror database of CRIS

The 1st step of the inventory consisted of building a mirror database of CRIS in order to facilitate the extraction of relevant information. The criterion for both decisions and contracts was the temporal criterion of the evaluation period, 2007-2012. The database includes information (title, year of signature,

domain, planned amount, amount paid to date, etc.) related to all contracts and decisions available in CRIS for this period.

The resulting dataset serves as the basis for further analysis. In particular, it provides the following information:

- The decision reference number;
- The decision title;
- The contract reference number related to the Decision;
- The contract title related to the Decision;
- The contract start date (signature by the EC);
- The contract end date (expiry date of the contract);
- The amount contracted (in EUR);
- The amount paid (in EUR) – disbursements to the date of the extraction;
- The geographical zone (country or region for regional interventions);
- The DAC sector code;
- The nature and the contract type;
- The contracting party.

Step 2 – Data extraction

As step 2, a first filtering process was carried out on the basis of the geographical criterion (“*Zone benefitting from the action*”) in order to select decisions falling under the geographical scope of the evaluation. This included decisions and the associated contracts implemented in the South Asia (CAI, RSS) and South East Asia Region (RAE). Moreover, decisions and associated contracts which included a region code (CAI, RSS, RAE) in combination with a relevant country code¹ (e.g. CAI+ID); and “all countries” code (TPS) in combination with a relevant country code, (e.g. TPS+TH) were included in the database.

Step 3 – Initial screening to verify the relevance of the extracted information

The first screening identified and eliminated interventions which were not in the geographical scope of the present evaluation, for example this was necessary to exclude interventions which were implemented at national level and were not referred to as being implemented under the RSP and MIP. The Terms of Reference define the scope as follows:

“The evaluation covers the European Union’s co-operation strategies and their implementation in Asia during the period 2007-2012 (i.e. RSP 2007-2013).”

Step 4 – Enriching of the database

Following the initial screening the database was enriched as follows:

1. Thematic interventions (e.g. in the field of food security and environment) earmarked as having been implemented on a regional level in Asia were included in the inventory. It is noteworthy that the presentation focuses on geographic budget line. In the following sections the thematic budget lines are presented separately.
2. A systematic search of references from the Regional Strategy Paper, Multi-Indicative Programming and project documentation was undertaken at decision and contract level, and complemented by information obtained from key informants. This information guided a further search of relevant decisions and associated contracts and downloads from CRIS which had not been captured through automatic search due to their code² and thus helped enriching the existing list of potentially relevant decisions and contracts.

Step 5 – Data filtering, categorisation and analysis

The typology of this inventory recurs to the following criteria for categorisation of interventions:

- **Sector:** includes the focal sectors regional integration, policy and know-how based co-operation and support to uprooted people. Moreover thematic interventions were encoded, including for example food security and environment.

¹ The relevant country codes for Asian countries are: AF (Afghanistan), BD (Bangladesh); BT (Bhutan), KH (Cambodia), CN (China), IN (India), ID (Indonesia), KP (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea), LA (Lao People’s Democratic Republic), MY (Malaysia), MV (Maldives), MN (Mongolia), MM (Myanmar), NP (Nepal), PK (Pakistan), PH (Philippines), VN (Viet Nam), TH (Thailand), LK (Sri Lanka).

² This relates for example to the “Support to uprooted people interventions” and “Switch Asia” interventions which are earmarked as having been implemented at national level, thus are only coded with a single country code. .

- **Subcategory of the sector:** ASEAN, ASEM, SAARC, animal and human health, environment, energy and climate change, higher education and support to uprooted people.
- **Zone benefitting from the action:** regional or country level.
- **Major programme:** captures the different programmes/countries³ under the different headers of the sectors and categorises.
- **Financial instrument:** geographic or thematic

1.2 'Grey areas'

Although a sound and systematic approach was applied, the results remain dependent to a certain extent on limits that concern the CRIS database and the extractions which can be made from the database.

It is noteworthy that the financial information in CRIS for Erasmus Mundus interventions could not been used for the inventory, as these interventions are implemented by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) under an indirect, centralised management. Thus, for these specific interventions the inventory used the data provided by key informants from DG DEVCO and EACEA.

Moreover, a number of choices needed to be made by the team. It is important to highlight the limits of this exercise:

- The method of enriching the database by references from the RSP and MIP is limited by the identification and application of the references themselves. The data cross-checking with information received from key informants helped the team to obtain a most comprehensive inventory.
- The analysis presented below only contains contracts, for which the decision year falls into the temporal scope of the evaluation. Thus, contracts for which the amounts had been allocated before 2007 and outside the RSP are not included in the inventory.
- The data of the inventory presented in this inception report will be fine-tuned during the desk phase (in particular, in cases where new relevant interventions might have been identified).

2 Detailed analysis

The sub-sections below present some detailed analyses of the inventory:

- Section 2.1 looks on the overall evolution of regional-level EU support to Asia.
- Section 2.2 provides financial information of regional-level EU support to Asia per sector.
- Section 2.3 focuses on national versus regional zones benefitting of regional-level EU support to Asia.
- Section 2.4 provides information on thematic budget lines.

The box below summarises definitions of key terms as used in this evaluation.

Box 1 *Definitions of key terms related to the overview of EU financial information related to regional-level EU support to Asia*

- **Commitment:** refers to the "contracted amount" which has been agreed between the EU and a contracting party in charge of implementing the part of the intervention related to a specific contract. The information on this financial amount is found at "*contract level*" in CRIS and is marked as "planned amount" in the database.
- **Disbursement:** refers to the financial amount which has been paid by the EU in relation to a specific contract. These sums are found at "*contract level*" in CRIS and are marked as "paid amount" in the database.
- **Allocation:** refers to the "allocated amount" which has been approved in a given year by the EU on decision level.

2.1 Overall evolution of regional-level EU support to Asia

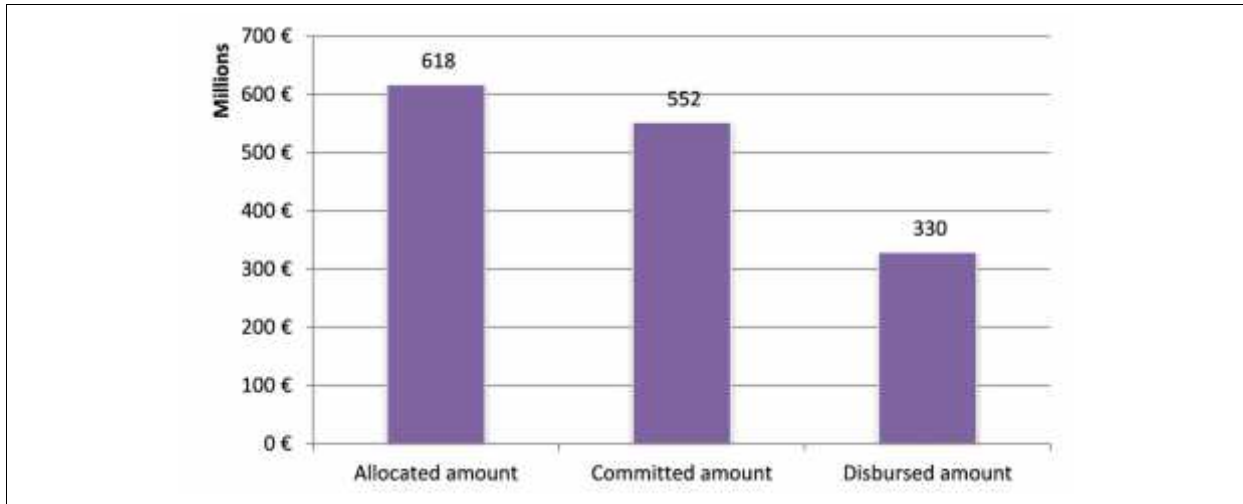
This subsection illustrates how the regional-level EU support to Asia developed during the evaluation period.

³ In particular for "Support to uprooted people".

Overall, the EU has allocated about 618 million EUR in regional-level EU support to Asia through geographic budget lines under the Regional Strategy Paper (RSP).

The figure illustrates the committed and disbursed amount at contract level. The overall committed amount adds up to 552 million EUR and whereas 330 million EUR have been disbursed.

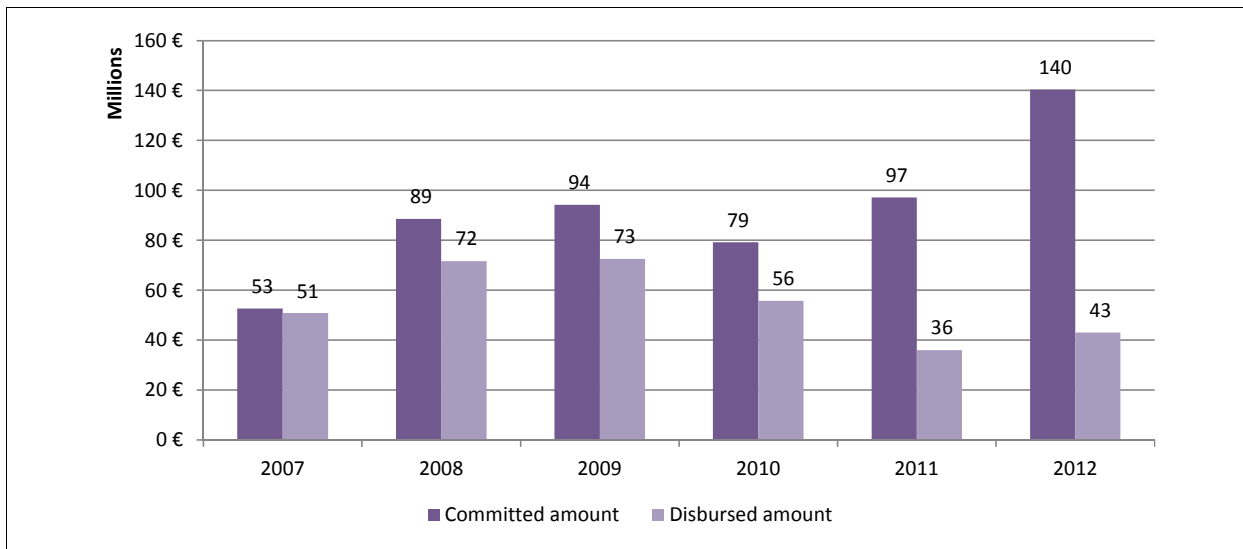
Figure 2 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Total of allocated, committed and disbursed amounts 2007-2012 (in million EUR)



Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

The figure below compares the totals of committed and disbursed amounts per contract year. It clearly highlights that the later the evaluation period the more significant the difference between committed and disbursed amounts becomes.

Figure 3 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Committed and disbursed amounts per contract year 2007-2012 (in million EUR)



Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

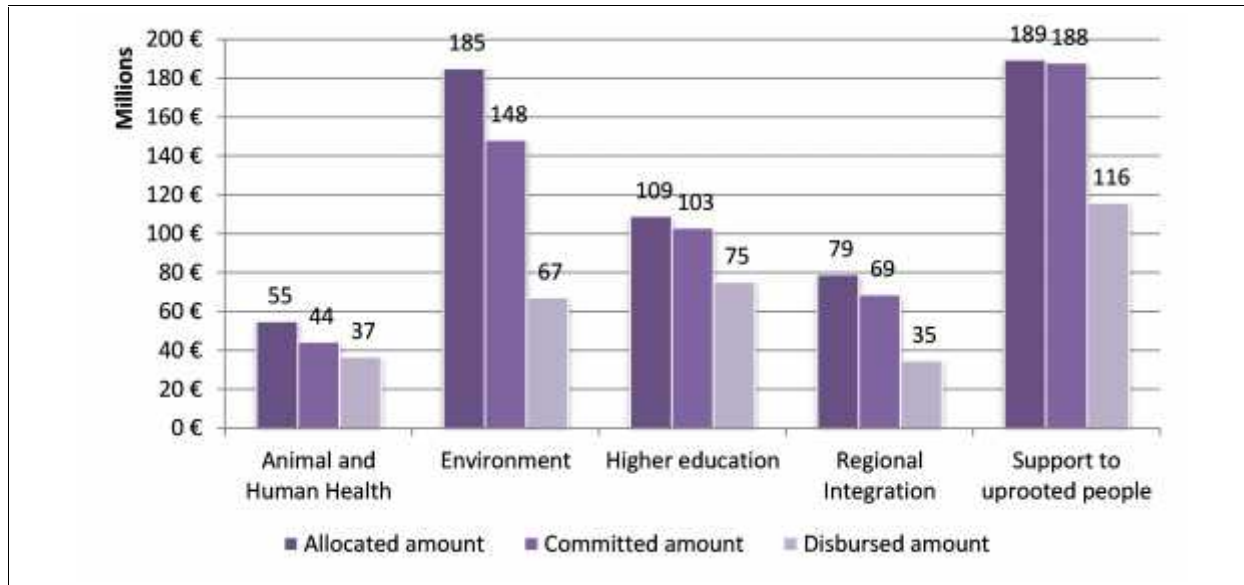
2.2 Per sector

The figure below depicts the allocated, committed and disbursed amounts per sector and subsector in the case of policy and knowhow-based co-operation for the geographic budget line. It illustrates:

- 9% (55 million EUR) was allocated for animal and human health.
- 30% (185 million EUR) of allocations was aimed at environment, energy and climate change.
- 17% (109 million EUR) went to higher education and support to research institutes.
- 13% (79 million EUR) was allocated to regional integration.

- 31% (189 million EUR) was aimed at supporting uprooted people.

Figure 4 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Overview of sector breakdown, allocated, committed and disbursed amount for geographic budget line (in % and in million EUR)



Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

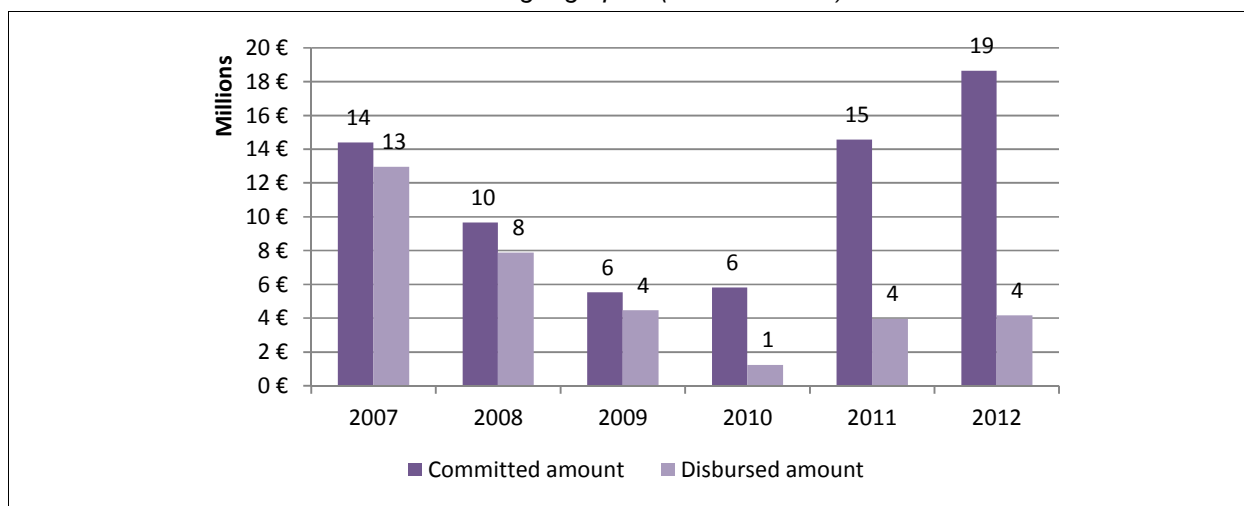
The following figures per sector provide the following data sets:

1. How the committed and disbursed amounts for the geographic budget line developed during the evaluation period.
2. Financial information on the different programmes funded under geographic instruments and programmes during 2007-2012.

2.2.1 Regional integration

The EU has allocated 86 million EUR at decision level and committed 69 million EUR for regional integration under the AAPs. The disbursements amount to 35 million EUR. The figure below illustrates to what extent committed amounts at contract level vary from disbursed amounts. One fact explaining the difference, particularly in 2011 and 2012 lies in the temporal slippage from committing the amount until actual disbursement took place. Commitments were highest in the years 2007, 2011 and 2012. Amongst others, this relates to the launch of the Trans-Eurasia Information Network intervention 3 and 4 with 11 million EUR in 2007 and with 8 million EUR in 2011 and the launch of the Technical Assistance for the ASEAN Regional Integration Support by the European Union (ARISE) in 2012 with 7.5 million EUR.

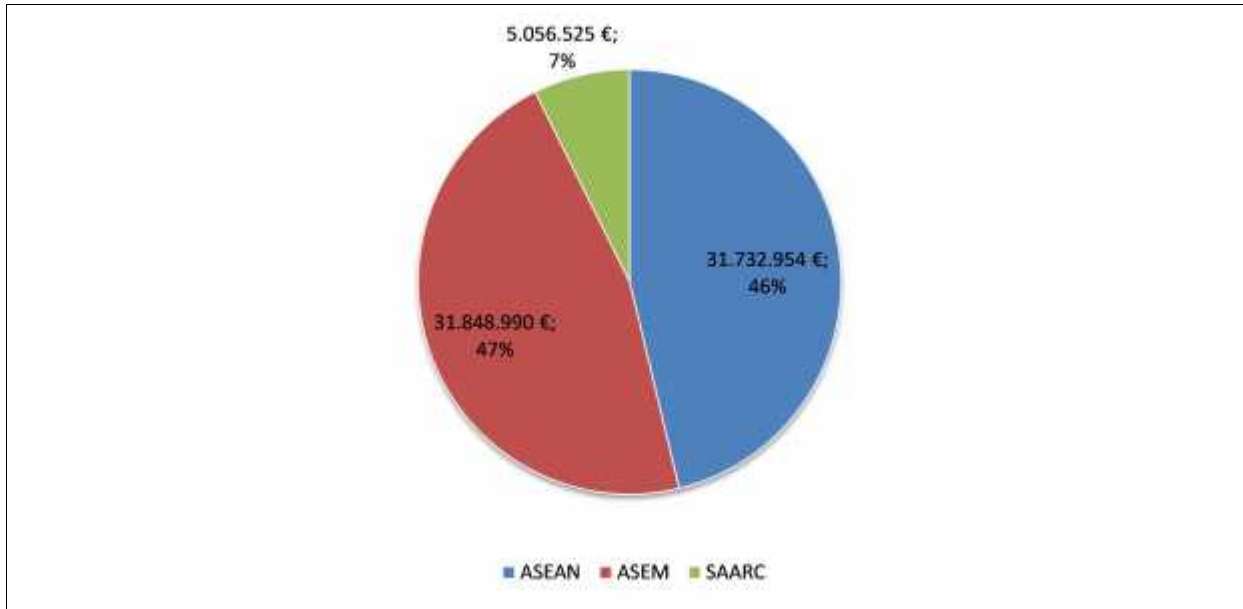
Figure 5 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Development - regional integration, committed and disbursed amount – geographic (in million EUR)



Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

The following figure provides an overview of how the amounts under geographic budget lines are distributed. With 47% (31 million EUR), ASEM received most of the funds, followed by support to ASEAN with 46% (32 million EUR). Compared to ASEAN and ASEM, rather small amounts were committed for SAARC (7%, 5 million EUR).

Figure 6 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Breakdown for regional integration, committed amount for geographic budget lines (in % and in million EUR)



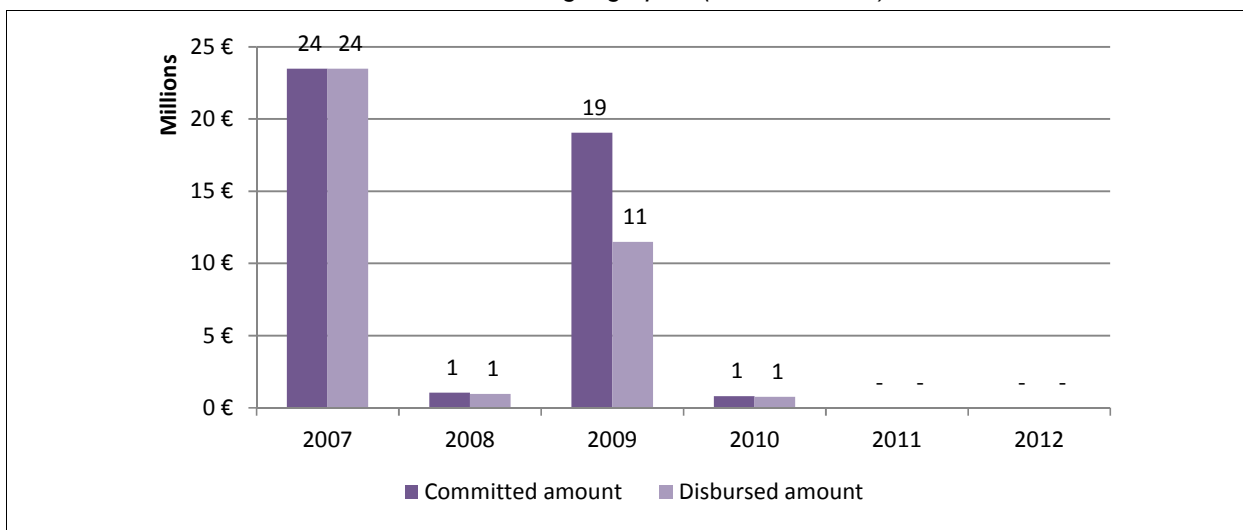
Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

2.2.2 Animal and human health

The EU has allocated 55 million EUR for animal and human health under the RSP. The commitments at contract level amount to 44 million EUR. So far, 37 million EUR have been disbursed. Despite the difference in 2009, commitments and disbursements developed in parallel.

The difference between allocated and committed amounts can mostly be explained by the fact that new decisions were launched, such as the “Regional Asia One Health Programme” with 10 million EUR for which funds were not yet committed at the beginning of 2013.

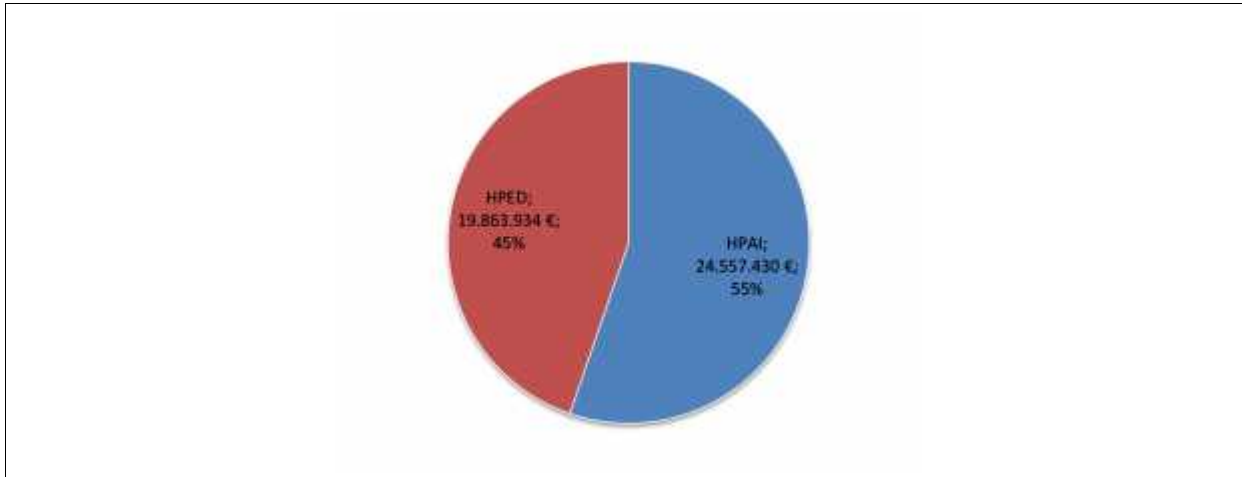
Figure 7 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Development - animal and human health, committed and disbursed amount – geographic (in million EUR)



Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

The following graph shows that with 55% (25 million EUR) most of the funds went to “*Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Emerging diseases Preparedness and Control in Asia*” while 45% (20 million EUR) were committed to “*Highly pathogenic and emerging and re-emerging diseases (HPED)*”.⁴

Figure 8 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Breakdown for animal and human health committed amount - geographic budget lines (in % and in million EUR)

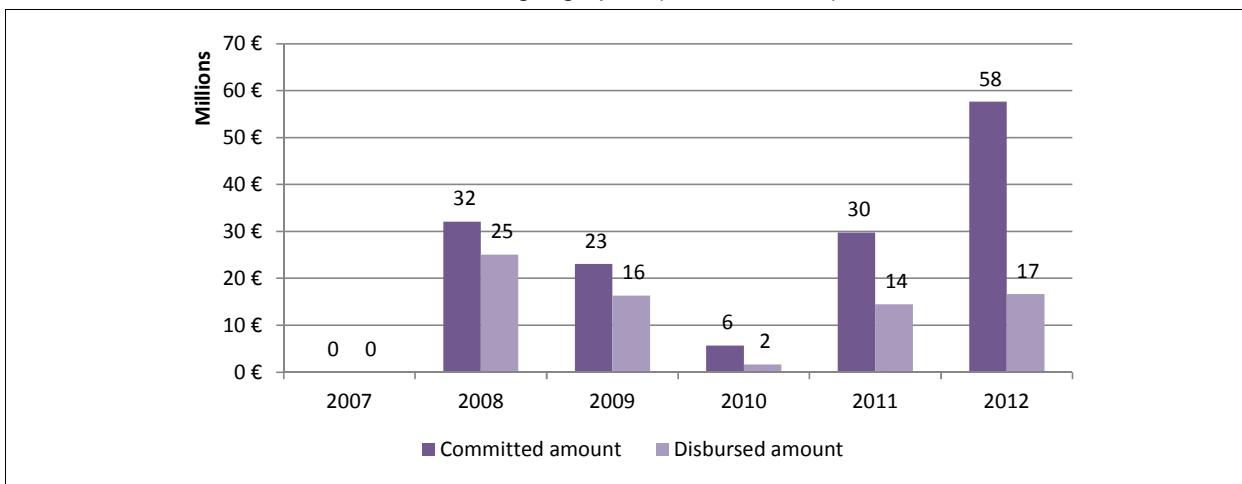


Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

2.2.3 Environment, energy and climate change

185 million EUR have been allocated for environment, energy and climate change under the AAPs. The commitments at contract level amount to 148 million EUR, while 67 million EUR have so far been disbursed. One reason explaining the significant difference between committed and disbursed amounts is probably due to the huge commitments of funds in 2012, for programmes which have just been launched, such as the Asia Investment Facility, “Regional co-operation project - Support to rural livelihoods and climate change adaptation in the Himalaya” and “Regional Support Programme for EU FLEGT Action Plan in Asia (FLEGT Asia II)”.

Figure 9 Regional-level EU support to Asia (2007-2012): Evolution - environment, committed and disbursed amount – geographic (in million EUR)



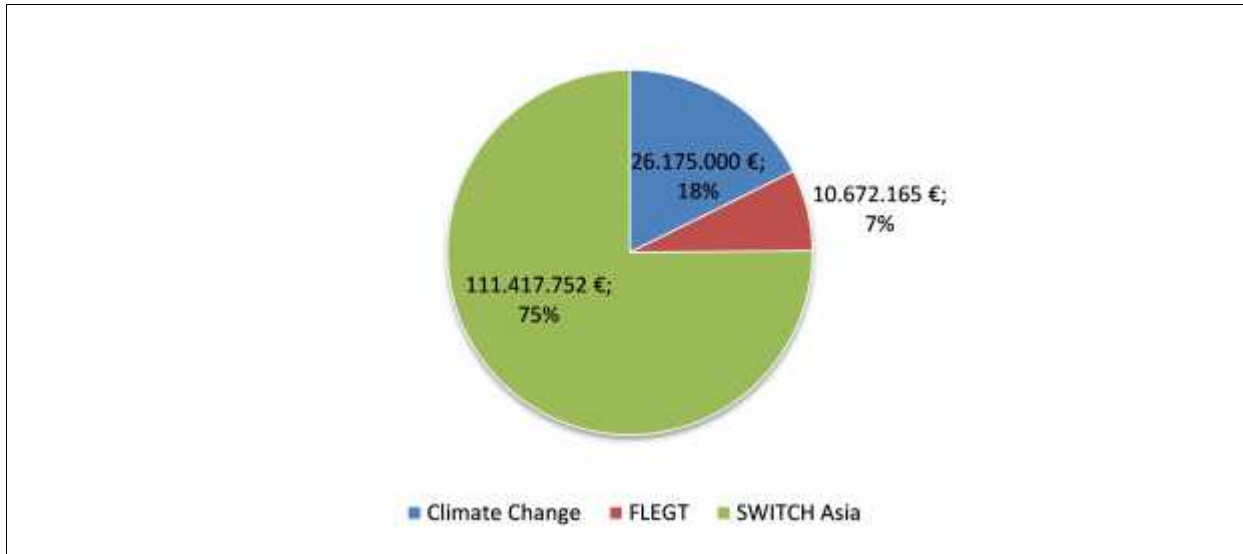
Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

⁴ HPED covers the interventions: “Regional co-operation programme on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Asia”. “Strengthening Veterinary Services in Asia – Regional Vaccine Bank and Capacity building for surveillance, early detection and eradication of highly pathogenic emerging and re-emerging animal diseases”, Improvement of regional capacities for prevention, control and eradication of emerging infectious diseases (EID) including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in ASEAN and SAARC Countries and “Strengthening surveillance and response capacity for emerging and re-emerging zoonoses in ASEAN and SAARC Countries under WHO South-East Asia Region”

Looking at the breakdown of committed amounts for environment, energy and climate change, the following can be observed:

- With 75% (111 million EUR) most of the funds went to SWITCH-Asia interventions. It is noteworthy that most of these interventions were implemented at the bilateral level.
- The second biggest subsector is represented by programmes addressing climate change (18%, 26 million EUR). This includes the “Asia Investment Facility” for which interventions have just been launched towards the end of the evaluation period.
- The funds for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) amount to 11 million EUR (7%).

Figure 10 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Breakdown for environment, committed amount - geographic budget lines (in % and in million EUR,)

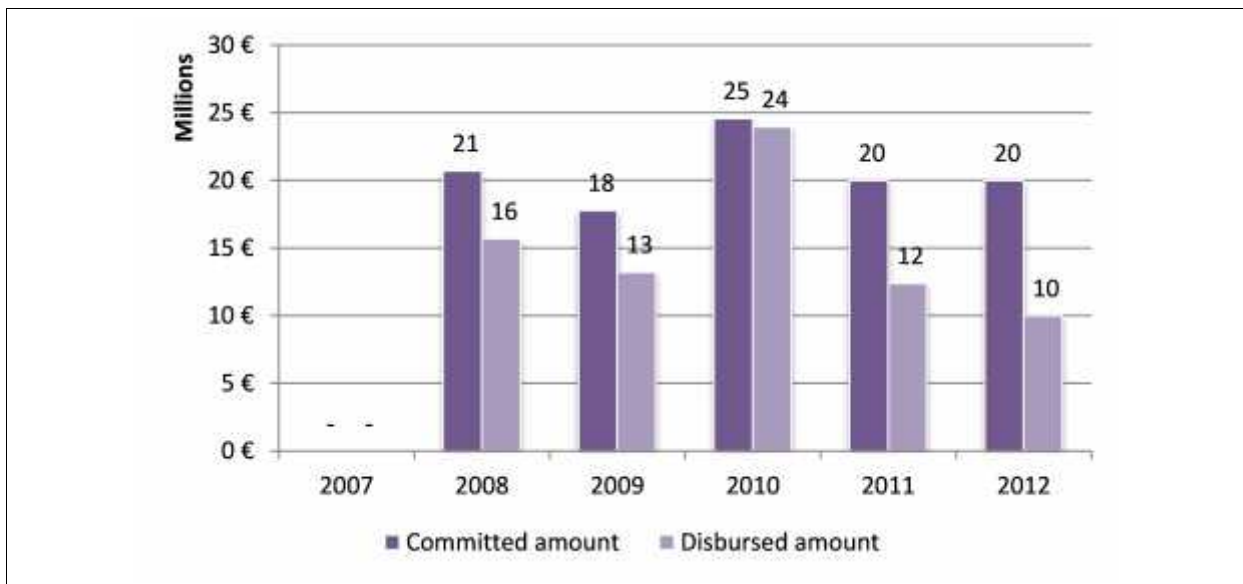


Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

2.2.4 Higher education

Around 109 million EUR of allocations went to higher education and research, while the commitments at contract level amount to 103 million EUR.

Figure 11 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Evolution - support to higher education, committed and disbursed amount – geographic (in million EUR)⁵

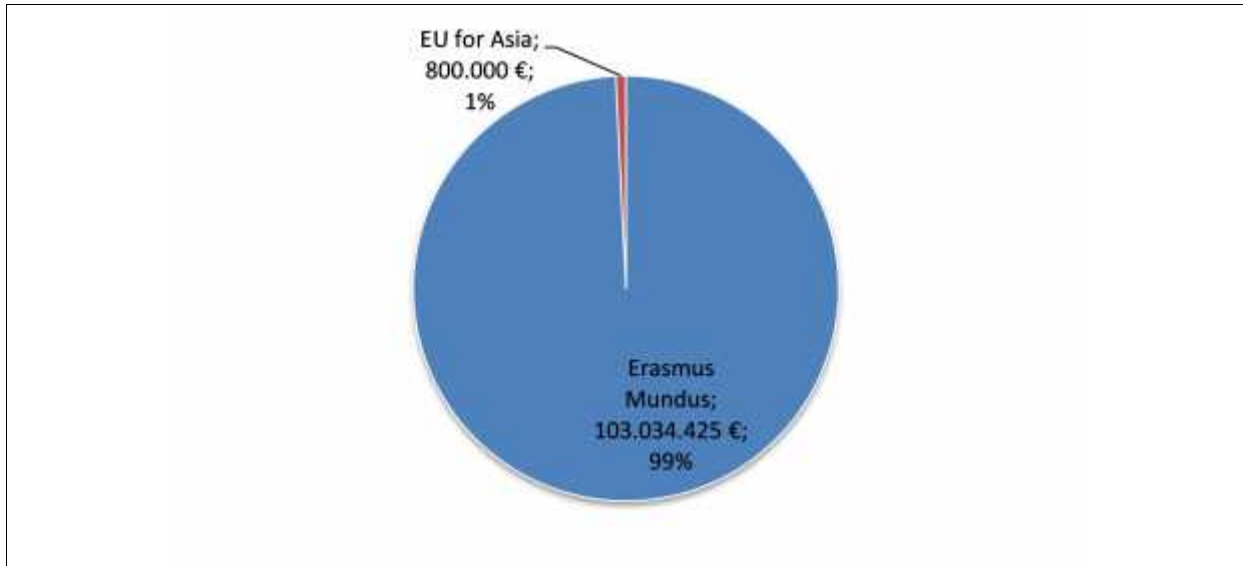


⁵Please note that TEIN 3 and 4 are not shown in this graph.

Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

As for support to higher education under the budget lines, Erasmus Mundus interventions rank first with 99% (103 million EUR). It is noteworthy that even if not included in this graph, the TEIN interventions (20 million EUR) which are included in the regional integration graph will also be looked at under higher education, due to the interventions' objectives.⁶

Figure 12 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Breakdown for higher education, committed amount- geographic budget lines (in % and in million EUR)

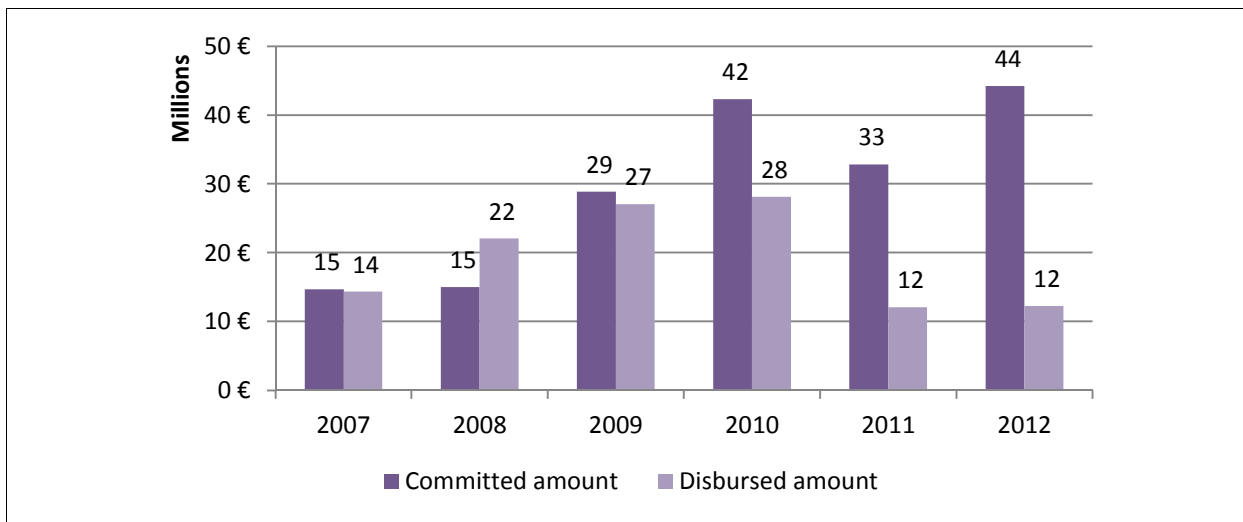


Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

2.2.5 Support to uprooted people

The allocations for support to uprooted people presented in the following figure sum up to 189 million EUR, while commitments at contract level amount to 187 million EUR. The disbursed amount lags behind to some extent with 116 million EUR.

Figure 13 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Evolution - support to uprooted people, committed and disbursed amount – geographic (in million EUR)

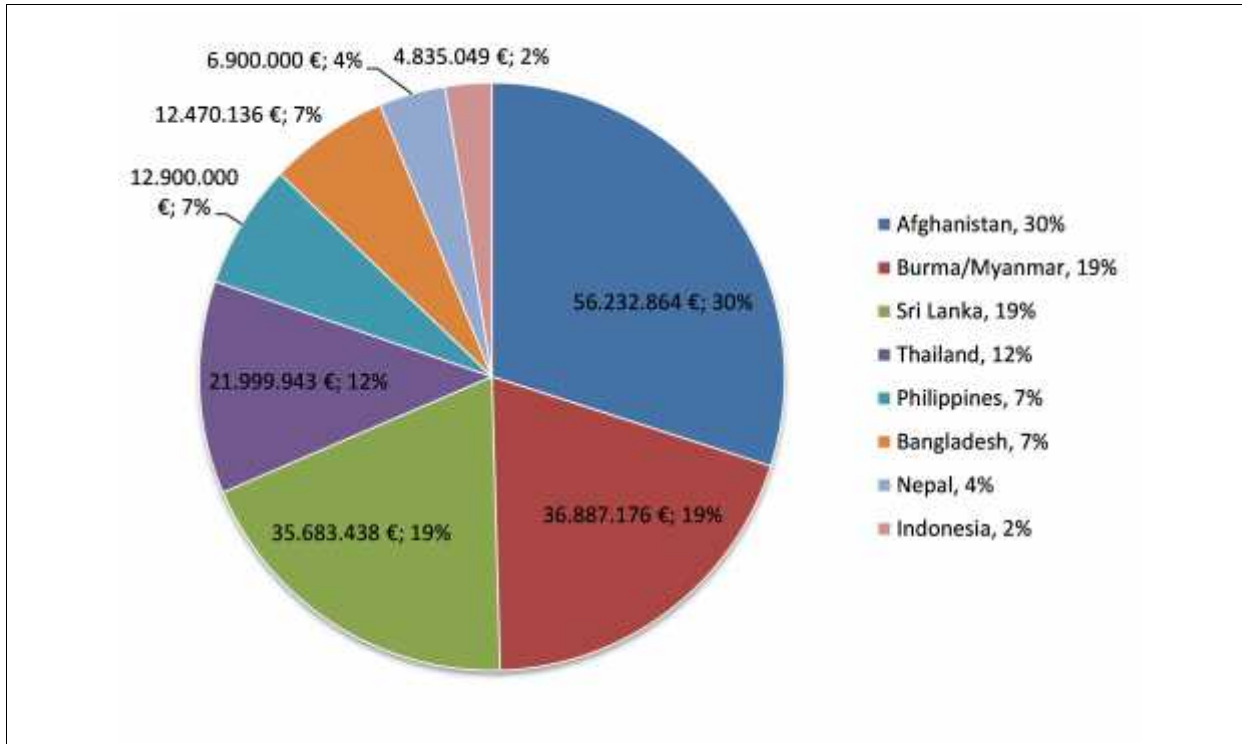


Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

⁶ TEIN intends to bridge the digital divide of less developed countries in Asia by improving the Internet connectivity for research and education institutions. It provides large capacity Internet connection to universities, research centers and academic institutions to increase the exchanges of knowledge among them and make big international research projects real. Available at http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/asia/regional-cooperation/higher-education/index_en.htm

As interventions are mostly selected through country-based calls for proposals, the contracts are implemented at a national level, with Afghanistan being the largest recipient of the funds, having received 30% (56 million EUR). With a relatively large gap, Afghanistan interventions are followed by programmes in Burma/Myanmar (19%, 37 million EUR), Sri Lanka (19%, 36 million EUR) and Thailand (12%, 22 million EUR).

Figure 14 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Breakdown for support to uprooted people, committed amount - geographic budget lines (in % and in million EUR)

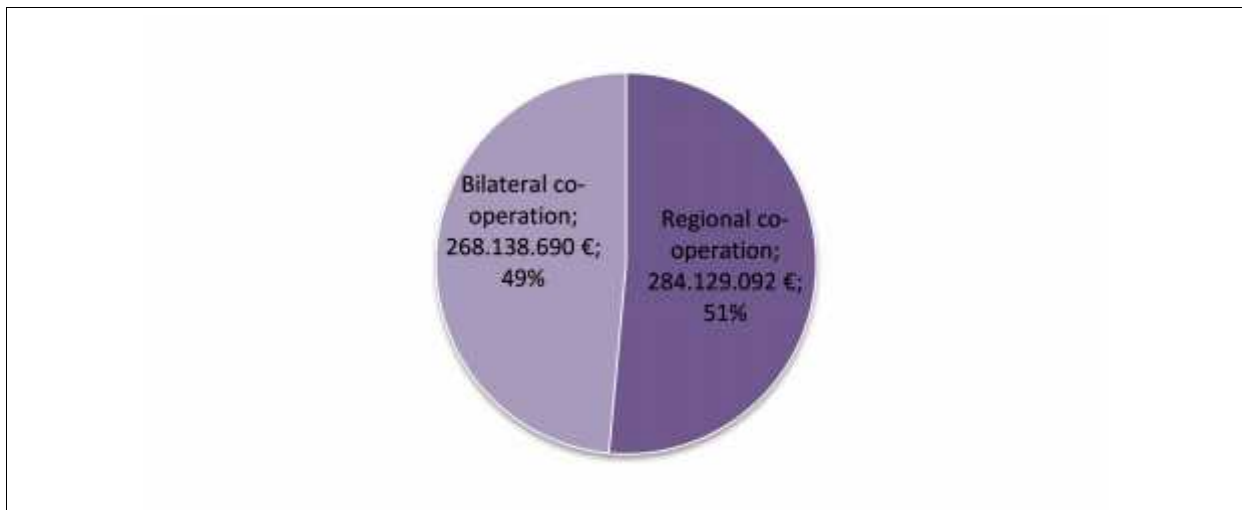


Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

2.3 National versus regional zones benefiting of regional-level EU support to Asia

As shown in the figure below, with 283 million EUR the majority of interventions committed under the regional-level EU support to Asia are coded in the database as targeting regional zones, while 268 million EUR are directed at individual countries.

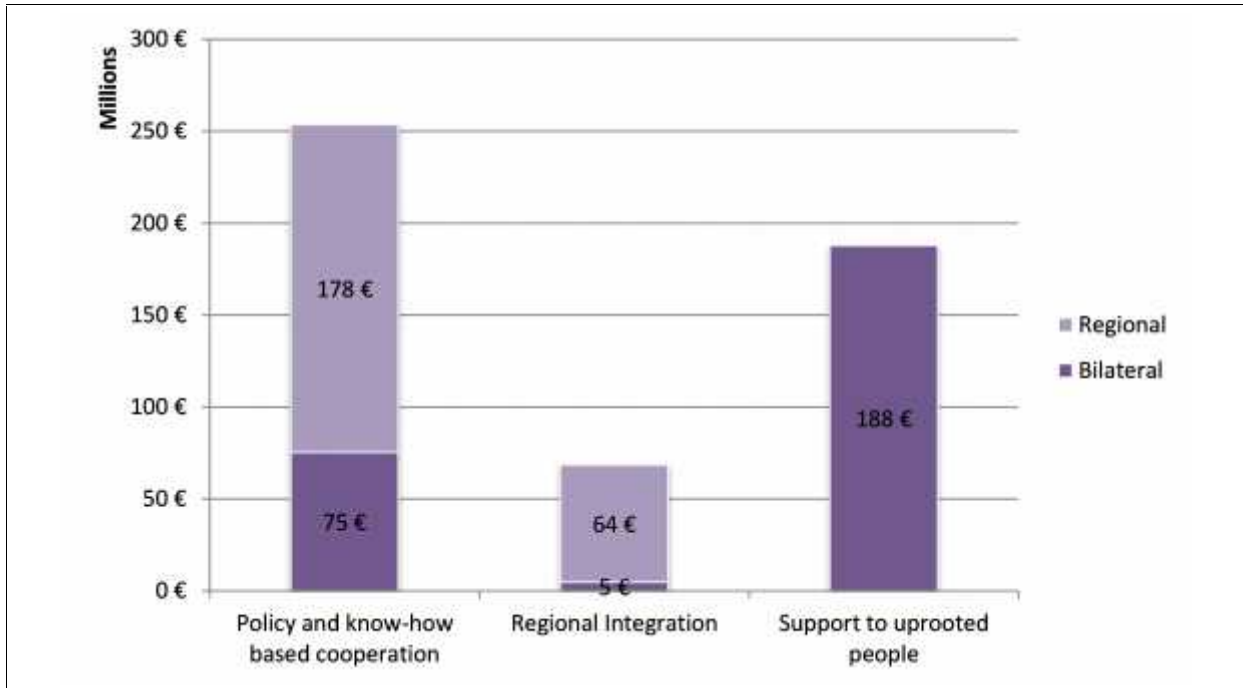
Figure 15 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Breakdown of bilateral versus regional co-operation committed amount - geographic budget lines (in % and in million EUR),



Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

Most of the regional-level EU support targeted at individual countries has been implemented under the umbrella of support to uprooted people and under SWITCH interventions in the area of environment, energy and climate change.

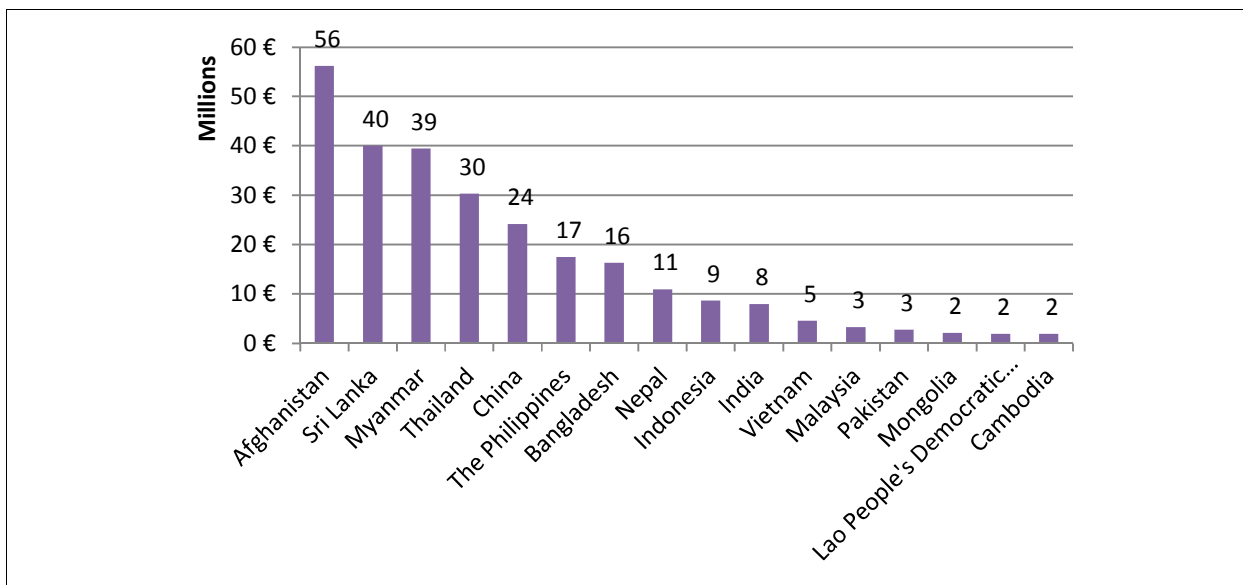
Figure 16 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Breakdown of bilateral versus regional co-operation per focal sector, committed amount - geographic budget lines (in million EUR)



Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

From the regional-level EU support targeting individual countries, Afghanistan received most of this type of support (56 million EUR), followed by Sri Lanka (40 million EUR) and Myanmar (39 million EUR). This basically reflects the funds received under the “Support to uprooted people” interventions under which the three countries mentioned above rank highest.

Figure 17 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Breakdown bilateral co-operation, committed amount - geographic budget lines (in million EUR)



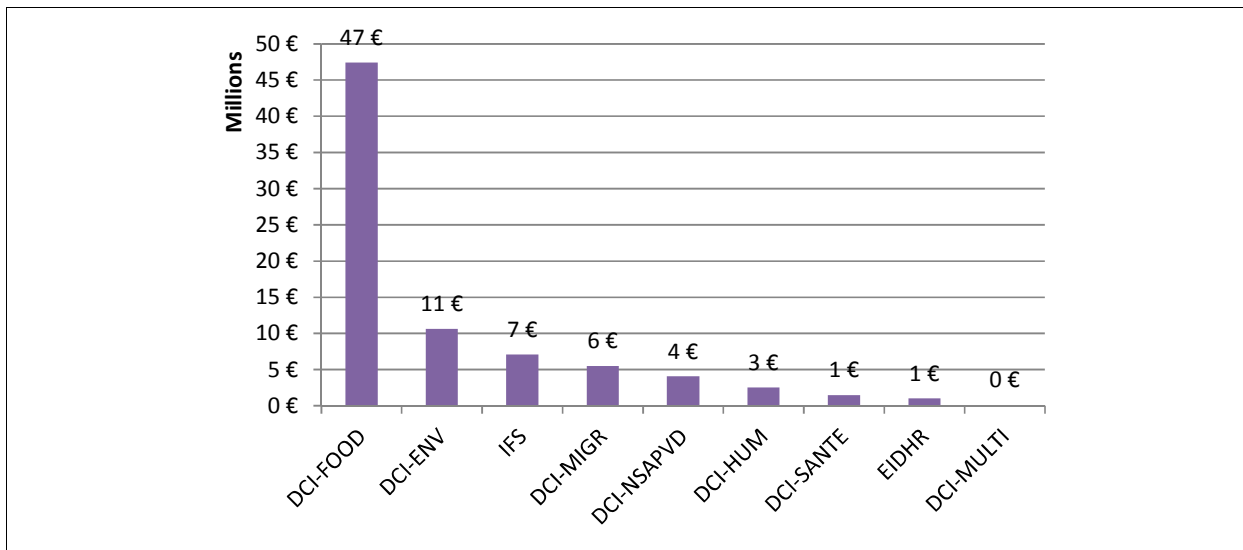
Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

2.4 Thematic budget lines

The following figure depicts the breakdown of regional-level support received via thematic budget lines. Accordingly, most amounts were committed under the thematic instrument for food security, followed by environment and IFS. Example of large interventions under the thematic instruments include:

- Maternal and Young Child Nutrition Security in Asia (FSTP AAP 2010);
- Sustainable Multi-Actor Solutions to Migration Related Child Poverty in the Greater Mekong Sub-region; and
- Building resilience to climate change through strengthening adaptive small scale farming systems in rainfed areas in Bangladesh, India and Nepal.

Figure 18 Regional-level EU support to Asia: Breakdown thematic budget lines – committed amount (in million EUR)



Source: CRIS and Particip analysis (2013)

3 Overview of decisions and contracts

3.1 Asia Regional Strategy - Decisions and Contracts in CRIS

Decision Nr	Decision title	Ctr. number	Ctr. year	Planned amount	Title	Paid	Allocated amount
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 8-383	EC-ASEAN STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME	171830	2008	5.196.732 €	Technical Assistance for the EU-ASEAN Statistical Capacity Building Programme	4.782.565 €	6.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 8-383	EC-ASEAN STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME	267129	2011	179.640 €	Supply of IT hardware and software for ASEAN Member Countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam	179.574 €	6.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 8-383	EC-ASEAN STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME	261069	2011	97.334 €	Mid-term Evaluation of the EU-ASEAN Statistical Capacity Building Programme (EASCAB)	89.214 €	6.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 8-390	EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme	172338	2008	2.877.800 €	Technical Assistance for the EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme	1.553.188 €	4.700.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 8-390	EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme	227014	2009	630.000 €	CA for EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme - Component 2 'Enhanced exchange of information between Interol National Central Bureaus (NCBs) in the ASEAN capitals and ICPO-INTERPOL General Secretariat by extending INTEROL capacity	517.098 €	4.700.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	170543	2008	162.192 €	ASEM DF FLEGT CONFERENCE	129.754 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	162907	2008	158.385 €	Communications/ Media Relations Coordinator for ASEM Dialogue Facility	158.385 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	164380	2008	149.965 €	Logistical Arrangements for Asia Europe Peoples Forum	149.965 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	170569	2008	149.778 €	ASEM Development Conference	149.778 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	165547	2008	130.385 €	Seminar ASEM dialogue facility on Cultural Diversity	130.385 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01	ASEM Dialogue Facility	159572	2008	114.563 €	Background study for the ASEM Conference on Development Co-operation	114.563 €	1.770.666 €

9-083							
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	169662	2008	114.300 €	ASEM High Level Workshop on Global Employment and Social Issues	114.300 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	165540	2008	108.453 €	ASEM DF workshop on ICT for development	108.453 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	156455	2008	91.992 €	Conference on 'Asia, Europe and the Future of Regional Economic Integration'	91.992 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	164085	2008	87.688 €	Background study and materials for ASEM Ministerial Conference on Energy Security	87.688 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	169652	2008	80.962 €	ASEM Joint Conference EC-ADB on 'The Sustainability of the Asian Growth Model'	80.962 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	169647	2008	73.163 €	ASEM Joint EC-China Conference on 'The Role of Finance in Economic and Rural Development: Experiences in Asia and Europe'	73.163 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	160692	2008	53.990 €	ASEM Ministerial Conference on Energy Security	53.990 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	164392	2008	38.263 €	ASEM Seminar on Adaptation to Climate Change	38.263 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	147748	2008	36.032 €	Conference on 'Economic and financial integration in the EU and Asia a decade after the Asian financial crisis and the creation of the Economic and Monetary Union'	36.032 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	170488	2008	29.700 €	Background Discussion Papers for ECFIN conferences	29.700 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-083	ASEM Dialogue Facility	157161	2008	9.999 €	Study on 'EU and Asia growing interdependences: policy implications'	9.999 €	1.770.666 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-101	AUP Afghanistan 2007	172628	2008	549.405	Expand Action 146 970 to 500 poorly reintegrated returnees from Iran and present a new image of Afghanistan for potential returnees	549.405 €	13.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-101	AUP Afghanistan 2007	170266	2008	1.500.000	SOLUTIONS FOR AFGHANS IN NEIGHBOURING HOST COUNTRIES	944.141 €	13.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01	AUP Afghanistan 2007	164493	2008	79.850	Mid Term Evaluation of the Aid to Up rooted People activities	79.850 €	13.000.000 €

9-101							
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-101	AUP Afghanistan 2007	147315	2007	3.500.000	Regional programme in support of Afghan returnees in Afghanistan, and of Afghan refugees in the Iran and Pakistan.	3.500.000 €	13.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-101	AUP Afghanistan 2007	147313	2007	4.988.118	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) through Policy, Planning and Targeted Assistance.	4.988.118 €	13.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-101	AUP Afghanistan 2007	147257	2007	1.500.000	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance for Returnees and Internally Displaced People in Afghanistan 2008-2009.	1.146.206 €	13.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-101	AUP Afghanistan 2007	146970	2007	800.000	Repatriation, Reintegration and vocational training for Afghan minors and destitute families from Iran	800.000 €	13.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-199	Aid to Uprooted People _Burma/Myanmar	166069	2008	721.904 €	Support of Uprooted People in Mong Maw District, Wa Special Region 2	211.100 €	8.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-199	Aid to Uprooted People _Burma/Myanmar	166067	2008	829.821 €	Integrated Non-formal Education and Livelihoods Programme to aid the Recovery and Resilience of Cyclone Uprooted Vulnerable People on the Island of Pyinkayaing	829.821 €	8.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-199	Aid to Uprooted People _Burma/Myanmar	157682	2008	1.248.000 €	Support to Health Community Network in Buthidaung Township, Rakhine Stae	1.123.100 €	8.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-199	Aid to Uprooted People _Burma/Myanmar	157681	2008	1.570.641 €	Demosoe Assistance to the Uprooted (DAU)	1.413.500 €	8.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-199	Aid to Uprooted People _Burma/Myanmar	157680	2008	1.474.918 €	Improvement of livelihoods and reinforcement of participatory development processes in resettled villages	1.144.097 €	8.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-199	Aid to Uprooted People _Burma/Myanmar	157679	2008	2.042.400 €	Supporting the Sustainable Recovery of Livelihoods through Water and Sanitation-Hygiene, Food Security and Care Practices Programme	1.839.000 €	8.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-209	Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Emerging diseases Preparedness and Control in Asia	148957	2008	178.519 €	Expertise in cross-border co-operation in Animal and Human Health in Asia	178.519 €	1.500.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-209	Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Emerging diseases Preparedness and Control in Asia	165132	2008	100.423 €	PARTICIPATION BY ASIAN COUNTRIES IN SHARM EL SHEIKH CONFERENCE ON AVIAN INFLUENZA	100.423 €	1.500.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-209	Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Emerging diseases Preparedness and Control in Asia	170881	2008	778.488 €	Community awareness, prevention and preparedness for Avian and Human Influenza in Myanmar	695.000 €	1.500.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01	Resolution of the protracted refugee situation for the Muslim	168709	2008	70.136	Formulation mission of programme for improved human security and social cohesion for the vulnerable population in Ukhia and	70.136 €	4.000.000 €

9-260	refugees of Myanmar in Bangladesh				Teknaf Upzila of Cox's Bazar		
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-260	Resolution of the protracted refugee situation for the Muslim refugees of Myanmar in Bangladesh	139375	2007	3.900.000	Resolution of the protracted refugee situation for the Muslim refugees of Myanmar in Bangladesh	3.900.000 €	4.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-265	AUP 2007 NEPAL	153257	2008	3.950.000	International Protection and Assistance to Refugees Originating from Bhutan in Nepal	3.950.000 €	3.950.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	165314	2008	3.529.183 €	SWITCH Network Facility	2.188.958 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	152438	2008	2.383.359	'TRAIN OF TRAINERS': A PROPOSAL TO TRAIN CHINESE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR SMES IN ENERGY SAVING TECHNIQUES & TECHNOLOGIES	1.073.903 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	152569	2008	2.079.270	Improving Environmental and Safety Performance in Electrical and Electronics industry in China	1.659.270 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	152961	2008	1.988.158 €	Sustainable and Responsible Trade Promoted to Wood Processing SMEs through Forest and Trade Networks in China, India and Vietnam	1.657.631 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	153196	2008	1.934.155 €	Establishing a Sustainable Production System for Rattan Products in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam	1.885.512 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	170238	2008	1.863.901	Re-Tie Bangladesh: Reduction of environmental threats and increase of exportability of Bangladeshi leather products	1.491.121 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	152551	2008	1.672.945 €	Sustainable Textiles for Sustainable Development	1.338.356 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	171192	2008	1.611.467	Helping Vietnamese SMEs Adapt & Adopt CSR for Improved Linkages with Global Supply Chains in Sustainable Production	998.095 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	152775	2008	1.585.535	Sustainable Production in the Food & Beverages Industry in Sri Lanka	1.426.981 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	171201	2008	1.554.735 €	Mainstreaming Energy Efficiency Through Business Innovation Support Vietnam (MEET-BIS Vietnam)	1.399.262 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	152520	2008	1.270.831	Enhancing Environmental Performance in Key Sri Lankan Export Sectors	511.477 €	24.581.394 €

DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	152937	2008	1.260.003	Proposal for Enhancement of Sustainable production of Lokta Handmade paper in Nepal	565.146 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	153248	2008	1.126.874	SUSTAINABLE AND CLEANER PRODUCTION IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF PAKISTAN (SCI-PAK)	901.499 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	152738	2008	899.957	Electric Motor Systems Energy-Saving Challenge – Improving the Operating Efficiency of Chinese Electric Motor Systems	871.459 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	153294	2008	746.233	Green Products Development and Labelling in Mongolia	586.233 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	153224	2008	725.500	Sustainable Public Procurement in Urban Administrations in China (SuPP-Urb China)	705.582 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	154195	2008	43.288 €	SWITCH-Asia Programme - Training session for short-listed applicants, Brussels 2008	43.288 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	163410	2008	32.577 €	Technical Expertise for Design of SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component	32.577 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	146855	2007	8.675 €	Support for briefing of applicants for the SWITCH-Asia and Central Asia Invest Programmes	8.675 €	24.581.394 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-268	EU-Asia Trans-Eurasia Information Network Phase 3 (TEIN 3)	147018	2007	11.400.000 €	Trans-Eurasia Information Network -TEIN3	10.260.000 €	11.400.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-330	Aid to Uprooted People - Thailand	166070	2008	697.338 €	Health Care Project for Uprooted People in Sop Moi District, Northern Thailand	598.247 €	8.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-330	Aid to Uprooted People - Thailand	164109	2008	1.600.000	Contribution to the improvement of living conditions of refugees and host villagers in the Mae Ork Pha Roo river catchments, Mae La sub-district, Tha Son Yong district, Tak province, Thailand.	1.440.000 €	8.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-330	Aid to Uprooted People - Thailand	164106	2008	1.640.123 €	Providing diagnosis, treatment and prevention measures against malaria and other infectious diseases in the uprooted Burmese population of Tak Province, Thailand	1.475.123 €	8.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-330	Aid to Uprooted People - Thailand	162313	2008	2.000.000 €	All Inclusive Education Programme (AIEP)	2.000.000 €	8.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-330	Aid to Uprooted People - Thailand	160498	2008	1.275.525 €	Protection Assistance to Myanmar Refugees in Thailand	1.179.865 €	8.000.000 €

DCI-ASIE/2007/01 9-330	Aid to Uprooted People - Thailand	160497	2008	787.014	Durable Solutions to the Protracted Refugees Situation along the Thai/Myanmar Border	409.000 €	8.000.000 €
#N/A	Third Phase of EC Support to the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)	142389	2007	3.000.000 €	Third Phase of EC Support to the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)	2.700.000 €	3.000.000 €
#N/A	Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Emerging diseases Preparedness and Control in Asia	140807	2007	23.500.000 €	Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Emerging diseases Preparedness and Control in Asia	23.500.000 €	23.500.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 8-972	Support to conflict affected IDP returnees and communities through housing (AUP)	224932	2009	1.874.320	CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL-SCALE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT	1.484.733 €	12.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 8-972	Support to conflict affected IDP returnees and communities through housing (AUP)	204503	2009	10.124.833	Housing Support to Long-Term Conflict Affected IDPs in Sri Lanka	9.112.349 €	12.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-336	Regional Asia - Erasmus Mundus External Co-operation Window ACADEMIC YEAR 2008/2009	260264	2011	36.308.704 €	Regional Asia - Erasmus Mundus External Co-operation Window ACADEMIC YEAR 2008/2009 - 2008 contracted amount	31.032.749 €	40.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-473	ASEAN Co-operation Project on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (ECAP III)	171554	2009	4.500.000 €	ASEAN Programme on the protection of Intellectual Property Rights (ECAP III)	3.599.651 €	4.500.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-478	ASEAN Air Transport Integration Project	295925	2012	4.749.450,00	ASEAN Air Transport Integration Project - Project Support Team EUROPEAN AVIATION SAFETY AGENCY (Germany)	949.890 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-564	Enhancing ASEAN Free Trade Agreement Negotiation Capacity/ Support to the ASEAN-EU FTA Negotiation Process	259917	2011	2.299.980 €	Enhancing ASEAN Free Trade Agreement Negotiation Capacity / Support to the ASEAN-EU FTA Negotiation Process - ASEAN Member States	1.263.911 €	2.500.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-721	EU-Asia FLEGT Support Programme	224968	2009	48.742 €	MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE EU FLEGT ACTION PLAN IN ASIA (FLEGT Asia)	48.742 €	112.157 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-721	EU-Asia FLEGT Support Programme	229004	2009	23.423 €	Design of a promotional brochure on the FLEGT Asia programme	23.423 €	112.157 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202550	2009	2.283.826 €	Sustainable Product Innovation in Vietnam.Cambodia and Lao	1.487.875 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202994	2009	1.972.814	Sustainable revival of livelihoods in post-disaster Sichuan: Enhancing eco-friendly pro-poor bamboo production supply chains to support the reconstruction effort	1.368.939 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and	223411	2009	1.908.776	Creating GreenPhilippines Islands of Sustainability	1.277.751 €	25.000.000 €

9-803	Production						
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202733	2009	1.853.433 €	Encouraging and Implementing Sustainable Production and Consumption of Eco-Friendly Batik in Indonesia and Malaysia	1.230.983 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202757	2009	1.798.951	Sustainable Production (SP) of the Biomass Industries in Malaysia: Optimising Economic Potential and Moving Towards Higher Value Chain	1.183.746 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202897	2009	1.721.645 €	Establishment of the ASEAN energy manager accreditation scheme (AEMAS)	1.721.645 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202864	2009	1.698.263	Sustainable Building Interior Renovation and Decoration Initiative in China (SUS BIRD)	1.012.196 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	203331	2009	1.687.087	Zero Carbon Resorts- Building Energy Autonomous Resorts Creating Appropriate Technology Solutions.	1.133.330 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	203023	2009	1.603.236	Establishing E-Waste Channels to Enhance Environment Friendly Recycling	1.080.750 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202893	2009	1.478.652	IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN TIANJIN BINHAI NEW AREA	914.068 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202756	2009	1.463.862	Greening Sri Lankan Hotels	981.411 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	226554	2009	978.786	SMART CEBU: SMEs for environmental accountability, responsibility and transparency	880.908 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202578	2009	832.301	Promoting Fair Trade and sustainable Consumption in India - PRO SUSTAIN	749.071 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202728	2009	828.512 €	Jute: an eco-friendly alternative for a sustainable future	408.029 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202901	2009	625.466	China Higher Efficiency Power and Distribution Transformers Promotion Project	500.373 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	199389	2009	150.187 €	EVALUATION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS, SWITCH-ASIA Programme	150.187 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and	213565	2009	69.605 €	Mid-term Evaluation of the SWITCH Asia Programme	69.605 €	25.000.000 €

9-803	Production						
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202930	2009	49.460 €	SWITCH Asia Training Session	49.460 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2008/01 9-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	202547	2009	4.600 €	Support for briefing short-listed applicants under the 2008 SWITCH-Asia Restrictetd Call for Proposals	4.600 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2012/02 4-041	Regional Support Programme for the EU FLEGT Action Plan in Asia	154192	2008	5.800.000 €	Regional Support Programme for the EU FLEGT Action Plan in Asia	5.730.645 €	5.800.000 €
#N/A	#N/A	150080	2008	3.000.000	Strengthening response to internal displacement in Mindanao (StRIDe-Mindanao)	2.780.000 €	3.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-559	EU-ASEAN Sectoral READI Facility	267254	2011	3.300.800 €	Technical assistance to regional EU–ASEAN dialogue instrument (READI) facility	1.071.721 €	4.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-559	EU-ASEAN Sectoral READI Facility	280645	2011	199.999 €	Visibility	119.999 €	4.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-717	Regional co-operation programme on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Asia	221910	2009	48.722 €	Study on Strengthening ASEAN Regional Coordination on Animal Health and Zoonoses	48.722 €	1.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-717	Regional co-operation programme on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Asia	246720	2010	126.413 €	Mid-term evaluation of the Regional Co-operation Programme on Highly Pathogenic and Emerging Diseases (HPED) in Asia	126.413 €	1.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-717	Regional co-operation programme on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Asia	258149	2010	3.975 €	Graphic design for the print of the study on the impact assessment of the international response to the avian influenza crisis	3.975 €	1.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-717	Regional co-operation programme on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Asia	258132	2010	3.066 €	Print of the Outcome and impact assessment of the international response to the avian influenza	3.066 €	1.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-717	Regional co-operation programme on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Asia	234986	2010	4.219 €	Production of USB sticks for IMCAPI 2010	4.219 €	1.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-717	Regional co-operation programme on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Asia	253142	2010	177.980 €	Participation by Asian Countries in the International Ministerial Conference on Animal and Pandemic Influenza, Mexico 2011	142.384 €	1.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-717	Regional co-operation programme on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Asia	246111	2010	123.756 €	HPED Networking event, Bangkok January 2011	123.756 €	1.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-717	Regional co-operation programme on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Asia	253038	2010	105.071 €	Support to Asian Participants in the 1st International ONE HEALTH CONGRESS, Melbourne 14-16 February 2011	105.071 €	1.000.000 €

DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-717	Regional co-operation programme on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Asia	250446	2010	39.650 €	Workshop to Advance the Preparatory Process for the Establishment of a Regional Coordination Mechanism on Animal Health and Zoonoses (RCM) in ASEAN	39.650 €	1.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-717	Regional co-operation programme on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Asia	229933	2010	93.930 €	IMCAPI 2010 (International Ministerial Conference on Animal and Pandemic Influenza)	93.930 €	1.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/01 9-717	Regional co-operation programme on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Asia	253420	2010	137.153 €	Cross border co-operation in animal and human health - HPED Visibility and Communication package	129.548 €	1.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-402	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2009-2010	258120	2010	729.445 €	Livelihood improvement for uprooted people in Sangklaburi, Kanchanaburi	429.622 €	9.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-402	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2009-2010	256896	2010	828.600	Vocational Training for Refugees from Myanmar	533.807 €	9.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-402	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2009-2010	256451	2010	1.918.528	Strengthening health security in Thailand by improving health statuses of Myanmar refugees and displaced persons in Thailand	1.132.042 €	9.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-402	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2009-2010	256286	2010	560.000 €	Community based water, sanitation and hygiene project for uprooted people in and around the camps Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon, Northern Thailand	416.935 €	9.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-402	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2009-2010	256285	2010	2.000.000 €	'Providing priority healthcare services to the uprooted population in Tak Province, Thailand'	793.916 €	9.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-402	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2009-2010	255863	2010	2.000.000	Educational Resourcing and Institutional Development Project (ERID Project)	255.212 €	9.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-402	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2009-2010	254483	2010	963.370	Protection Assistance to Myanmar Refugees in Thailand	402.670 €	9.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-403	Aid to Uprooted People in Burma/Myanmar 2009 -2010	259181	2010	1.290.720 €	Support to the displaced people and their host communities in Dala and Seiky Khanaungdho Townships through the improvement of their health, water and sanitation and livelihood situations	1.161.648 €	9.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-403	Aid to Uprooted People in Burma/Myanmar 2009 -2010	257948	2010	1.400.000 €	Improved access to and utilisation of primary health care services and WASH facilities for uprooted people in Northern Rakhine State	905.089 €	9.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-403	Aid to Uprooted People in Burma/Myanmar 2009 -2010	256930	2010	1.786.102 €	Providing essential health care to uprooted populations of northwestern Myanmar/Burma: a sustainable approach	547.657 €	9.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02	Aid to Uprooted People in Burma/Myanmar 2009 -2010	256289	2010	989.148 €	Enhancing Health Status of Uprooted People and Host Communities in Mon State of Myanmar	895.971 €	9.000.000 €

0-403							
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-403	Aid to Uprooted People in Burma/Myanmar 2009 -2010	256212	2010	1.925.000 €	Integrated Wash and Food Security Project for Uprooted Communities in Kayah State, Myanmar	496.247 €	9.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-403	Aid to Uprooted People in Burma/Myanmar 2009 -2010	256180	2010	1.609.029 €	'Better health for the uprooted people in Kokang'	491.243 €	9.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-426	Aid to Uprooted People in Indonesia 2009	258550	2010	49.999	Publicity and Visibility of EC/EU in Indonesia	49.999 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-426	Aid to Uprooted People in Indonesia 2009	257197	2010	949.785	Capacity Building to Sustain Peace and Integration.	235.542 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-426	Aid to Uprooted People in Indonesia 2009	256325	2010	394.985	Strengthening Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Network to Support Sustainable Resettlement and livelihoods for ex-IDPs in eastern Indonesia.	345.864 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-426	Aid to Uprooted People in Indonesia 2009	254265	2010	1.080.000 €	SESAMA (Sustainable Settlement with Economic Security of Uprooted People & Their Host Communities Through Strengthened & Adequate Mediation Approach in Indonesia)	591.494 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-426	Aid to Uprooted People in Indonesia 2009	253619	2010	1.020.436 €	Aid to Uprooted peoples in Maluku.	207.515 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-426	Aid to Uprooted People in Indonesia 2009	250816	2010	740.753 €	Upholding the rights of ex-IDPs and marginalized women and children while increasing social integration in post conflict areas of Poso	428.053 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-426	Aid to Uprooted People in Indonesia 2009	250133	2010	599.091	Resettlement and Reintegration of Vulnerable Displaced People in Maluku	349.929 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-508	Programme in support of long-term solutions to the protracted refugees situation in Bangladesh of the Muslim refugees from the Northern Rakhine State and enhancement of social cohesion for the vulnerable population in Cox's Bazar District	220618	2009	2.000.000	Resolution of the protracted refugee situation for the Muslim refugees of Myanmar in Bangladesh	1.607.537 €	4.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-508	Programme in support of long-term solutions to the protracted refugees situation in Bangladesh of the Muslim refugees from the Northern Rakhine State and enhancement of social cohesion	241932	2010	2.000.000	Improving self reliance for social cohesion project in Cox's Bazar	890.679 €	4.000.000 €

	for the vulnerable population in Cox's Bazar District						
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-518	ASEM Dialogue Facility II	220996	2009	197.110 €	Technical support to the coordination of ASEM process	180.600 €	1.120.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-518	ASEM Dialogue Facility II	220996	2009	197.110	Technical support to the coordination of ASEM process	180.600 €	1.120.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-518	ASEM Dialogue Facility II	229542	2010	160.914 €	2nd ASEM Development Conference	160.914 €	1.120.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-518	ASEM Dialogue Facility II	234803	2010	141.228 €	ASEM Public Conference on EU-Asia Inter-Regional Relations	141.228 €	1.120.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-518	ASEM Dialogue Facility II	244870	2010	132.334 €	Conference co-organised by DG ECFIN and Bank of India to be held in Mumbai (India) on 16-17 December 2010	132.334 €	1.120.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-518	ASEM Dialogue Facility II	248341	2010	95.150 €	ASEM Dialogue Facility II - 8th Interregional People's Forum (AEPF-8) on 2-5 October 2010	95.150 €	1.120.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-518	ASEM Dialogue Facility II	244865	2010	61.867 €	EMPL Ministerial conference in Leiden (NL), 12-14 December 2010	61.867 €	1.120.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-518	ASEM Dialogue Facility II	255449	2010	55.715 €	ASEM Senior Officials Meeting on Trade and Investment (SOMTI)	44.572 €	1.120.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-518	ASEM Dialogue Facility II	235030	2010	45.500 €	ASEM: visibility support in view of the ASEM8 Summit	45.500 €	1.120.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-518	ASEM Dialogue Facility II	231748	2010	38.000 €	Support to the ASEM Public Conference on EU-Asia Inter-regional Relation	38.000 €	1.120.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-518	ASEM Dialogue Facility II	244851	2010	37.381 €	EMPL Work-Shop in Nice (FR) 27-28 September 2010	37.381 €	1.120.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-557	EU-South Asia Civil Aviation Co-operation	252824	2010	5.056.525 €	EU-South Asia Civil Aviation Programme in SAARC Member States	479.569 €	5.200.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2009/02 0-575	AUP Afghanistan 2009/2010	258835	2010	665.502	Expansion of ACTION 220048 : Repatriation, VET and reintegration for 1.600 Afghan minors and destitute families from Iran; increase to 2.200 bens and more services for EVIs	664.563 €	17.000.000 €
DCI-	AUP Afghanistan 2009/2010	242053	2010	999.989	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Afghanistan	999.989 €	17.000.000 €

ASIE/2009/02 0-575								
DCI- ASIE/2009/02 0-575	AUP Afghanistan 2009/2010	220050	2009	5.500.000	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) through Policy, Planning and Targeted Assistance	5.500.000 €	17.000.000 €	
DCI- ASIE/2009/02 0-575	AUP Afghanistan 2009/2010	220049	2009	1.850.000	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ILCA) for returnees and IDPs in Afghanistan	1.830.032 €	17.000.000 €	
DCI- ASIE/2009/02 0-575	AUP Afghanistan 2009/2010	220048	2009	1.500.000	Repatriation, VET and reintegration for 1600 Afghan minors and destitute families from Iran; presentation of a fair image of Afghanistan and support for potential returnees from abroad (continue actions 146 970 and 172 628).	1.498.460 €	17.000.000 €	
DCI- ASIE/2009/02 0-575	AUP Afghanistan 2009/2010	220046	2009	6.000.000	Basic Assistance and Protection for Afghan Refugees	6.000.000 €	17.000.000 €	
DCI- ASIE/2009/02 1-306	Erasmus Mundus Partnerships (Action 2)	260367	2011	24.574.525 €	Erasmus Mundus Partnerships (Action 2) - 2010 contracted amount	12.287.263 €	25.000.000 €	
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 4-037	Strengthening Veterinary Services in Asia – Regional Vaccine Bank and Capacity building for surveillance, early detection and eradication of highly pathogenic emerging and re-emerging animal diseases	153878	2009	7.000.000 €	Strengthening Veterinary Services in Asia – Regional Vaccine Bank and Capacity building for surveillance, early detection and eradication of highly pathogenic emerging and re-emerging animal diseases	4.222.572 €	7.000.000 €	
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 4-038	Improvement of regional capacities for prevention, control and eradication of emerging infectious diseases (EID) including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in ASEAN and SAARC Countries	153928	2009	8.000.000 €	Improvement of regional capacities for prevention, control and eradication of emerging infectious diseases (EID) including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in ASEAN and SAARC Countries	4.946.386 €	8.000.000 €	
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 4-039	Strengthening surveillance and response capacity for emerging and re-emerging zoonoses in ASEAN and SAARC Countries under WHO South-East Asia Region	153937	2009	4.000.000 €	Strengthening surveillance and response capacity for emerging and re-emerging zoonoses in ASEAN and SAARC Countries under WHO South-East Asia Region	2.279.170 €	4.000.000 €	
DCI- ASIE/2010/02 0-517	SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component - Regional Part: Programme Support Activities	n/a	2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	300.000 €	
DCI- ASIE/2010/02	ASEAN Regional Integration Support by the EU (ARISE)	297069	2012	7.500.000	Technical Assistance for the ASEAN Regional Integration Support by the European Union (ARISE)	1.500.000 €	15.000.000 €	

1-657								
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-1-657	ASEAN Regional Integration Support by the EU (ARISE)	280645	2012	199.999	Visibility		119.999 €	15.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-1-945	Support to IDPs and their host communities in Sri Lanka through housing, Aid to Uprooted People programme – Sri Lanka	279236	2011	84.285 €	Mid term evaluation of support to conflict affected people through housing in Sri Lanka under Aid to Uprooted People Programme-Sri Lanka 2010		84.285 €	12.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-1-945	Support to IDPs and their host communities in Sri Lanka through housing, Aid to Uprooted People programme – Sri Lanka	256210	2010	11.800.000 €	Support to Conflict Affected People through Housing - Sri Lanka 2010		11.290.342 €	12.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-1-999	ASEM Dialogue Facility III	260274	2011	174.579 €	Technical support to the coordination of ASEM process (second phase)		167.020 €	506.299 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-1-999	ASEM Dialogue Facility III	270869	2011	96.825 €	7th ASEM Interfaith Dialogue		77.460 €	506.299 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-1-999	ASEM Dialogue Facility III	270386	2011	82.833 €	ASEM Employment and Social Policy High Level Forum		66.266 €	506.299 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-1-999	ASEM Dialogue Facility III	260965	2011	62.240 €	ASEM: visibility preparation, support and delivery for 2011		53.874 €	506.299 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-1-999	ASEM Dialogue Facility III	277715	2011	47.035 €	Support to the Government of Lao PDR for Preparation of ASEM 9 - Study Visit		45.404 €	506.299 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-1-999	ASEM Dialogue Facility III	266166	2011	39.822 €	Preparatory Study for the ASEM One Health workshop		38.013 €	506.299 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	263230	2011	1.944.000 €	Sustainable & Efficient Industrial Development (SEID) – Bhutan and Nepal		523.120 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	262897	2011	1.932.075	VSBK – Vertical Shaft Brick Kilns and other SCP – Sustainable Construction Practices		493.222 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	263160	2011	1.916.056	Sustainable production through market penetration of closed loop technologies in the metal finishing industry (ACIDLOOP)		538.804 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	262834	2011	1.902.546	Waste to Energy for the Rice Milling Sector in Cambodia		529.569 €	25.000.000 €

DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	263205	2011	1.656.393	Scaling Up Sustainable Development of MSME Clusters in India	349.634 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	263395	2011	1.592.000	Greening Supply Chains in the Thai Auto and Automotive Parts Industries	373.156 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	277903	2011	1.590.560 €	TRA - Sustainable cotton production in Pakistan's cotton ginning SMEs (SCPIPCG)	319.723 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	262880	2011	1.553.786	Improving energy-efficiency and environmental performance of Chinese SMEs and large companies facilitated by voluntary public-private partnerships	341.556 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	263084	2011	1.401.113	Improving resource efficiency for the production and recycling of electronic products by adoption of waste tracking system	308.291 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	281101	2011	1.388.810 €	Lead Paint Elimination Project	298.383 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	263115	2011	1.352.281	Supporting a greener and more energy efficient construction industry in Mongolia	351.601 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	262965	2011	1.183.060	Low Energy Housing in Sichuan and Shenzhen, China - Enable and enforce energy efficient building construction	279.064 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	263120	2011	1.094.456	GetGreen VN Sustainable Living and Working in Vietnam	n/a	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	278524	2011	1.085.089 €	Sustainable Tourism in Bhutan : An Integrated Approach to Production, Consumption and Livelihood Development	266.044 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	263220	2011	987.439	Premium Environmental Management for Companies in China (EMAS Global China)	212.339 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	263057	2011	783.185	Implementing Sustainable Consumption in Civil Society of Urban China	237.930 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	279121	2011	720.000	Scaling Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Soybean Processing Industry in Indonesia	187.135 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02 2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	258803	2011	110.456 €	EVALUATION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED UNDER THE SWITCH ASIA CALL FOR PROPOSALS 2010	110.456 €	25.000.000 €

DCI-ASIE/2010/02-2-008	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	266448	2011	52.469 €	Technical assistance and identification study for the financial component under the SWITCH Asia Programme	52.469 €	25.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-2-163	SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component: THAILAND	270471	2011	1.999.000	Sustainable Consumption and Production: Policy Support Component - Thailand	760.402 €	2.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-2-257	SWITCH ASIA - POLICY SUPPORT COMPONENT (PSC) MALAYSIA	273061	2011	1.499.550	SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION – POLICY SUPPORT, MALAYSIA	533.706 €	1.500.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-2-260	SWITCH policy component - Indonesia	279503	2011	1.998.000	SWITCH Policy Support Component - Indonesia	514.758 €	2.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2010/02-2-278	Erasmus Mundus II - Partnerships Action 2 (Strand 1) - Regional Asia, 2010 Call for Proposals	n/a	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2012/02-3-989	SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component - Regional Part	235650	2010	5.700.000 €	SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component - Regional Part	1.638.508 €	5.700.000 €
#N/A	#N/A	256456	2010	4.000.000	Early Recovery and Rehabilitation for Central Mindanao	3.600.000 €	4.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-2-036	Asia Investment Facility	308824	2012	7.280.000,00	AIF contribution to the Indonesia Carbon-linked Incentive Scheme (CLS) programme	2.280.000 €	30.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-2-036	Asia Investment Facility	302242	2012	6.220.000,00	Subscription and Management in the name of KfW and for the account of the European Commission of a participation in the Microfinance Initiative for Asia (MIFA) as well as a contribution to the ancillary TA Facility.	6.220.000 €	30.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-2-036	Asia Investment Facility	307540	2012	2.675.000,00	Capacity Building and Development of the Hydropower Sector in Pakistan	0,00	30.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-2-314	Erasmus Mundus II -Partnerships Action 2 (Strand 1) Asia Regional	n/a	2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-2-663	Trans-Eurasia Information Network Phase 4 (TEIN4)	281226	2011	8.000.000 €	TEIN (Trans-Eurasia Information Network) 4	800.000 €	8.100.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-2-669	ASEM IV Programme	299585	2012	3.000.000,00	Fourth Phase of EC Support to the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)	645.980 €	6.200.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-2-669	ASEM IV Programme	305055	2012	2.600.000,00	Support to ASEM Dialogue Facility	439.980 €	6.200.000 €

DCI-ASIE/2011/02-669	ASEM IV Programme	290699	2012	199.330,00	Support to Asia-Europe People's Forum 2012 for preparation of the Asia-Europe Meeting 9 (ASEM 9)	172.392 €	6.200.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-669	ASEM IV Programme	295322	2012	179.656,00	ASEM Occupational Safety & Health Workshop and 4th ASEM Labour and Employment Ministers Meeting	143.725 €	6.200.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-669	ASEM IV Programme	292663	2012	149.608,00	Support to the Government of Lao PDR for preparation of Asia-Europe Meeting 9 (ASEM)	119.686 €	6.200.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-669	ASEM IV Programme	297469	2012	64.943,00	Moderation of AEBF	64.943 €	6.200.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-790	Aid to Uprooted People in Burma/Myanmar, 2011 - 2013	291192	2012	8.000.000,00	Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking. (PHASE IN)	n/a	20.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-790	Aid to Uprooted People in Burma/Myanmar, 2011 - 2013	308770	2012	5.600.000,00	South-east Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP)	n/a	20.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-790	Aid to Uprooted People in Burma/Myanmar, 2011 - 2013	308772	2012	2.973.500,00	Improved Access to and Utilisation of Health Services, Water and Sanitation Facilities, and Rights Protection for Uprooted People in Kayin State.	679.799 €	20.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-790	Aid to Uprooted People in Burma/Myanmar, 2011 - 2013	308773	2012	3.263.994,00	Creating an Enabling Post-conflict Environment for Populations in Kayin State, and Facilitating the Safe Return of IDPs and Refugees	419.073 €	20.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-790	Aid to Uprooted People in Burma/Myanmar, 2011 - 2013	310293	2012	162.000,00	Kayah Inter Agency Assessment	129.600 €	20.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-793	International protection and assistance to the refugees from Bhutan in camps of eastern Nepal	281601	2011	2.950.000	International Protection and Assistance to the Refugees from Bhutan in the Camps in Eastern Nepal	1.778.882 €	3.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-805	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2011	306117	2012	609.964,20	Technical and Vocational Skills Development for Myanmar Refugees in Thailand	249.666 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-805	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2011	306118	2012	571.561,00	Attaining functional autonomy, improving quality of life and living with dignity - Myanmar Refugees with Disabilities	139.510 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-805	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2011	306119	2012	600.000,00	Health care and WASH for uprooted people and hosting communities in Sob-Moei District	165.217 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02-805	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2011	306120	2012	678.635,80	Investing in the Future: Capacity Development for Burmese Refugee Health Workers	199.611 €	5.000.000 €

DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-805	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2011	306121	2012	2.000.000,00	Basic Education Support towards Transition (BEST)	629.467 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-805	Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand 2011	306122	2012	539.839,00	Livelihoods and Community: Sustainable Solutions for the Forgotten Rohingyas and Host Communities in Mae Sot	189.428 €	5.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	308116	2012	1.999.972,60	Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) of hand-woven textiles (Songket, Ulos, Lurik, Abaca, Ikat): Female Entrepreneurship in Indonesia and the Philippines	431.914 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	307508	2012	1.999.953,00	Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production of Jute Diversified Products	383.876 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	291595	2012	1.981.000,00	Greening food production and consumption: Transforming the highly polluting and resource consuming edible bamboo shoot industry into a sustainable value chain in China	492.437 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	291645	2012	1.906.813,61	Green Retail Concept	323.229 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	291459	2012	1.897.949,22	Establishing a Sustainable Pangasius Supply Chain in Vietnam	368.014 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	306616	2012	1.847.791,90	Improved Cook Stoves Programme, Laos	340.379 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	291653	2012	1.797.247,86	SMART Myanmar (SMEs for environmental Accountability, Responsibility and Transparency)	364.549 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	291519	2012	1.750.000,00	Promoting Eco Friendly Indonesia Rattan Products	300.244 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	291458	2012	1.749.099,90	Promotion and deployment of energy efficient air conditioners in ASEAN	327.815 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	308698	2012	1.655.889,20	China Heat Pump Water Heater Challenge Program	402.258 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	310200	2012	1.634.583,53	Environmental Declaration Scheme for Construction and Building Materials	444.229 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	307659	2012	1.499.000,00	Sustainable Production in the Printing and Dyeing Sector in China	349.414 €	31.000.000 €

DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	307186	2012	1.250.908,61	SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION MODELS AND CERTIFICATION TOOLS IN CHINESE FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS (CAPACITY)	365.616 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	308117	2012	1.091.463,38	Promoting The Implementation of Timber Legality Assurance (FLEGT License) as a Key Step to Sustainable Production and Consumption in Indonesia's wood processing Industry	312.091 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	291499	2012	863.196,00	Green Homes- promoting sustainable housing in Nepal	205.839 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	308598	2012	713.129,00	Turning Sheep Wool into Environmentally Friendly Building Material Integrated Approach for Supply Chain Development	201.321 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	306471	2012	652.550,40	TRA - City-wide partnership for sustainable water use and water stewardship in SMEs in Lahore, Pakistan	178.945 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	284389	2012	151.549,08	EVALUATION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED UNDER THE SWITCH ASIA PROGRAMME RESTRICTED CALL FOR PROPOSALS 2011-2012	151.549 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	292615	2012	50.196,00	Sustainable Textiles for Sustainable Development	n/a	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	292580	2012	31.950,00	Audit - Establishing E- Waste Channels 09/203-023	15.975 €	31.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 2-868	Erasmus Mundus II - Partnerships Action 2, Strand 1 - Asia Regional (CfP Dec 2011 for mobility starting in Ac.Year 2012-13)	n/a	2011	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 3-063	AUP Afghanistan 2011 - 2013	283011	2011	8.950.000	Regional Programme in support of Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan, and of returnees in Afghanistan 2011-2013	2.385.882 €	27.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 3-063	AUP Afghanistan 2011 - 2013	283010	2011	8.950.000	Settlement upgrading and reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) through community empowerment, improved infrastructure and services and local government support	2.239.719 €	27.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 3-063	AUP Afghanistan 2011 - 2013	282548	2011	3.950.000	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ILCA) for returnees and IDPs in Afghanistan	950.000 €	27.000.000 €
DCI-ASIE/2011/02 3-063	AUP Afghanistan 2011 - 2013	282547	2011	4.950.000	Repatriate, train and reintegrate 5.000 newly arrived or poorly reintegrated returnees from Iran and present an improved image of Afghanistan for potential returnees from abroad / 2012-14	1.948.946 €	27.000.000 €
DCI-	Protection, essential services and	262420	2011	3.000.000	Protection, essential services and durable solutions for refugees in	2.700.000 €	3.000.000 €

ASIE/2011/02 3-562	lasting solutions for refugees in Bangladesh				Bangladesh		
ASIE/2012/02 4-544	EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme II	n/a	2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 3-147	Improving living conditions in returnee areas of Sri Lanka through housing	296666	2012	11.800.000 €	'Improving Living Conditions in Returnee Areas of Sri Lanka through Housing' (Phase-II Housing with UN-Habitat, AUP-2012)	4.961.351 €	12.000.000 €
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 3-329	Regional Asia One Health Programme	309611	2013	0 €	Evaluation of project proposals submitted under the One Health Asia Programme restricted Call for Proposals	n/a	10.000.000 €
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 3-395	Institutional Capacity Building for ASEAN Statistics and Monitoring.	n/a	2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.500.000 €
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 3-408	Regional Support Programme for EU FLEGT Action Plan in Asia (FLEGT Asia II)	307099	2012	4.800.000 €	Regional Support Programme for EU FLEGT Action Plan in Asia (FLEGT Asia II)	n/a	4.000.000 €
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 3-422	SWITCH-Asia – Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	306369	2012	125.076 €	Evaluation of project proposals submitted under the SWITCH-Asia Programme restricted Call for Proposals 2012-2013	37.523 €	23.500.000 €
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 3-647	Enhancing Internally Displaced People's Resilience by Strengthening Livelihoods in Central Mindanao	304443	2012	5.900.000 €	Enhancing the Resilience of Internally Displaced Persons in Central Mindanao by Strengthening Livelihoods	3.120.290 €	6.000.000 €
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 3-710	Erasmus Mundus II - Partnerships Action 2, Strand 1 - Asia Regional	n/a	2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.000.000 €
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 3-870	EU Support to Higher Education in ASEAN Region (EU SHARE)	n/a	2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 4-528	Protection, essential services and lasting solutions for refugees in Bangladesh; Phase 2	24528	2012	1.500.000,00	Protection, essential services and lasting solutions for refugees in Bangladesh; Phase 2	1.350.000 €	1.500.000 €
DCI- ASIE/2012/02 4-529	Regional co-operation project "Support to rural livelihoods and climate change adaptation in the Himalaya"	292464	2012	10.000.000 €	Regional co-operation project "Support to rural livelihoods and climate change adaptation in the Himalaya"	2.140.000 €	10.000.000 €

3.2 Asia Regional Strategy – Financial Information Erasmus Mundus (EACEA)

Contract number	Contract year	Planned amount	Title	Paid amount
2008-1975	2008	4.914.300	Erasmus Mundus Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and OC1*	2.606.250

Contract number	Contract year	Planned amount	Title	Paid amount
-	2008	-	Erasmus Mundus Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Maldives and OC1	
2008-1976	2008	3.966.600	Erasmus Mundus Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC1	3.342.725
2008-4949	2008	5.488.700	Erasmus Mundus Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Myanmar/Burma, Nepal, Pakistan and OC2 **	3.771.483
2008-4950	2008	5.538.000	Erasmus Mundus Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Myanmar/Burma, Nepal, Pakistan and OC2	5.245.425
2009-1799	2009	3.001.425	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	2.744.140
2009-1663	2009	4.999.200	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	2.518.300
2009-1661	2009	4.813.375	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	4.313.125
2009-1797	2009	4.962.125	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	3.644.575
2010-2348	2010	2.474.700	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	2.370.400
2010-2358	2010	2.473.325	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	2.385.400
2010-2374	2010	2.473.000	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	2.473.000
2010-2377	2010	2.474.650	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	2.368.250
2010-2370	2010	2.335.350	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	2.272.300
2010-2363	2010	2.463.375	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	2.457.050
2010-2373	2010	2.474.550	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	2.406.475
2010-2362	2010	2.470.925	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	2.365.500
2010-2359	2010	2.467.500	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	2.426.700
2010-2356	2010	2.467.150	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	2.447.050
2011-2589	2011	1.991.850	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	995.925
2011-2582	2011	1.999.900	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	1.599.920
2011-2585	2011	1.999.025	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	999.513
2011-2590	2011	1.999.650	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	999.825
2011-2592	2011	1.999.325	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	1.599.460
2011-2595	2011	1.998.350	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	999.175
2011-2583	2011	2.000.000	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	1.600.000
2011-2621	2011	1.997.400	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	998.700
2011-2584	2011	1.999.950	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	1.599.960
2011-2581	2011	2.000.000	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	1.000.000
2012-2645	2012	2.496.450	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	1.248.225

Contract number	Contract year	Planned amount	Title	Paid amount
2012-2642	2012	2.499.825	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	1.249.913
2012-2633	2012	2.499.200	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	1.249.600
2012-2643	2012	2.499.925	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and OC2	1.249.963
2012-2635	2012	2.497.700	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	1.248.850
2012-2636	2012	2.499.875	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	1.249.938
2012-2647	2012	2.499.350	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	1.249.675
2012-2640	2012	2.498.400	Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and OC2	1.249.200

Legend

	Regional Integration
	Animal and Human Health
	Environment, energy and climate change
	Higher education
	Support to uprooted people

3.3 Thematic Budget Lines

Decision Nr	Decision title	Contract number	Contract year	Planned amount	Title	Domain	Paid	Allocated amount
DCI-ENV/2012/024-162	Independent analysis of the reception of FLEGT licensed timber on the EU market	new2012	new2012	new2012	new2012	DCI-ENV		- €
DCI-FOOD/2012/024-007	Maternal and Young Child Nutrition Security in Asia (FSTP AAP 2010)	new2012	new2012	new2012	new2012	DCI-FOOD		20.000.000 €
#N/A	#N/A	258665	2010	20.000.000 €	Maternal and Young Child Nutrition Security in Asia (FSTP AAP 2010)	DCI-FOOD	7.996.302 €	#N/A
IFS/2008/020-475	IfS - AAP 2008 - Priority 1 "Non-proliferation of WMD"	219636	2009	6.700.000 €	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in selected FSU and Mediterranean Basin countries and preparation of border management activities in Asean region	IFS	1.640.342 €	15.500.000 €
DCI-FOOD/2010/021-996	Technology Trasfer for Food Security	277888	2011	3.996.000 €	Sustainable Technology Transfer to Enhance Productivity for Ultra Poor – STEP UP	DCI-FOOD	1.596.536 €	22.000.000 €
DCI-FOOD/2010/021-996	Technology Trasfer for Food Security	261122	2011	3.644.677 €	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANE)	DCI-FOOD	1.646.268 €	22.000.000 €
DCI-NSAPVD/2007/019-411	Global commitment for local calls for proposals - Objective 1 - PVD projects - Local Authorities - AAP 2007	149929	2008	3.320.274 €	Sustainable Multi-Actor Solutions to Migration Related Child Poverty in the Greater Mekong Sub-region	DCI-NSAPVD	2.655.900 €	9.351.732 €
DCI-FOOD/2010/021-996	Technology Trasfer for Food Security	277743	2011	3.062.627 €	Promoting appropriate technology for smallholders to increase food security among indigenous peoples in Cambodia and Lao PDR	DCI-FOOD	1.078.518 €	22.000.000 €
DCI-FOOD/2010/021-996	Technology Trasfer for Food Security	280170	2011	2.970.000 €	Cross-border transfer of agricultural technologies, institutional and market development	DCI-FOOD	772.772 €	22.000.000 €
DCI-FOOD/2009/021-076	"2009-2010 GLOBAL PROGRAMME ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT (ARD) – NON CGIAR" " DEVCO C"	230309	2010	2.689.542 €	Building resilience to climate change through strengthening adaptive small scale farming systems in rainfed areas in Bangladesh, India and Nepal	DCI-FOOD	897.640 €	5.805.322 €
DCI-FOOD/2010/021-996	Technology Trasfer for Food Security	261086	2011	2.560.565 €	'Network for Knowledge Transfer on Sustainable Agricultural Technologies and Improved Market Linkages in South and South East Asia' (SATNET ASIA)	DCI-FOOD	625.792 €	22.000.000 €
DCI-FOOD/2010/021-996	Technology Trasfer for Food Security	261127	2011	2.490.836 €	Intra-regional transfer of biologically-based plant protection technology to improve livelihoods of small holder maize	DCI-FOOD	675.064 €	22.000.000 €

					farmers in the Greater Mekong sub-region			
DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	222905	2010	2.450.000 €	Building Resilience to Climate Change Impacts - Coastal Southeast Asia	DCI-ENV	483.438 €	131.173.483 €
DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	222908	2010	2.328.580 €	Developing community carbon pools for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) projects in selected ASEAN countries	DCI-ENV	1.157.777 €	131.173.483 €
DCI-MIGR/2009/021-103	Annual Action Programme for the Thematic Programme on Co-operation with third in the Area of Migration and Asylum for 2009	229493	2010	2.000.000 €	Promoting Decent Work Across Borders: A Pilot Project for Migrant Health Professionals and Skilled Workers	DCI-MIGR	- €	43.360.390 €
DCI-FOOD/2008/019-728	Global Initiative on Linking Information and Decision Making to Improve Food Security	172321	2009	2.000.000 €	"Support to the EC Programme on Linking Information and Decision Making to Improve Food Security for Selected Greater Mekong Subregional Countries"	DCI-FOOD	1.968.989 €	11.000.000 €
DCI-FOOD/2010/021-996	Technology Transfer for Food Security	278175	2011	1.977.137 €	Secure water to secure food and nutrition	DCI-FOOD	478.014 €	22.000.000 €
DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	221659	2010	1.789.063 €	Sustainable Management of Peatland Forests in South East Asia	DCI-ENV	932.021 €	131.173.483 €
DCI-FOOD/2009/021-076	"2009-2010 GLOBAL PROGRAMME ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT (ARD) – NON CGIAR" " DEVCO C"	230238	2011	1.785.562 €	Agricultural innovation for smallholder farmers in the Greater Mekong Subregion to improve food security, in the context of impact and adaptation to climate change and in favour of economic development	DCI-FOOD	506.977 €	5.805.322 €
DCI-MIGR/2008/020-206	Annual Working Programme 2008	153330	2009	1.759.763 €	SANYUKT, "connected" – Regional project on case management and fight against trafficking within and from South Asia	DCI-MIGR	1.166.416 €	32.120.000 €
DCI-MIGR/2008/020-206	Annual Working Programme 2008	153312	2008	1.758.813 €	Going back - Moving on: Economic and Social Empowerment of Migrants Including Victims of Trafficking Returned from the EU countries.	DCI-MIGR	1.582.931 €	32.120.000 €
DCI-HUM/2009/021-148	Support to social inclusion of vulnerable groups at community level: Call for proposals	259054	2010	1.750.132 €	Decent work and social protection for persons with disabilities	DCI-HUM	999.199 €	21.200.000 €
DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	221469	2010	1.740.403 €	Building coastal resilience to reduce climate change impact in Thailand and Indonesia	DCI-ENV	1.252.935 €	131.173.483 €
DCI-SANTE/2008/019-	Call for proposals "Capacity Development and Advocacy on	170159	2009	1.480.223 €	Community action for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)	DCI-SANTE	1.288.314 €	9.000.000 €

873	sexual and reproductive health and rights policies”				policies in Asia			
DCI-NSAPVD/2010/022-312	NSA & LA Programme > Obj. 1 NSA (In-country + multi-country)	260631	2011	1.254.133 €	Sustainable livelihoods for Small Tea Growers	DCI-NSAPVD	566.151 €	152.600.000 €
DCI-NSAPVD/2008/020-082	Global commitment for global multi-country calls for proposals - Objective 1 - PVD Projects - Non State Actors - AAP 2008	200836	2009	1.240.807 €	Improving Financial Inclusion and Social Impact towards Food Security in Southeast Asia	DCI-NSAPVD	1.116.727 €	31.906.805 €
EIDHR/2010/022-197	EIDHR 2010 Annual Action Programme - Without country based support schemes, targeted projects and EOMS	266456	2011	1.200.078 €	Strengthening the network of indigenous peoples' human right defenders for the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples in Asia.	EIDHR	434.119 €	37.274.564 €
DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	221426	2010	1.188.175 €	Collective Action to reduce Climate Disaster Risks and enhancing Resilience of the Vulnerable Coastal Communities around the Sundarbans in Bangladesh and India	DCI-ENV	293.274 €	131.173.483 €
DCI-ENV/2012/024-046	Strengthening National and Regional Capacities to Implement the GHS in ASEAN—Phase II	172385	2009	1.125.000 €	Strengthening National and Regional Capacities to Implement the GHS in ASEAN Phase II	DCI-ENV		1.125.000 €
EIDHR/2009/021-315	EIDHR 2009 Annual Action Programme - Without country based support schemes, targeted projects and EOMS	167016	2010	1.039.925 €	Civil Society Alliance for Child Rights in South Asia	EIDHR	736.318 €	50.604.614 €
DCI-MIGR/2008/020-206	Annual Working Programme 2008	153434	2009	885.232 €	Regional programme and dialogue on facilitating safe and legal migration from South Asia to EU.	DCI-MIGR	796.708 €	32.120.000 €
DCI-NSAPVD/2010/022-312	NSA & LA Programme > Obj. 1 NSA (In-country + multi-country)	240156	2011	855.000 €	Towards Disability Inclusive Development Through a Strengthened Rehabilitation Sector in South Asia	DCI-NSAPVD	628.890 €	152.600.000 €
DCI-HUM/2009/021-148	Support to social inclusion of vulnerable groups at community level: Call for proposals	237053	2010	766.002 €	Strengthening social protection for informal workers	DCI-HUM	501.223 €	21.200.000 €
DCI-NSAPVD/2010/022-312	NSA & LA Programme > Obj. 1 NSA (In-country + multi-country)	258133	2010	746.598 €	Reinforcing the ability of Afghan women to undertake cultural appropriate action towards the improvement of their living conditions	DCI-NSAPVD	499.830 €	152.600.000 €
DCI-NSAPVD/2010/022-312	NSA & LA Programme > Obj. 1 NSA (In-country + multi-country)	240516	2011	531.351 €	Strengthening the role of Non State Actors on Climate Change policy formulation in South Asia and enhancing their capacities to influence global climate change negotiations	DCI-NSAPVD	305.318 €	152.600.000 €
IFS/2009/021-653	IFS - AAP 2009 - Priority 1 "Non-proliferation of WMD"	253483	2010	375.000 €	Pilot regional project in South East Asia for capacity building in countering illicit	IFS	375.000 €	24.500.000 €

					nuclear trafficking in the frame of the Centre of Excellence initiative			
IFS/2009/021-653	IfS - AAP 2009 - Priority 1 "Non-proliferation of WMD"	253485	2010	375.000 €	Sharing experience between EU and South East Asian countries on the reinforcement of legislations and regulations in the field of biosafety and biosecurity, as well as relevant laboratories management systems through Regional Centre of Excellence	IFS	198.255 €	24.500.000 €
DCI-MULTI/2009/021-589	Engagement provisionnel sur la ligne 21.010401.11 DCI-MULTI pour des opérations de nature administrative d'appui à la qualité	218990	2009	108.662 €	Civil society mapping in Asia	DCI-MULTI	108.662 €	1.918.308 €
DCI-FOOD/2009/021-078	"Support measures for FSTP AAP 2009".	215418	2009	98.258 €	Technology Transfer for Food Security in South-East Asia	DCI-FOOD	98.258 €	2.666.859 €
DCI-FOOD/2010/021-996	Technology Trasfer for Food Security	276257	2011	75.028 €	Technology Transfer for Food Security in Asia -Production of publications	DCI-FOOD	70.374 €	22.000.000 €
DCI-FOOD/2010/021-996	Technology Trasfer for Food Security	254052	2010	71.069 €	EVALUATION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED UNDER THE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FOR FOOD SECURITY IN ASIA PROGRAMME	DCI-FOOD	71.069 €	22.000.000 €
DCI-FOOD/2007/019-146	DCI-FOOD support measure 2007 not covered by strategic papers	141634	2007	4.655 €	Technical Assistance in assisting the evaluation Committee in the evaluation of supply tender procedure EuropeAid/121542/C/S/KP (supply of agricultural equipment for the DPRK)	DCI-FOOD	4.655 €	1.011.589 €
DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	221012	2010	1.488.084,00	Increasing Resilience and Reducing Risk of Coastal Communities to Climate Change and Natural Hazards in the Bay of Bengal	DCI-ENV	618.960,00	58.600.000,00
DCI-ENV/2011/023-089	Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) in the Lower Mekong Basin - Addressing ecosystem challenges through the support to the Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (CCAI) of the Mekong River Commission (MRC)	293779	2012	4.950.000,00	Global Climate Change Alliance in the Lower Mekong Basin - Addressing ecosystem challenges through the support to the Climate Change Adaptation Initiative of the Mekong River Commission	DCI-ENV	286.371,00	5.000.000,00

Annex 5 – Intervention logic of EU co-operation with Asia

1 Intervention logic of EU co-operation with Asia

The objective of the diagram is:¹

- To provide an overview of the expected impacts of the actions supported by regional-level EU support to Asia and the underlying logic;
- To provide an accurate overview of the main strategies, objectives and actions mentioned in the EU policy documents, in particular the *Regional Programming for Asia 2007-2013*, *Multiannual Indicative Programming (MIP) for Asia 2007-2010*, and *MIP 2011-2013* and relevant project documentation.
- To facilitate identification of the most relevant themes and questions related to regional-level EU support to Asia.

1.1 Overview: Five focal sector of regional-level EU support

According to the RSP, five focal sectors could be identified²:

- Regional integration,
- Animal and Human Health,
- Environment, Energy and Climate Change,
- Higher Education and Support to Research Institutions, and
- Support to uprooted People

1.2 The global reconstructed intervention logic³

In the strand of regional integration, higher levels of regional integration and inter-regional co-operation are expected to result in explicit development gains in economic, socio-economic, political, environmental, cultural and related fields at the intermediate impact level. This, in turn, contributes directly to the advancement of MDG8 as well as sustainable economic development and improved security in the region.

For animal and human health the specific impacts in the intervention logic lead to combatted highly and pathogenic diseases which contributed directly to improved security in Asia. Particularly stressed were interventions designed to strengthen regional and national institutions ranging from public health agencies to research institutions to agencies responsible for animal health.

In the strand environment, energy and climate change the results and specific impacts are expected to lead to increased sustainable consumption and production and reduced illegal logging and increased protected forest and improved environmental co-operation between Europe and Asia and within Asia. Consequently, the overall objectives or global impacts in the IL to which the regional support contributes are three fold: improved environmental protection; sustainable or green growth; and mitigation of climate change.

For higher education and support to research institutes the intermediate impacts increased academic standards and improved co-operation and networks between EU and Asia and within Asia are expected to contribute directly to the economic, scientific and social development of Asia.

In the strand support to uprooted people the protection of uprooted people , including refugees, IDPs, returnees, and ex-combatants, improved status of uprooted people and the physical and mental well-being of displaced population groups are expected to contribute to sustainable integration of refugees, returnees, ex-combatants and internally displaced people (IDPs) into the socio-economic fabric. In emphasising LRRD, the strategy recognised that displacement is often a long-term phenomenon and that solutions must be durable to be effective.

¹ Evaluation methodology for EC external assistance:
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/introduction/introduction_en.htm

² In the RSP “*Animal and Human Health*”, “*Environment, Energy and Climate Change*” and “*Higher Education and Support to Research Institutions*” are located under the header “*Policy and Know-how based co-operation*”. Together with “*Regional Integration*” and “*Support to up-rooted people*” the RSP, thus, refers to three strategic areas.

³ Please refer to the annex for the sector and faithful diagrams

Figure 1 Faithful intervention logic

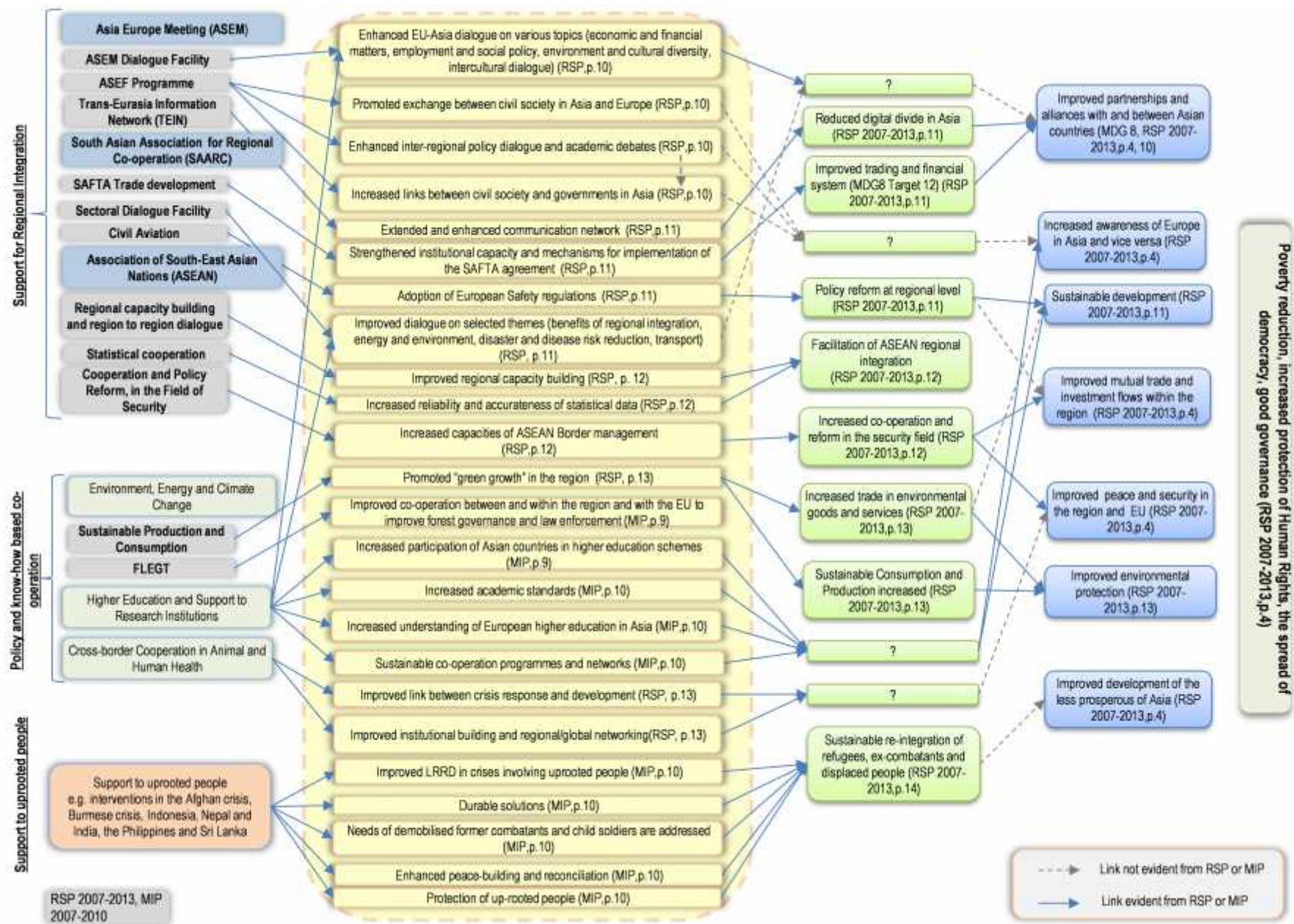
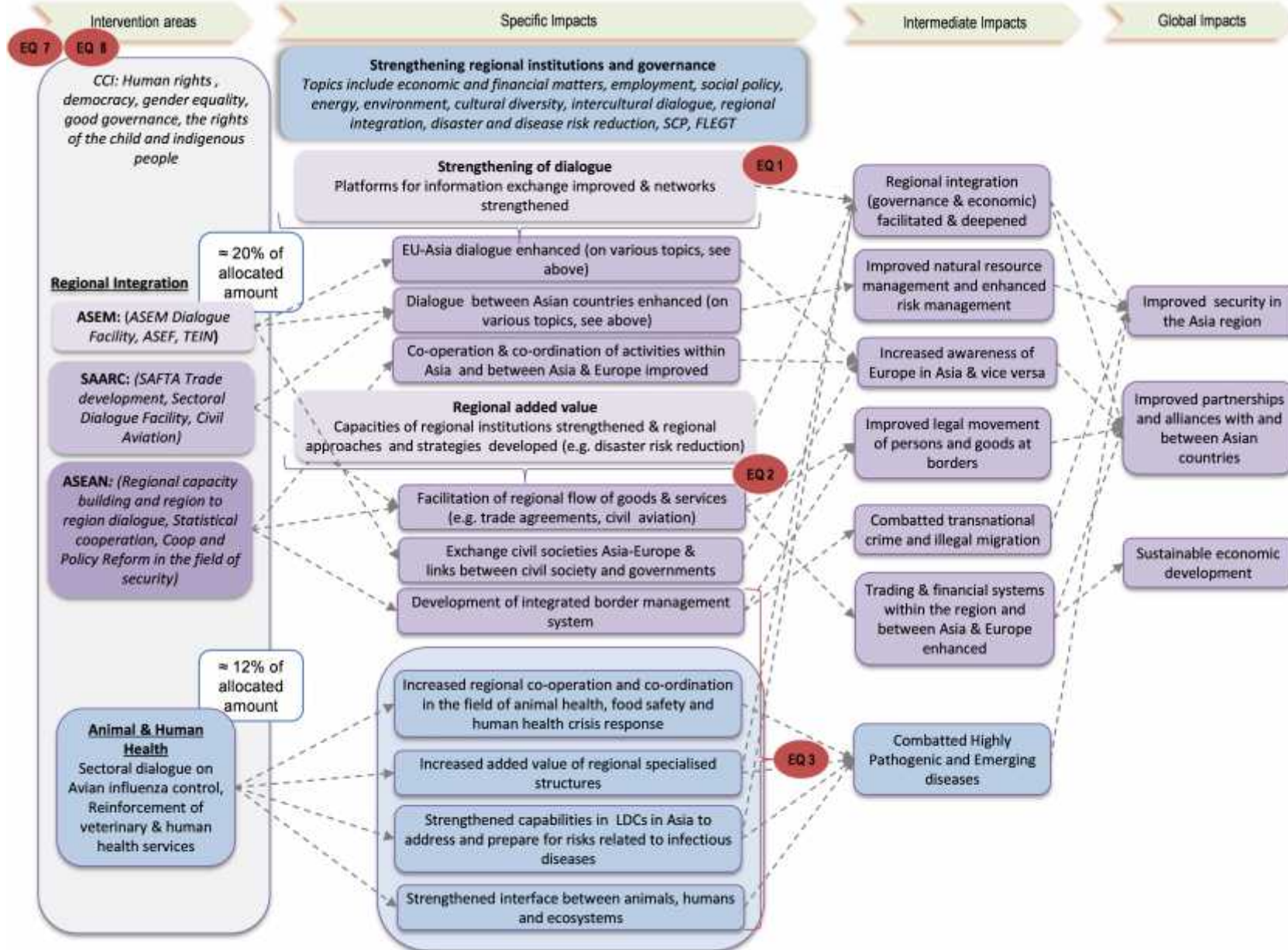
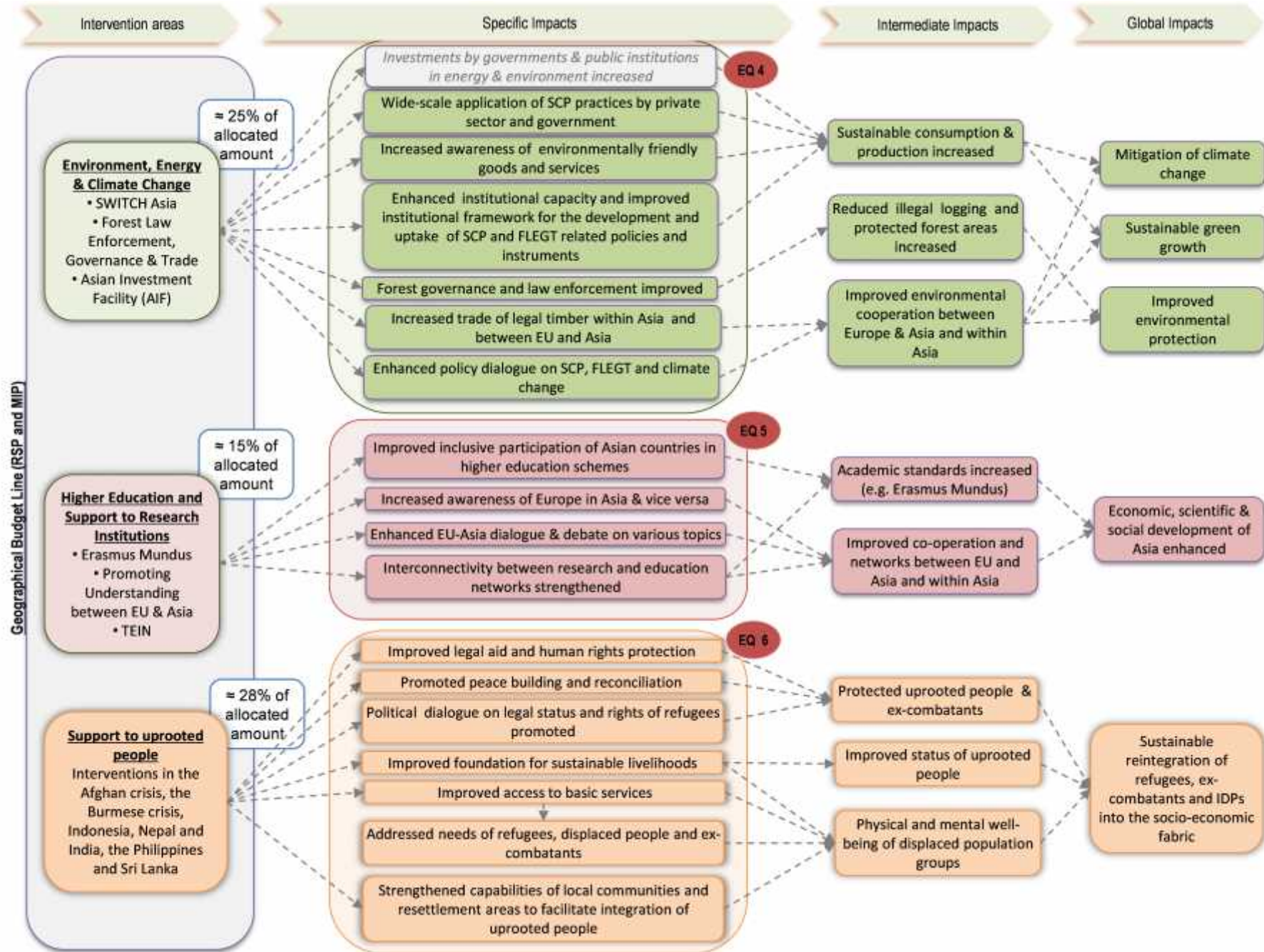


Figure 2 Global simplified reconstructed intervention logic





1.3 Regional Integration

The interventions in this area are based on the overall assumption that regional co-operation and integration strengthen the ability and capacity of national governments and other stakeholder groups to effectively respond to and manage development challenges which are increasingly of a cross-border nature. Based on this logic processes of regional integration are seen as a major contribution to sustainable economic development and, equally important, peace and stability. This approach also follows the logic of the Treaty of Lisbon which provides that “*The Union’s action on the international scene shall be guided by the principles which have inspired its own creation, development and enlargement.*” (Art. 10a).

Since the early 1950s, the EU has been a pioneer in regional integration. At the same time, the EU has demonstrated a strong commitment to strengthening regional integration across the world. During the past decades, other regional organisations have been actively seeking the EU’s advice and assistance on various dimensions of regional integration in economic and non-economic fields. This has been particularly the case in Asia, where ASEAN emerged as one of the first successful example of regional South-South co-operation. Hence, the EU has been very active in building and expanding cooperative activities in Asia, where it works with a number of dialogue partners. More specifically, the EU encourages “*greater regional integration and co-operation by supporting regional integration efforts and dialogue with ASEM, SAARC and ASEAN*” (RSP 2007-13, p. 10). The EU’s motivation to support regional organisations is deeply rooted in the experiences of the European integration process. The intervention rationale is centred on the concept that voluntary regional co-operation and integration not only contributes to the participating countries’ integration in the world economy but also plays a key role in conflict prevention and peace consolidation.⁴ In more explicit terms, the intervention area is directly related to MDG8 (“Develop a global partnership for development”), at the global impact level, and particularly targets 1 (“Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states), 2 (“Develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system and 5 (“Make available new technologies, especially information and communications”).

The EU’s approach in this intervention area is clearly structured into three strands, each of which addresses the development needs of the sub-regional organisations (ASEAN and SAARC) and the transnational forum ASEM respectively. The anticipated specific impacts of EU support to these organisations are three-fold:

- The strengthening of regional institutions and governance in links and exchanges in a multitude of policy fields among governmental and non-state stakeholder groups both within Asia and in relations between Asia and Europe as an overarching impact and in more specific terms;
- The strengthening of inter-governmental and civil society dialogue both within Asia and between Asia and Europe; and
- The provision of “regional added value” in terms of improving the capacities of the regional organisations and enabling them to enhance their approaches to the regional management of development challenges, for example in the field of disaster risk reduction.

At the intermediate impact level, explicit development gains and problem solving capacities in economic, socio-economic, political, environmental, cultural and related fields are expected to materialise from higher levels of regional integration and inter-regional co-operation. Thereby a substantial contribution is made towards the improvement of partnerships and alliances among Asian states and between Asia and Europe, the fostering of peace and stability in Asia, and sustainable economic development.

Uncertainties and risks involved in this intervention area fields are mainly related to the level of acceptance of the EU as a guiding example or even model for regional integration in Asia. While there is general agreement that the EU model is not replicable in its entirety in other regional groupings, it is nevertheless the overall success of European integration that contributes most prominently to the legitimacy and appeal of EU interventions in support of regional integration elsewhere. However, this also implies that any crisis of the European integration process, such as the current financial crisis or earlier negative perceptions of the EU as “Fortress Europe” potentially impacts on the political will of Asian governments to deepen cross-border co-operation in their own regions. The EU model can easily turn into an anti-model. Furthermore, and possibly more importantly, the history of regional integration efforts in Asia shows that developing countries have often demonstrated a tendency to engage in the regional integration agenda which, however, does not necessarily and always correspond to these nation’s respective national interests. In

⁴ European Commission. Trade and Development: Assisting Developing Countries to Benefit from Trade, Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, COM(2002) 513 final, 18 September; European Commission (). European Community Support for Regional Economic Integration Efforts among Developing Countries, Communication from the Commission, COM (95) 219

other words, either political rhetoric has been ahead of real political will, or economic, political and geo-strategic conditions, including the situation of tremendous economic and political diversity in Asia (see the context section), have not been conducive to the implementation of ambitious integration agendas.⁵

1.4 Animal and Human Health

In the Asia RSP 2007-13, cross-border co-operation in animal and human health is part of the policy and know-how based co-operation stream. The main impetus for co-operation in this area was the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) threat that emerged in the mid-2000s, a threat that continues and will continue. Since 2007, the EU has been a major contributor to the World Bank-administered Human and Avian Influenza Fund (HAIF) which has assisted countries to design and implement pandemic preparedness plans. The RSP 2007-2013 supplements this with regional-level assistance for HPAI, with the possibility of expanding to cover other Highly Pathogenic Emergent Diseases (HPEDs) as needed.

The global reconstructed IL presents four strands at specific impacts level:

- Increased regional co-operation and co-ordination in the field of animal health, food safety and human health crisis response;
- Increased added value of regional specialised structures;
- Strengthened capabilities in LDCs in Asia to address and prepare for risk related infectious diseases;
- Strengthened interface between animals, human and ecosystems.

The identified specific impacts are expected to contribute to combatted highly pathogenic and emerging diseases, thus improving the security in the Asia region.

The approach taken responds to the epidemiological fundamentals of the problem. In the annual influenza cycle, Asia (including Central Asia) is the most common origin of genetically novel viruses. Historically, Asia has been the main originating region for zoonoses (such as SARS). The “Four P’s” – people, pigs, and poultry in proximity – provide an ideal mixing bowl out of which viral mutations emerge. This underscores the need for an approach combining agricultural development, better phytosanitary services, faster laboratory analyses, improved monitoring and better reporting. The EU approach includes addressing governance deficits which have discouraged proper reporting. Cross-border human and animal health represents a classic regional public good requiring a regional approach in addition to national interventions. External links to European and global pandemic preparedness are important, as well, and the EC’s regional and national interventions in Asia should be seen as complementary to Framework 7 research as well as EU co-operation with MSs in pandemic preparedness.

The development of these impacts and objectives has been based on the assumption that the AI crisis will last between two and four years. An explosive dissemination of AI in other regions would call for additional means, and adjustments of objectives on immediate crisis response. According to the RSP, the main risk is the “occurrence of a human influenza regional epidemic, or pandemic that would then call for redesigning objectives and reallocating funds.”

1.5 Environment, Energy and Climate Change

The Asian region accounts for already over 40% of the global economy, and is becoming the world’s main manufacturing hub; unprecedented changes in economic growth and trade in the last couple of decades also resulted in severe degradation of the regional, as well as the global environment that could offset the advantages that economic growth has brought to the countries and their populations.

In Asia, major challenges concern the region’s increasing energy consumption leading to rising greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and environmental degradation including severe biodiversity loss, deforestation (including extensive illegal logging) and natural resource depletion, desertification, and air and water pollution. Consequently a switch is needed from unsustainable to sustainable patterns of development.

The Regional Strategy Paper underpins the importance to “... *promote ‘green growth’ in the region by financing projects that encourage Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Asian industries (including the service sector)*”.

Sustainable Consumption and Production is an attempt to reconcile the increased demand for goods and services that respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimizing the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the life, in order not to jeopardize the

⁵ For an elaboration on this point see Sanoussi Bilal. Can the EU Be a Model

of Regional Integration? Risks and challenges for developing countries. European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), Maastricht 2005.

needs of future generations. Materials, Water and Energy are the three key elements. Sustainable Production (SP) concerns the supply side, focusing on the economic, social and environmental impacts of production processes; while Sustainable Consumption (SC) addresses the demand side, focusing on consumers' behaviour and choices in use of goods and services, i.e. demand for products that environmentally friendly produced and goods that environmentally friendly in their use, as well as by promoting a sensible consumption behaviour, avoiding spillage and waste.

The challenge today is to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and to contribute to poverty reduction and better quality of life; thereby contributing to *Millennium Development Goals 3 and 7*. In Chapter 3 of the Plan of Implementation from the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) it is explicitly mentioned "*all countries should promote SCP patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process*".

In recent years "Resource Efficiency", "Green Growth" and "Green Economy" are the overriding concepts, to which SCP is closely related. In general terms, green growth is economic progress that fosters environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and socially inclusive development. Policies and investments that promote green growth seek to improve the "eco-efficiency of growth," which involves minimizing resource use and negative environmental impacts for each unit of benefit, generated by the economy. Green growth implies improving resource efficiency while maintaining gains in labour productivity at much lower environmental costs.

Consequently, the overall objectives or global impacts in the IL to which the regional support contributes are three fold: (1) improved environmental protection; (2) sustainable or green growth; and (3) mitigation of climate change, indirectly addressing eradication of poverty (last column of the IL).

The specific objectives of the regional support that seek to contribute to the overall objectives are: increased sustainable consumption and reduction (SWITCH-Asia) and reduced illegal logging and increased protection of forest areas (FLEGT-Asia).

The sector IL specifies the main results and specific impacts that are generated by the programme interventions. The global IL summarises six specific impacts:

- Wide scale application of SCP practise both by the private sector (specifically SMEs) and the government (green procurement);
- Increased awareness of environmental friendly goods and services;
- Enhanced capacity and improved institutional framework for the uptake of SCP- and FLEGT related policies;
- Improved forest governance and law enforcement;
- Increased potential for legally traded timber products;
- Increased investments for SCP and climate change.

These intermediate impacts will be assessed in the Evaluation and are further elaborated in the EQs and JCs, see section **Error! Reference source not found.**

Risks and mitigation measures of SWITCH-Asia and FLEGT-Asia are briefly mentioned below. As the Asia Investment Facility (AIF) started very recently it is not yet included in the elaboration of risks and assumptions.

The major risks and mitigations measures are:

- SMEs may not be motivated to embark on SCP, due to lack of incentives and an enabling policy framework. Mitigation: there are good examples of win-win situations (a better environment and less cost to SMEs), particularly in energy and material use (inputs in production).
- Sustainable consumption is an sensitive issue, as many needs are still unfulfilled and developed countries have a much higher per capita use of natural resources and energy; Mitigation, stress sustainable ways of consuming, not the right and level of consumption.
- The overall net gain of SCP may be negative, as the overall production and consumptions level increase at a higher speed than the gains of eco-efficient production and consumption. Mitigation: need for innovations: next generation technologies.
- Governments are not interested to develop specific CSP policies, but broader "green growth policies" instead. Mitigation: SCP policies should be seen as contribution to the same overall goals. The FLEGT support programme requires active and transparent action of a large range of stakeholders, from the central government, sector ministries, local authorities, private sector and civil society. Involving all these actors constructively is a challenging task. Corruption is an invested problem and takes long time to eradicate, and depends on factors outside the control of the programme.

The role of the major timber importing countries, China and India is key in the overall success of the programme, their support to FLEGT licensed wood is crucial. Mitigation: The EU legislation is a major driver for change.

1.6 Higher Education and Support to Research Institutions

Higher Education is developing into a pivotal sector for social and economic development. This is why according to the MTR,⁶ the EU positions Higher Education as “(...) a strategic sector for sustainable development and poverty reduction in Asia”. The increase in academic standards and the facilitation of international scientific networks are the key levers in the regional-level EU policy interventions. The strategic regional-level EU support to Asian HE sectors rests on three key policy activities. First, the EU’s Erasmus Mundus Programme, substantially deepened and widened in 2008, enables the mobility of students, scholars and academics between Asian and European universities. Second, a range of ad hoc events, projects and programmes at university level, aim to explicitly promote better understanding between Asia and the EU. Third, the Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN) aims to bridge the perceived discrepancy in IT capabilities, the so-called ‘digital divide’, between Europe and Asia by improving internet connectivity for education and research institutions in Asia. Together with programmes initiated outside but implemented within the reference period (such as the EU-Asia Link Programme), the policy interventions bring about four specific impacts.

- The programmes aim to improve the participation of Asian countries – and within Asian countries a higher proportion of disadvantaged social groups -- in Higher Education programmes.
- Policy intervention is to increase awareness and mutual appreciation of Europe and Asia.
- The HE interventions will intensify and broaden debate and dialogue on strategic policy issues.
- EU interventions will strengthen and deepen research and education networks. Via the aggregate intermediate impacts of these programmes – that is improving academic standards in Asia as well as improving collaborative HE networks within Asia and between Europe and Asia – the interventions will contribute to the improvement of scientific, social and economic development in Asia.

The IL, however, is subject to significant uncertainties and risks. For one, since HE sectors are possibly the most autonomous, pluralist and open sectors in any contemporary polity, the link between policy intervention and policy outcome are notoriously difficult to control by policy-makers. Indeed, any explicit control of these interventions would fundamentally undermine the intermediate and ultimate policy goals. The openness of HE sectors also increases its vulnerability to external policy developments at national and international level.

First, European universities are mostly publicly funded and so are highly dependent on the fiscal generosity of national governments. In times of fiscal crisis, it is HE sectors that face significant cuts.

Second, another significant risk is that HE teaching has ceased to be the primary route to a good academic career. Policy-makers at all levels will need to integrate the construction of teaching programmes and exchanges into the career paths of the brightest academics in Europe and Asia. Last, since many of these programmes are institutional experiments and innovations for which risks are unknown and, therefore, not controllable ex ante, it may be that many programmes simply fail. The risk here is not failure itself but an inability to learn from these (most likely) interesting failures in co-operation. In terms of capacity-building, policy-makers need to be aware of another set of uncertainties and risks to the IL. The link between enhancing societal capabilities for problem-solving and actually bringing that capability to bear is anything but direct. Many intervening economic, social and political factors – both, of internal and external nature -- shape the translation of scientific capabilities into actual measurable policy outcomes. These range from regional economic performance and infrastructure to the institutional capabilities of transferring scientific knowledge from universities to businesses, hospitals or schools.

1.7 Support to uprooted people

The legal basis for the programme is Regulation 443/97 of 3 March 1997, replaced by Regulation 2130/2001. The programme, originally under ALA, is financed under the DCI 2006.

The rationale for the initial intervention was the massive displacement of populations that began with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. Aid to uprooted people began in 1984 and needs continued to rise with subsequent or continuing and growing crises in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Philippines, Burma/Myanmar, and other countries.

⁶MTR, 2010, p.13

Stressed in the logic underlying creation of a dedicated source of financing were the protracted nature of problems, the long-lasting nature of crises, and the complexity of underlying causes. Certain distinctions were of paramount importance. The first set was based on the temporal dimension or time line of crises: initial displacement, followed by protracted displacement, followed by return and resettlement/reintegration or integration in a third country of resettlement. This distinction, between providing support to uprooted people during their displacement and/or providing support after they returned to the country/place of origin/ or were resettled in a third country with the aim of their integration into the socio-economic fabric, is crucial because it makes clear at AUP is able to provide support along the entire time axis of displacement and if it occurs, return. The second set consisted of distinctions among various target populations, refugees, IDPs, returnees or ex-combatants, whose needs and characteristics could vary enormously.

AUP placed special emphasis on LRRD. AUP was conceived as a complement to ECHO humanitarian actions, being able to work with surrounding communities in addition to directly affected one, longer-term in orientation, and able to work through local partners, a trend that has increase with time and the development of stronger national / regional capacity. Its comparative advantage for dealing with the problem of uprooting is, in addition of its specificity as to the problem addressed

- Funding across all stages of displacement;
- Funding across the relief-rehabilitation-development spectrum;
- Funding across the process from open conflict towards pacification and long-term development;
- Funding from situations with “no state” (or no accountable state) to progressive democratisation.

The AUP intervention logic, responding to the need for the breadth and flexibility needed to target very different target populations at very different stages of the process has changed relatively little since the 1990s.

Strand 1: Based on the MTR, capacity building and training to improve livelihoods respond to the fact that crises tend to be protracted. In the case of refugees, legal restrictions on economic activity are likely to be strict (providing a linkage with Strand 4) and, in the case of IDPs or even returnees, host communities may see themselves as adversely affected. As shown in the Results and Specific impacts columns, the goals are to ensure that victims of uprooting are able to maintain a decent standard of life while ensuring that both uprooted populations and host communities benefit from integration. The links with MDGs related to income poverty, and hunger / food security are obvious, as are various indirect links to other MDGs and the importance of gender and environment as cross-cutting issues, the latter in the form of environmental sustainability of livelihoods.

Strand 2: Special emphasis has been placed on providing basic social services, mostly health and education, but also psycho-social counselling, legal, aid, etc. Clean water has also been a part of this strand. The rationale is several-fold – better articulation between humanitarian and development interventions and more resilient communities require a strong foundation which host communities are ill-prepared to provide long-term

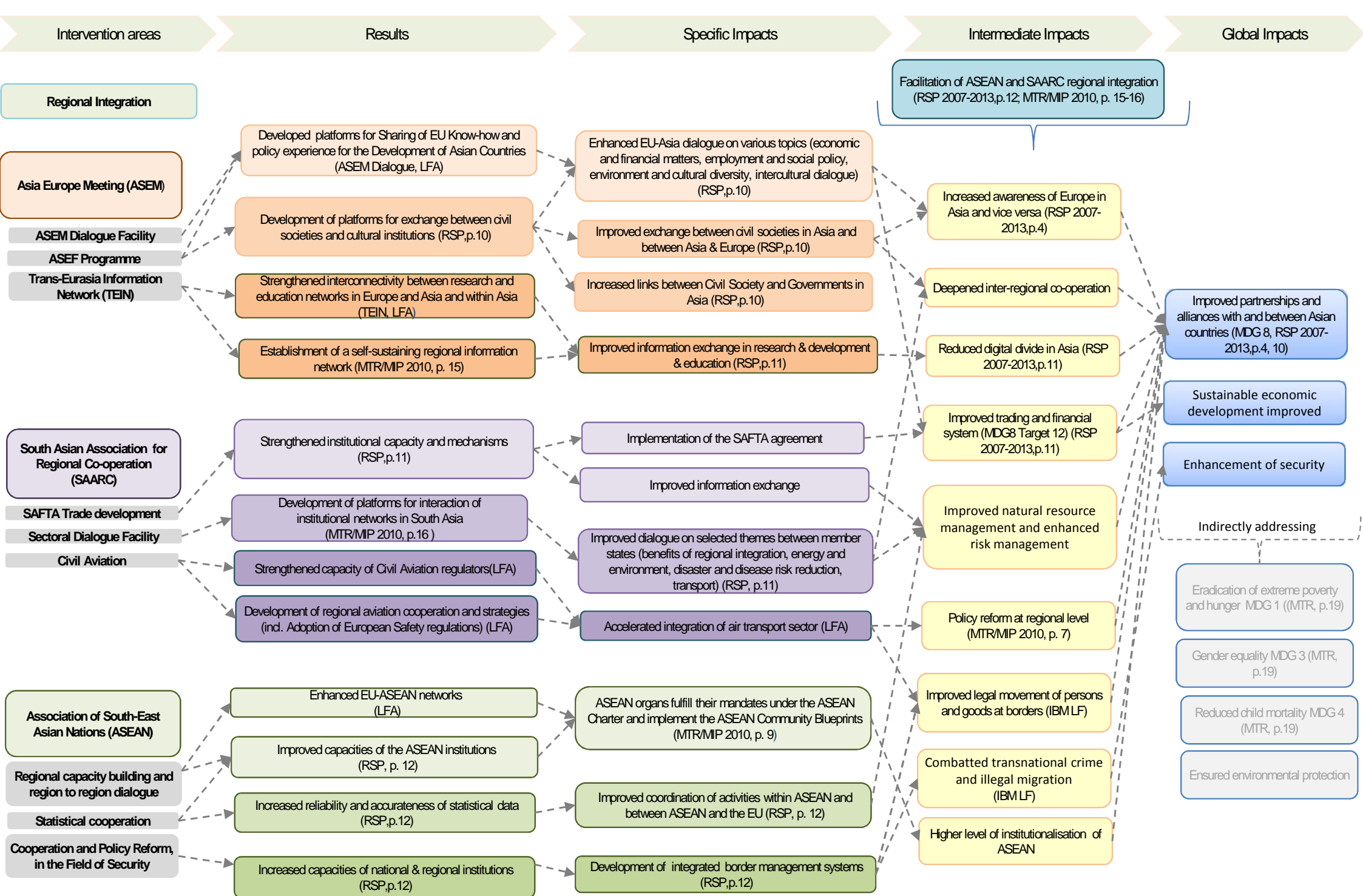
Strand 3: Peace building and reconciliation interventions address the root causes of conflict, strengthen communities, and improve understanding.

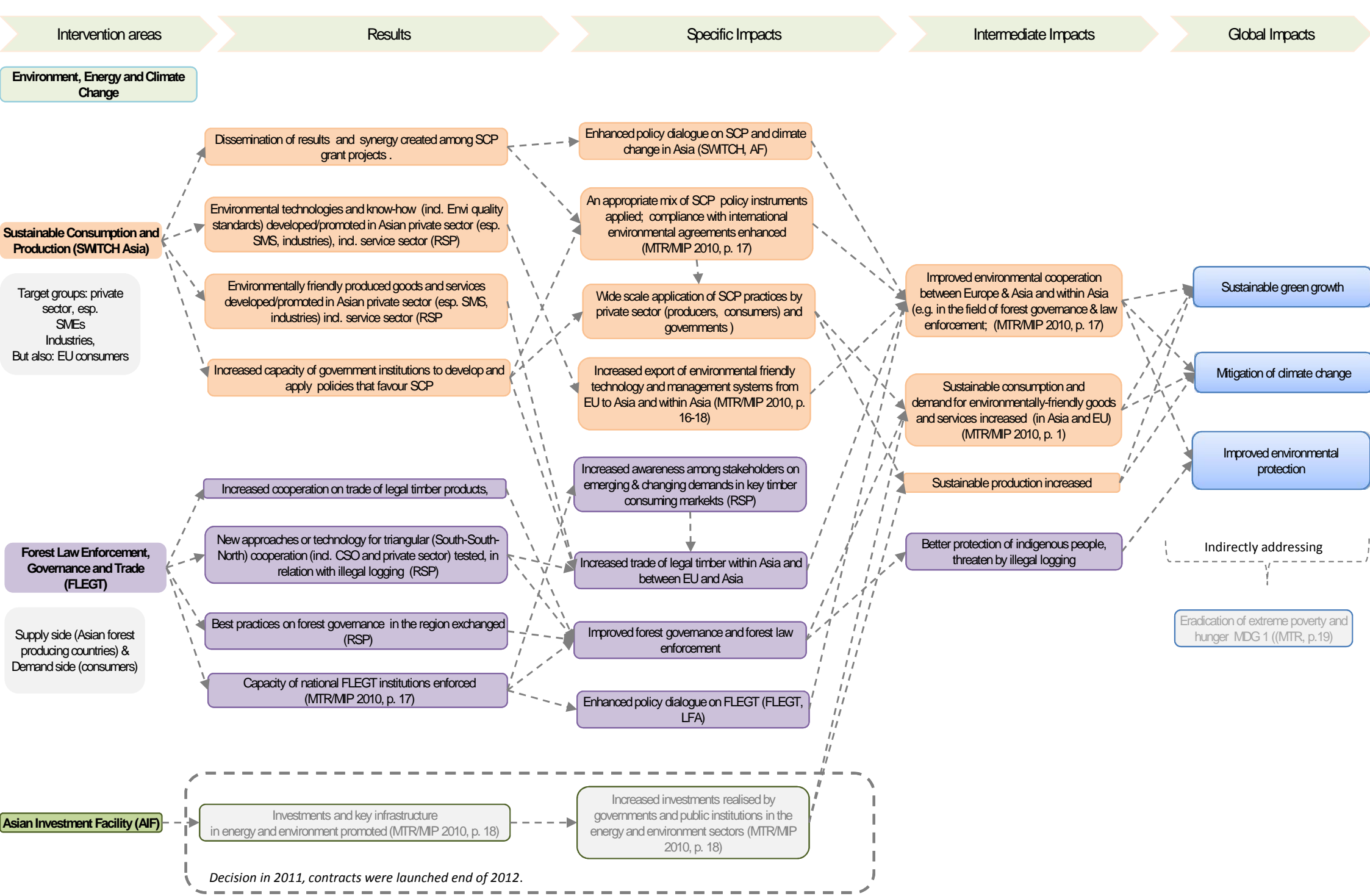
Strand 4: Care for human rights, part of the establishment of a legal basis for action, is key to resolving the problems of uprooted people in the long run.

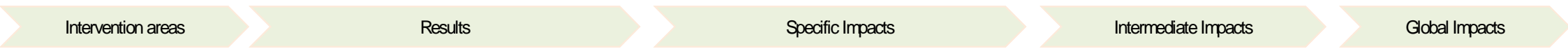
All four strands are designed to contribute directly to the integration of refugees, returnees, IDPs, and ex-combatants into the socio economic fabric. This is, in turn, needed to make the MDGs relevant to a significant and highly vulnerable sub-population of EU partner countries in Asia.

Implicit in the IL are a number of underlying themes and assumptions. Aid to Uprooted people has significant external effects because, if not addressed, the problems of uprooted people spill over into national development efforts and can impair security, including regional security. Underlying the IL is the hypothesis that host countries, whether “foreign” as in the case of refugees, or “national,” in the case of IDPs and returnees, are either unwilling or unable to come to grips with the problem on their own. This raises issues of political will and the important links with bilateral and regional political dialogue. The EU wishes to serve as a catalyst and a complement to, not as a substitute for partner country action.

Annex 5.1 – Sector intervention logic







Higher Education and Support to Research Institutions

Promoting Understanding between EU and Asia

Establishment of platform for exchange of knowledge and experience in fields such as regional cooperation and regional integration, etc.; (Promoting Understanding Action Fiche)
 Improved understanding of Asian region (Promoting Understanding Action Fiche)

Enhanced EU-Asia dialogue & debate on various topics (economic and financial matters, employment and social policy, environment and cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue) (RSP,p.10)

Improved co-operation and networks between EU and Asia and within Asia

Erasmus Mundus

Sustainable co-operation programmes and networks between European and Asian Universities (MIP,p.10)
 Increased access of students from disadvantaged groups to higher education (MTR/MIP 2010, p. 18)
 Increased understanding of European higher education in Asia (MIP,p.10)
 Improved capacities of HEI in Asian countries (Erasmus Mundus Action Fiche,)

Improved inclusive participation of Asian countries in higher education schemes

Increased awareness of Europe in Asia and vice versa (RSP 2007-2013,p.4)

Increased academic standards (MIP,p.10)

Economic, scientific & social development of Asia enhanced

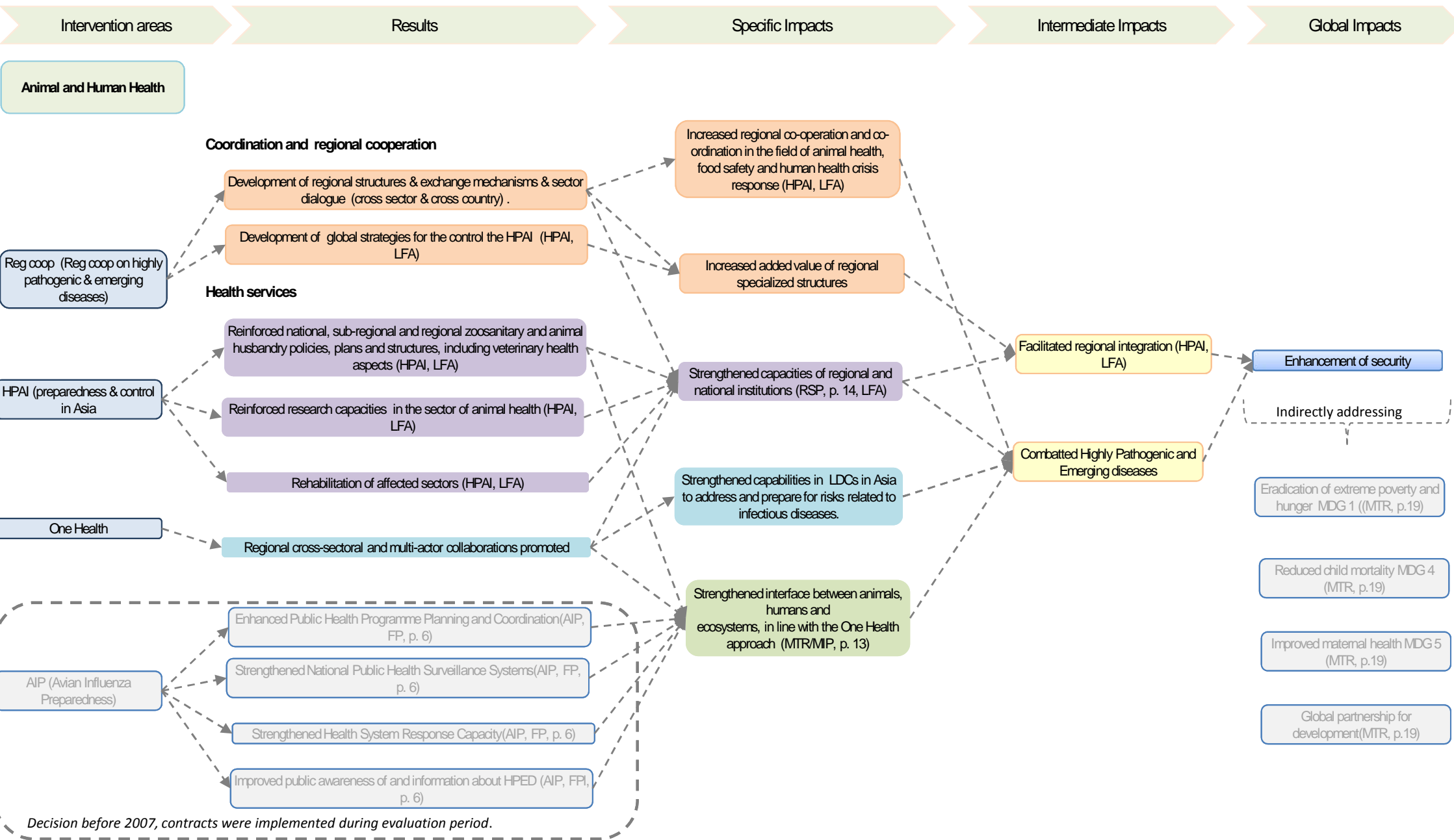
EU-Asia Link Programme (Phase 3)

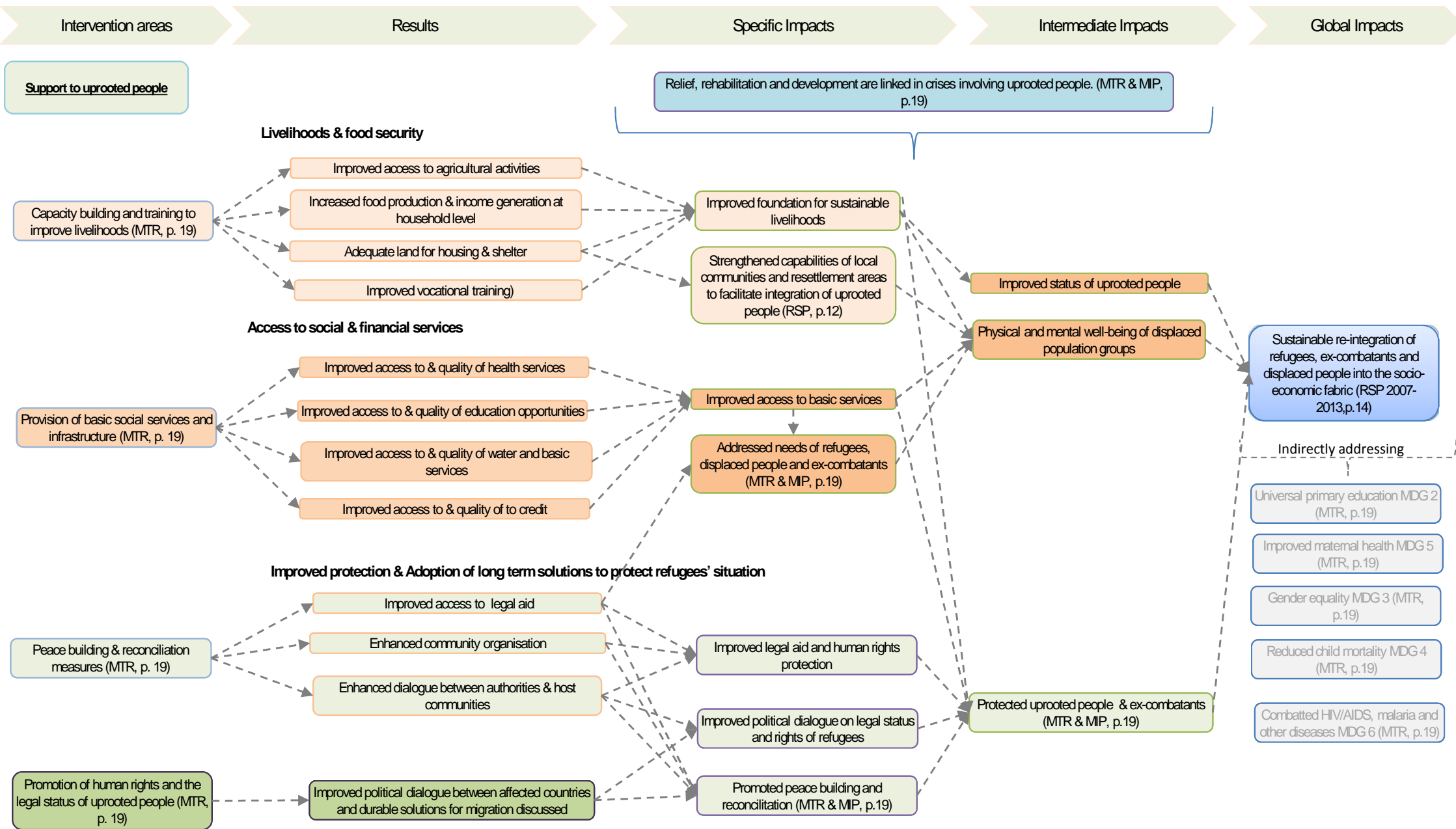
Development of networks of EU & Asia higher education institutions (MIP,p.10)
 Recognition of Europe as a study/research centre of excellence (EU-Asia-Link Phase III, Financing Proposal, p. 5)

Decision before 2007, contracts were implemented during evaluation period.

Indirectly addressing

- Universal primary education MDG 2 (MTR, p.19)
- Gender equality MDG 3 (MTR, p.19)
- Reduced child mortality MDG 4 (MTR, p.19)
- Improved environmental protection





Annex 6 - CSP analysis

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1 Introduction

The analysis of CSP is a tool helping to highlight some trends related to the Evaluation of European Union's Co-operation with Asia in partner countries. Per se, it cannot cover all judgement criteria and indicators identified, as CSPs do only provide partial information related to these issues. This analysis is based on the review of:

- 18 CSPs 2007 -2013
- 13 MTRs

The following table summarizes the documents analysed for each country:

Table 1 Overview of scrutinized CSPs

No	Region	Sub-region	Country	CSP (2007-2013)	MTR
1	Asia		Afghanistan	Yes	Yes
2	Asia		Bangladesh	Yes	Yes
3	Asia		Bhutan	Yes	Yes
4	Asia		Cambodia	Yes	No
5	Asia		China	Yes	Yes
6	Asia		India	Yes	Yes
7	Asia		Indonesia	Yes	Yes
8	Asia		Lao	Yes	Yes
9	Asia		Malaysia	Yes	No
10	Asia		Maldives	Yes	No
11	Asia		Mongolia	Yes	Yes
12	Asia		Myanmar	Yes	Yes
13	Asia		Nepal	Yes	Yes
14	Asia		Pakistan	Yes	No
15	Asia		Philippines	Yes	Yes
16	Asia		Sri Lanka	Yes	No
17	Asia		Thailand	Yes	Yes
18	Asia		Vietnam	Yes	Yes

The analysis focused on the main body of the CSP. Only in selected cases, information from the Annex (e.g. environmental profile) was taken into account.

The information collected is provided in detail in Section 3.

2 Main findings

2.1.1 General findings on the CSP

- There is no explicit reference to the RSP in any CSP. This is probably due to parallel drafting period of RSP and CSP. The CSP for Mongolia for example was finalised end of February 2007, most of the others by April-June 2007 the latest. The RSP was finalised (1st Revision) by 31 May 2007, i.e. after the completion of the CSP. Even in the sections dedicated to "objectives of the EU as laid down in other applicable documents" (generally available in the Annex) the RSP is not mentioned at all. The latest document on EU-Asia relations mentioned in these sections is the EU-Asia communication of 2001 and the "New Partnership with South-East Asia" communication of 2003. (I-821)
- In the CSP main section on the EU response strategy, there is generally little to no references to regional programmes beyond limited standard phrases for example on Erasmus Mundus. Most CSP contain a section on "Thematic and Regional Programmes" which however focuses mostly on thematic programmes and instruments like EIDHR, NSA in Development, etc. (I-821)
- There isn't any explicit discussion of the added value of a regional approach in any of the CSP, neither at overall level nor at the level of a specific sector. When CSP discuss issues which are going to be addressed by regional (or thematic, for that matter) programmes, the funding source is stated matter of factly (e.g. Erasmus Mundus for higher education, cf. 2.1.5.3). Regional programmes are presented simply as additional funding source and not as a qualitatively different approach. (I-811)

- The CSP for Afghanistan which explicitly states the need for a **regional approach** to the co-operation, is an exception in this regard: *“Co-operation with Afghanistan’s neighbours will be critical in order to fulfil the development and state-building objectives [...]. One of the major examples of the need for regional co-operation is in the area of counter-narcotics. But regional economic co-operation will also be a key element in overall economic development. By way of example, the EC could support closer co-operation on issues of transit trade, regional economic infrastructure, migration, environment and natural resource management.”* (Afghanistan CSP, p.26) (I-811)
- Furthermore, the MTR for Afghanistan is the only one to explicitly refer to a **regional forum** for the coordination of bilateral and regional interventions, not limited to the EU, but also to other donors. *“The EU will concentrate on taking forward proposals from various regional forums, in particular the Regional Economic Co-operation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA), which held its third meeting in Islamabad in May 2009. Many problems in the area, in particular for landlocked Afghanistan, can only be addressed usefully at regional level, for example trade, transport and transit. Particular attention will therefore be paid to contributing to the general agenda for regional co-operation, more particularly in the areas of customs and border management, and to improving Afghan government capacity to address regional issues, including support for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to follow up on RECCA commitments.”* (MTR p.26) (I-811, I-822)
- The MTR are more likely to specify specific **regional and thematic programmes**, but do not mention all which are implemented in the respective country. For example, the only regional programme, the Vietnam MTR refers to is ECAP III on intellectual property. In the MTR for Mongolia, there are only general statements on the existence and results of regional programmes (*“In addition to the two on-going bilateral programmes, there are a number of thematic and regional projects on-going in the social sectors (education, health), rural development, and trade and environment related aspects.”* (Mongolia MTR, p.10)). For an overview of regional programmes mentioned in the MTR. Please see following table.

Table 2 - Regional Programmes mentioned in MTR

Country	Regional Programmes
Afghanistan	Regional counter-narcotics programmes; AUP
Bangladesh	Food Security (End of eligibility despite need); Air safety (cancelled draft project); Switch; Erasmus Mundus; TEIN3
Bhutan	Erasmus Mundus, SWITCH, South Asia Civil Aviation Programme; Infectious Diseases Programme
China	FELGT, Erasmus Mundus
India	Erasmus Mundus (Priority 2.1: Joint Action Plan in Higher Education)
Indonesia	FLEGT, SWITCH
Lao	FLEGT
Mongolia	General statements without specific information on: existence of regional budget lines; coherence of country strategy with horizontal priorities; good results of co-operation including regional budget lines.
Myanmar	AUP, EASCAB, in addition, efforts to involve Myanmar in more regional/global programmes.
Nepal	Switch
Philippines	AUP, APRIS2
Thailand	ECAP III, EU-ASEAN air transport, EASCAB, AUP, FLEGT, SWITCH, Erasmus Mundus.
Vietnam	ECAP III

- **The RSP is referred to only in four out of the thirteen MTR.** In all but one case, this is done solely as **programming reference and financing resource for regional programmes** (India, Myanmar, Nepal). For example, the RSP is mentioned in Nepal MTR as complementary financial instrument: *“Regional Country Strategy Paper for Asia: providing support for Nepal’s regional integration in South Asia in various sectors.”* (Nepal MTR, Section on Indicative Programme 2011-2013, p.15). Similarly, the India MTR states: *“The Regional Strategy Paper for Asia (DCI) also providing support for regional integration in South Asia in various sectors.”* (India MTR, Indicative Programme for 2011-13, p.13)
- The MTR of Bangladesh is the exception in providing a relatively long and detailed reference to the RSP and its rationale. However, this section is not discussing the relation between regional and bilateral programming levels neither: *“The EU’s Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) promotes regional co-operation in the SAARC area, South Asia being one of the least integrated regions in the world. In view of major challenges common to all countries in the area in fields such as climate change, security, uprooted people (Rohingya) and (illegal) migration, the EU will continue to support, to the extent possible, regional co-operation in both South and South-East Asia.”* (MTR Bangladesh, p.8)

2.1.2 Specific topics with regional dimension (covered by programmes of the RSP)

2.1.2.1 Regional co-operation mechanisms and regional interconnectedness in country analysis

Nearly all CSP mention some or all main Regional Co-operation mechanisms, mostly in the analytical section on trade. Only in the CSP for Afghanistan, China and the Maldives this reference is missing.

ASEAN membership is mentioned in all analysed CSP of member states. SAARC is mentioned in all relevant CSP except the ones for Afghanistan and the Maldives. BIMSTEC is mentioned only in the CSP for Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

Table 3 - Reference to selected regional co-operation mechanisms

ASEAN:	TREATI	SAARC	BIMSTEC
- Cambodia (Trade (incl. AFTA), Human Trafficking)	Cambodia	Bangladesh	Bhutan
- India (general foreign policy)	Indonesia	Bhutan	Nepal
- Indonesia (incl. AFTA)	Philippines	India	Sri Lanka
- Lao (incl. AFTA)	Vietnam	Nepal (incl. SAFTA)	
- Malaysia		Pakistan (incl. SAFTA)	<i>Missing:</i>
- Mongolia (ASEAN Regio. Forum)		Sri Lanka (SAFTA only)	<i>Bangladesh</i>
- Myanmar (uneasy relationship)			<i>Myanmar</i>
- Philippines		<i>Missing:</i>	<i>India</i>
- Thailand		<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>Thailand</i>
- Vietnam		<i>Maldives</i>	

Overall, there is relatively little in the CSP in terms of explicit reference to regional interconnectedness regarding the different issues/sectors of concern. The issues addressed in the country analysis sections rarely mention a regional dimension. Issues with an international dimension are mainly related to the country's immediate neighbours (e.g. refugees, smuggling, conflict) or global (Climate change). Asia as a region, or any of its sub-regions, do not seem to be a reference point for the country analysis.

The CSP for biggest Asian countries, China and India, do not contain any explicit reference to regional or cross-border issues. The same is true in the case of the Maldives, the most remote and isolated country of those analysed.

The regional dimension of **trade** is implicitly discussed in all CSP country background sections on trade. The membership in regional co-operation mechanisms is listed in this section together with related regional Free Trade Agreements. The main trading partners, usually immediate neighbours (e.g. Lao with Thailand and Vietnam), and import and export goods are listed and relevant changes and potentials are highlighted. Here again, Asia as a region, or its sub-regions, are not explicitly referred to.

Climate change is addressed in nearly all CSP, but mainly as a global, not regional issue. Other environmental issues are not discussed in their regional dimension neither despite the quite detailed environmental profile in Annex of most CSP.

Several CSP discuss the problem of **human trafficking**. Often there is an explicit reference to the international dimension of this issue. However, as mentioned previously, CSP refer to neighbouring countries rather than the (sub-)region. The recurrent reference to this problem stands in contrast to the absence in the RSP.

Table 4 - CSP Reference to regional co-operation and regional interconnectedness

Country	Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121)	Reference of regional interconnectedness
Afghanistan	No	<p>Security / Peace building:</p> <p>"Regional co-operation on security and economic issues is a prerequisite for stable and sustainable development in Afghanistan. In general terms, Afghanistan has developed constructive relations with its neighbours in recent years but continued efforts will be required to support overall stabilisation and development efforts in the country." (p.7)</p> <p>Trade:</p> <p>"The domestic reform agenda is complemented by active trade diplomacy in the region and on the global stage. In order to increase stability and foster economic growth, efforts are being made on co-operation with neighbours on land transport, border crossings, inter-connection of gas and electricity grids, transit formalities, sea freight costs and migration. An increase in intra-regional trade and the competitiveness of domestic industries is at the core of the Afghan economic strategy. With a more developed and effective system for</p>

Country	Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121)	Reference of regional interconnectedness
		<p>transit and international trade, Afghanistan aims to play a key role as a land bridge between Central Asia and South Asia." (p.12)</p> <p>Refugees/Migration: "In total, more than 5 million Afghans are living outside the country, mostly as refugees in urban areas in Pakistan and Iran. Repatriation is an on-going process and although it is expected that a significant proportion will remain in Pakistan, returns will raise challenges in terms of sustainable reintegration and reinforcing the rural-to-urban shift in population. In terms of livelihood, migration has become a perennial part of the Afghan economy.</p>
Bangladesh	<p>"Bangladesh's foreign policy is focused on regional co-operation, bilateral relations with its neighbours, economic diplomacy and multilateralism in the UN forum. The postponement of the 13th SAARC Summit in 2005 had the effect of muting high expectations from this regional organisation." (p.4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of climate change on arable land and risk of natural disasters. • Transit and production of small arms and its impact on Bangladesh and border management in general. • The need for water management of rivers shared with India to meet needs and reduce harm.
Bhutan	<p>"With regard to the international trade arena, Bhutan is a member of the BIMSTEC and SAARC." (p.13, also p.15)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential of energy production and exports, • Small producers challenges in face of competition in international trade
Cambodia	<p>The ASEAN Free Trade Area and negotiations for FTAs are mentioned prominently. TREATI ASEAN is briefly mentioned as framework for initiatives addressing trafficking of women and girls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit reference to regional interconnectedness regarding trade (and tourism). • Passing reference to regional dimension of HIV/AIDS. • Trafficking of women and girls.
China	No	No
India	<p>"The process of integration in the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) is hampered by bilateral disputes but remains a potentially important framework of co-operation." (p.1)</p> <p>"India is implementing a 'Look East' policy, underpinned by economic considerations, towards its eastern neighbours in ASEAN, of which India is a full dialogue partner." (p.1)</p>	No
Indonesia	<p>Trade: ASEAN, AFTA, TREATI</p>	<p>"Transnational crime is an issue of more general concern in Indonesia, in particular piracy in the Malacca Straits, illegal logging, money laundering, drug trafficking and trafficking in human beings." (p.6)</p>
Lao	<p>ASEAN, Greater Mekong Subregion Initiative AFTA ACMECS</p> <p>"In recent years, the foreign policy of Lao PDR has been geared towards regional integration." (p.7)</p>	Trade especially with Thailand, Vietnam
Malaysia	<p>ASEAN TREATI</p>	<p>"The regional economic crisis of 1997-98 is a case in point and can arguably be considered a watershed in Malaysia's economic development." (p.3)</p>
Maldives	No	No
Mongolia	<p>In need to carefully balance its relation to Russia and China, Mongolia seeks to strengthen its links with other regional and international partners.</p> <p>SCO ASEAN Regional Forum ASEM</p>	No
Myanmar	<p>ASEAN (uneasy relation) ASEM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Illegal/black market) Trade with neighbours, including illegal timber export to China, • Regional stability
Nepal	<p>SAARC, BIMSTEC SAFTA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepali speaking refugees from Bhutan in Nepal. • the considerable share of trade (mainly with India) in Nepal's GDP and the countries weak capacity in this regard. • Potential to export hydro-power to India and to attract investors in the sector. • Risk of natural disasters due to climate change.

Country	Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121)	Reference of regional interconnectedness
Pakistan	SAFTA SAARC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace building and conflict prevention in Kashmir and Afghanistan border region. • Limited regional trade and its potential. • Impact of Afghan refugees on natural resources. • Fight against terrorism
Philippines	Trade: ASEAN APEC ASEM ARF EAS TREATI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive effect of potential peace with domestic rebel groups on regional stability. • Trade • Fight against Terrorism
Sri Lanka	BIMSTEC SAFTA	<p>Trade potential in light of India's growth</p> <p>"The country is well placed to benefit from India's growth due to the bilateral free trade agreement that has been operational since March 2000." (p.8)</p>
Thailand	Trade: ASEAN ASEM APEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugees from Burma • Trafficking of human beings
Vietnam	Stability & Peace, Trade, Social issues: ASEAN, ARF ASEM APEC TREATI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade • SARS and Avian Influenza

2.1.2.2 Environment including Forestry in EC response strategy

Nearly all CSP (except Lao, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) mention environmental issues incl. natural disasters in the main body. The EC response strategy includes environment as a crosscutting issue in the focal sectors (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Maldives, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam) which is either to be mainstreamed in projects and dialogue or addressed through specific interventions covered by the sector.

Table 5 – Reference to environment in CSP (main text, not environmental profile)

Country	Environment
Afghanistan	Disaster preparedness on provincial and district level under rural development (which is focal sector 1). "Moreover, environmental factors will be taken into account in the development of these plans at the provincial and district level, in particular, where possible, building the capacity of local government to develop contingency plans for dealing with natural disasters caused by severe weather conditions and the like." (p.21)
Bangladesh	"The Delegation [previous] programming is complemented by a number of regional initiatives. Bangladesh has [...] 6 Asia Pro Eco projects for the environment." (p.34)
Bhutan	Protection of the environment a cross-cutting issue of Focal Sector 1 (Renewable Natural Resource Sector).
Cambodia	"Mainstreaming of environmental issues will play a prominent role in the NSDP related policy dialogue." (p.22)
China	Environment and Climate Change is one of the three main objectives of the CSP "Policymakers in China increasingly see environmental protection as a major challenge, and environmental developments in China frequently have an impact at global level. There is a genuine wish among policymakers in China to learn from EU experience and, over the last decade, contacts and co-operation on environmental and energy issues between the Commission and China have increased substantially through established ministerial-level dialogues, through working group contacts and through the EU-China co-operation programme. Of particular pertinence is the issue of climate change. As major emitter of greenhouse gases, China's active participation in the debate on this subject is vital. Much work has been done on projecting China's emissions and their potential impact on global warming, as well as on the likely impacts of climate change in China, and the Chinese Government is aware of its global responsibilities that are increasing in parallel with the country's economic growth. In recognition of this, the 2005 EU-China Summit established an EU-China Partnership on Climate Change, which now has an agreed Work Programme and hassled to a further increase in co-operation. The flagship project under the Partnership is an agreement to develop a NZEC demonstration plant with carbon capture and storage in China by2020." (p.7) "A number of environmental dialogues are underway, including on illegal logging and deforestation and the resultant environmental damage." (p.10)
India	Environmental policy dialogue is part of the Joint Action Plan. Disaster preparedness was priority in NIP 2002-2003.

	<p>"The EC will be able to cooperate with India in meeting its environmental challenges. The Joint Action Plan provides for initiatives and activities on environment/climate change and will help India develop the institutional capacity and technical responses necessary to tackle climate change, waste, water issues, etc." (p.7)</p> <p>"Energy, environment and climate change are key priorities of the Action Plan and this thematic programme could provide support under the following broad headings: - Working upstream on MDG7: promoting environmental sustainability. - Promoting implementation. - Better integration by the EU. - Strengthening environmental governance. - Support for sustainable energy options in India."(p.11)</p> <p>"Environment: with a view to making sustainable development a reality we will strengthen our dialogue on key environmental challenges (including MEAs), building on the work of the Joint Working Group on Environment and the India-EU Environment Forums, and enhance co-operation on climate change through the India-EU Initiative on Clean Development and Climate Change." (p.14)</p>
Indonesia	Environmental degradation is described as result of domestic factors. In the past Environment and Forestry have been the main focuses of EC co-operation with Indonesia (a.o. through FLEGT). Disaster preparedness is planned to be financed in the wake of earthquakes and tsunamis.
Lao	n/a
Malaysia	n/a
Maldives	Environmental sustainability is an important aspect of the 'safe islands' strategy which the EC supports as a focal sector. In the case of the Maldives, sustainability focuses more on the protection from the environment (rising sea levels, tsunamis) than the protection of the environment. Goal of the strategy is to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters as well as to improve provision of social services and to reduce poverty by concentrating the population.
Mongolia	Not a focal sector in itself, but included as crosscutting issue in rural development focal sector. Disaster preparedness on local level has been supported in the past and will be in the CSP period together with complementary Food Security projects.
Myanmar	See FLEGT
Nepal	Climate change's effect on Nepal environment discussed, but no action mentioned in this sector in the CSP.
Pakistan	n/a
Philippines	"Since the environment is not a GoP priority, the EC could not choose it as focal sector, but would mainstream it in its intervention in the health and education sector, as well as through the Small Projects Facility."(p.38)
Sri Lanka	n/a
Thailand	"Environmental activities would also be eligible for support under the Thailand-EC Co-operation Facility [Focal Sector 1]." (p.18)
Vietnam	"Adequately mainstreaming of the environment is also part and parcel of the SEDP (Socio-Economic Development Plan)-related policy dialogue. The pilot strategic environmental assessments for selected sectors which are conducted under PRSC (Poverty Reduction Support Credit) will be further expanded and become the general rule, in addition to more specific requirements in the legislative and capacity-building fields. In relation to the health sector, environmental issues such as access to safe water and treatment of medical waste will be mainstreamed, where appropriate. Finally, in the context of supporting Vietnam's efforts to integrate into the international economy, consideration could be given to supporting Vietnam fulfill its obligations in the Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs). The EC will also provide support in the environmental field through specific thematic budget lines." (p.18)

FLEGT is discussed in CSP/MTR for nine countries. As most specific operations, it is in most cases mentioned in the section on past and on-going operations or in the MTR. Only the Malaysia CSP refers to FLEGT explicitly as proposed element of the policy dialogue instrument of the programming period. The CSP of the Philippines mentions FLEGT for Asia in general, but does not specify if it is (to be) used in the Philippines.

Table 6 - Reference to FLEGT in CSP

Country	FLEGT
Cambodia	"Cambodia would be a potential candidate" (Additional actions, p.25)
China	"FLEGT Asia supports work with China under the Bilateral Coordination Mechanism." (MTR, p.10)
Indonesia	Previous Programming period: "EC-Indonesia FLEGT Support Project (€15 million) under the NIP 2002-2004 to be implemented from 2005-2009." (Past and on-going co-operation, p.17)
Lao	Mentioned in environmental profile regarding previous programming period.
Malaysia	<p>"It is proposed to set up a Policy Dialogue instrument to support a result-oriented dialogue with Malaysian stakeholders on trade and investment including on aspects such as: [...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development, design and implementation of a bilateral Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Partnership Agreement between Malaysia and the EU; • human capital development, higher education policy, scholar and student mobility; [...] • migration." (p.11)
Myanmar	"It was concluded that under the current political regime the risk of legitimising inequitable laws is high and the lack of serious government commitment would undermine the FLEGT scheme." (Environmental profile p.26)
Philippines	"FLEGT is now an integral part of the EC's support for the forest sector [in ASEAN region]." (Past and on-going EC co-operation, Policy mix, p.26) No specific reference to Philippines.
Thailand	"Opportunity to engage Thailand in the fight against deforestation and forest can be supported through the Thailand - EC Co-operation Facility; the Policy Dialogue Support Facility [Focal Sector]; and other relevant initiatives such as FLEGT, ENRTP, and other thematic programmes." (MTR p.10)
Vietnam	"FLEGT is now an integral part of the EC's support to the forest sector [in ASEAN region]." (Past and on-going EC co-operation, Policy mix, p.16)

"Promoting FLEGT in Vietnam would be an appropriate action in this direction." (p.45)

2.1.2.3 Higher Education

The CSP of most of the countries mention Erasmus Mundus using standard sentences and without further explanation how this relates to the country strategy.

"The main objective of higher education co-operation in Asia is to enhance international co-operation capacity of universities in third countries by facilitating transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility. The European Commission will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and third country universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education. [...] Higher education co-operation activities will be funded under the regional programming for Asia." (Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Vietnam)

Shorter variations thereof are used as sole reference to higher education programmes in the CSPs of Afghanistan, Cambodia, Lao and Vietnam.

Even in the case of countries with education as a focal area e.g. Bangladesh, the CSP does not provide details on how EU support to primary, secondary and higher education is interrelated: *"Support under this strategy to the primary and secondary education sub-sectors is complemented by the Erasmus Mundus programme, aimed at enhancing the capacity of universities in third countries through the transfer of know-how and good practices from EU university partners."* (CSP Bangladesh p.16)

The CSP for China, India, Indonesia and, to a lesser extend Pakistan, where higher education is a (element of the) focal sector, provide more detail. They refer to specific outputs of previous programming periods and the interest of the partner governments in increasing co-operation in this regard.

In general, the country strategies seem to adhere to the clear division of labour regarding higher education between bilateral and regional level targeting this sector by the regional Erasmus Mundus programme. Only in the India CSP a bilateral intervention in the sector of higher education is suggested mentioned (It is proposed that European Study Centres and Centres for Contemporary Indian Studies would be created in India and the EU (p.16). In the case of China, the EU engages in policy dialogue on higher education. The MTR for Thailand also mentions the complementarity of Policy Dialogue and the Erasmus Mundus Programme.

Table 7 - Reference to Higher Education and Erasmus Mundus in CSP

Country	Higher Education, Erasmus Mundus
Afghanistan	"Activities carried out in the field of higher education will be financed within the context of the regional programming for Asia." (p.29)
Bangladesh	"The Delegation [previous] programming is complemented by a number of regional initiatives. Bangladesh has 2 Asia Link projects targeting higher education." (p.36) "Support under this strategy to the primary and secondary education sub-sectors is complemented by the Erasmus Mundus programme, aimed at enhancing the capacity of universities in third countries through the transfer of know-how and good practices from EU university partners." (p.16)
Bhutan	"The Royal University of Bhutan participates in the Erasmus Mundus External Co-operation Window-Asia." (p.15)
Cambodia	"Activities carried out in the field of higher education will be financed within the context of the regional programming for Asia." (p.5) "Cambodia will also benefit from activities funded under the Asia regional programme (including in the field of higher education)" (p.27)
China	Higher Education is main focus of Human Development part of CSP. "In the higher education sector Chinese postgraduate students have been extremely successful in taking up scholarships to undertake masters courses in the EU under the Erasmus Mundus Programme, through both the worldwide core funding for the programme and a special €9 Million 'China Window' financed under the 2004-2006 NIP to provide additional scholarships for Chinese students. [...] The strong Chinese interest in developing co-operation with the EU in the field of higher education has been demonstrated in the context of the EU-China Higher Education Dialogue which took place in Beijing for the first time in November 2005 as well as, more recently, in the Joint Statement of the Helsinki EU-China Summit where the Chinese side expressed interest in making further progress with the EU on this topic. It is proposed that financial resources continue to be allocated to this sector under the SP to provide scholarships for Chinese students to further promote their studying in the EU." (p.8) "The scholarships provided will build on the capacity being created through ongoing EC higher education regional co-operation activities such as Asia-Link, the 6th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (RTD), and EU Member States' promotional exercises geared to the development of partnerships, networks, contacts and student exchanges." (p.9)
India	Higher Education is one of the initiatives of the Joint EU-India Action Plan of 2005. The implementation of the Action Plan is, together with Social Sector Support, one of the main priorities of the CSP. "Foreseen under the current CSP, the India Window reinforces the Erasmus Mundus programme with a contribution of €33 million (2005-2009) earmarked for scholarships to Indian post-graduate students. [...] The Erasmus Mundus India Window is showing positive results, not only through the first batch of Indian students (137) participating in European Masters' courses but also through the interest with which it was received by the Indian student population and media, demonstrating that there is a real need and added value in supporting such

	<p>co-operation initiatives. A second and third phase will therefore be foreseen in the current CSP)." (p.8)</p> <p>"The EU-India Declaration on Cultural Relations underlines that co-operation between institutions of higher education and the exchange of scholars and students play a significant role in enhancing mutual knowledge. The main objective of EC co-operation in higher education with India is to enhance international co-operation capacity of Indian universities by facilitating transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility. The European Commission will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and Indian universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education. Higher co-operation activities will be funded under the regional programming facility for Asia and Latin America." (p.15)</p> <p>"In view of the mutual aim to enhance visibility and knowledge about the European Union in India and vice versa, it is proposed that European Study Centres and Centres for Contemporary Indian Studies would be created in India and the EU, aimed at developing and intensifying academic links, promoting knowledge on both regions and mutual understanding. These Centres could support joint research, including on topics of common interest as identified in the Joint Action Plan, as well as teach courses on contemporary political and economic themes in the EU and India. Support could also be provided to already existing initiatives and entities set-up with similar aims and objectives." (p.16)</p>
Indonesia	<p>Education is Focal Sector 1 (80% of country allocation) focusing on basic education, Education sector support " will further aim at ensuring and sustaining achievement of MDG 8 by promoting access to vocational and higher education." (p.20) Increased Numbers of University/College Graduates is one of the objectives. Support to higher education uses regional programme funds.</p> <p>"The main objective of higher education co-operation in Asia is to enhance international co-operation capacity of universities in third countries by facilitating transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility. [...] Higher education co-operation activities will be funded under the regional programming for Asia." (p.21)</p>
Lao	<p>"Since 2004 Lao PDR has benefited from EC financing in the field of higher education. Activities carried out in this field will be financed within the context of the regional programming for Asia." (p.16)</p>
Malaysia	<p>"Co-operation [in the area of higher education] has taken place through two regional programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia Link implements partnership projects between higher education institutions (11 ongoing projects); • AUNP has focused on enhanced dialogue between different stakeholders (e.g. authorities, higher education institutions, academic community) in the EU and ASEAN on commonly agreed areas of interest (e.g. quality assurance, credit transfer systems, sustainable development in higher education)" (Past and ongoing EC co-operation, p.9) <p>"The main objective of EU's co-operation in the higher education sector in Asia is to enhance international co-operation capacity of universities in third countries [...]. The EC will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and third country universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education."</p>
Maldives	<p>"As concerns higher education, the Maldives can benefit from the general Erasmus Mundus programme since 2004. Moreover, the Maldives is one of the 16 Asian countries eligible under the regional Erasmus Mundus Asian Window (10M€ for the period 2005-2006). This initiative is aimed to facilitate the participation of Maldivian students, among others, in European masters courses." (Overview of past and on-going co-operation, p.18)</p>
Mongolia	<p>"Around 20% of the overall indicative budget for Mongolia is reserved for other complementary actions. Education and vocational training deserve particular attention in this context. [...] There are plans to foster Mongolian participation in EC higher education programmes. These activities will preferably be funded under the regional programming for Asia. This would build on the many years of experience with the TEMPUS programme for university co-operation and respond to the Mongolian wish for stronger academic ties with Europe. In co-operation with the Mongolian authorities the EC will therefore strive to make the relevant programmes better known among targeted students." (p.13)</p> <p>"Activities carried out in the field of higher education will preferably be financed within the context of the regional programming for Asia." (Summary)</p>
Myanmar	<p>Primary education is focal sector, Erasmus Mundus is mentioned with a standard paragraph as regional programme.</p> <p>"Activities carried out in the field of higher education will be financed within the context of the regional programming for Asia. The European Commission will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and third country universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education." (Coherence with regional and thematic programmes p.19)</p>
Nepal	<p>Education is focal sector 1, but with a sole focus on primary education. Higher education is only mentioned under thematic programmes.</p> <p>"Coherence with regional and thematic programmes: In the context of co-operation with Nepal, alongside the activities planned under this CSP, the EC may pursue thematic interventions in the following areas: democracy and human rights, migration and asylum, human and social development, higher education, the environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy. These thematic activities are complementary to the strategic objectives pursued by the Commission under the CSP and form part of the policy dialogue with Nepal. The financing of these thematic activities will be additional to the financial resources provided under the MIPs." (p.8)</p>
Pakistan	<p>Education and Human Resource Development is focal area which includes higher education. The latter is to be supported by regional programmes and funds.</p> <p>"While emphasis should remain on supporting basic education, the EC, in line with stated government priorities, will also look into needs in other areas of education. It is felt that too little is being done for middle, secondary and vocational education, especially with a view to providing better qualifications for job entrants in response to the challenge of providing employable skills for Pakistan's economy, as identified in the PRSP and MTRF. Provision of quality higher education is another area where Pakistan is striving for improvements to which the EC can contribute. The main objective here is to enhance international co-operation capacity of universities by facilitating transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility. The European Commission will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and third country universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher</p>

	education.[...] Higher co-operation activities will be funded under the regional programming for Asia." (p.22)
Philippines	"Regarding higher education, the main objective in Asia is to enhance the international co-operation capacity of universities in third countries by facilitating the transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility. The European Commission will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and third country universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education. Higher education co-operation activities will be funded under the regional programming for Asia." (p.32)
Sri Lanka	n/a
Thailand	Higher Education is to be covered by Thailand-EC co-operation facility which is focal sector 1 and through Erasmus Mundus. "The high participation rate under the Erasmus Mundus Thailand Window confirms that the scheme meets with great interest on the part of the Thai side and fits well with national priorities." (Lessons Learned from past EC co-operation p.14) "In line with the priorities of the Thai government, the facilitation of knowledge flows and collaboration in science, technology, higher education and research will be another key area under this facility [Thailand-EC co-operation facility]. Thailand has the science capacity and opportunity to participate in the Community's 7th Research Framework Programme (FP7, 2007-2013). International co-operation has been mainstreamed throughout all its components. On the heels of the ASEM dialogue about science and technology in general and priority themes in particular, knowledge intensive co-operation with the Union and with other countries in the region offers benefits for human and institutional capital and the ability to find sustainable solutions to challenges." (p.18) "Higher education co-operation activities will be funded under the regional programme for Asia." (p.20)
Vietnam	"The main objective of higher education in Asia is to enhance international co-operation capacity of universities in third countries by facilitating transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility. The European Commission will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and third country universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education." (p.22) "In addition, Vietnam will also benefit from activities funded under the Asia-wide programme (e.g. Asia Invest, higher education instrument)." (p.23)

2.1.2.4 Reference to uprooted people in CSP

The problems of refugees or internally displaced people is mentioned in a number of CSP. In most cases, the existing EU support in this regard is referred to as well. The main trans-border refugee flows are the following:

- Afghan refugees in Afghanistan and Pakistan
- Rohingya minority refugees from Myanmar in Bangladesh, Thailand. (Not mentioned in India CSP despite uprooted people presence in the country)
- Bhutanese refugees in Nepal

Furthermore, the issue of internally displaced people is discussed regarding Lao, Sri Lanka, Philippines.

Here again, the Asia region or its sub-regions are not the reference point. Rather conflicts in specific countries lead to refugee flows, mainly to neighbouring countries. Other countries in the region, namely island states are not affected by these refugee flows in a way that it would be worth mentioning in the CSP.

Economically motivated migration and remittances is mentioned in several CSP as considerable source of revenue impacting the economic situation of the home countries. This aspect of transnational migration is not taken into account in the RSP which focuses on refugees.

Table 8 – Reference to uprooted people in CSP

Country	Uprooted People
Afghanistan	Not a focal sector, but substantial funds have been used for aid to uprooted people in previous programming period. The activities in the focal and non-focal areas will build on AUP and humanitarian work.
Bangladesh	"The EU's Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) promotes regional co-operation in the SAARC area, South Asia being one of the least integrated regions in the world. In view of major challenges common to all countries in the area in fields such as climate change, security, uprooted people (Rohingya) and (illegal) migration, the EU will continue to support, to the extent possible, regional co-operation in both South and South-East Asia." (MTR p.8)
Bhutan	100,000 Bhutanese refugees in Nepalese UNHCR camps are considered a political challenge in a CSP Annex.
Cambodia	"In recent years, Cambodia has received large numbers of asylum seekers from the ethnic minority Montagnards from the Central Highlands of Vietnam." (p.2)
China	n/a
India	n/a
Indonesia	n/a
Lao	Reference only to support alleviation of consequences of government rural development policy which consists in relocation of rural population.
Malaysia	n/a
Maldives	n/a

Mongolia	n/a
Myanmar	"Burma/Myanmar will also be able to benefit from some of the Asia-wide programmes and receive assistance through the instrument for uprooted people and from DG ECHO. The Commission will seek to maximise the coherence of these interventions with bilateral initiatives in order to enhance aid efficiency and effectiveness." (Coherence with regional and thematic programmes p.19)
Nepal	Not a focal sector, but the situation of Bhutanese refugees is mentioned in the analysis and according to MTR the EC provides significant financial support.
Pakistan	"Implementation of the EC Country Strategy will be closely coordinated with the efforts of the international community to support a comprehensive solution to the situation of Afghan refugees. With humanitarian assistance, including ECHO-funded operations, due to be phased out, it will be crucial to ensure a successful transition from the short-term relief provided for more than two decades to Afghan refugees towards an area-based development approach for the benefit of the refugee-impacted border areas in Pakistan, supporting the development of livelihoods in the affected communities. The geographic focus of EC operations will thus take account of the areas hardest hit by the presence of Afghan refugees." (p.21)
Philippines	IDP: "Some investments (both public and private) in resource-intensive mining, fishing, energy and forest industries have degraded and diminished available resources, displaced segments of the population and disrupted the social fabric of indigenous communities." (p.14) "Conflict prevention and LRRD continuum for internally displaced peoples have been addressed through the Aid to Uprooted People budget line and the ECHO projects in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao;" (p.22)
Sri Lanka	Previous support to uprooted people (IDP) has mentioned. Under the Focal Sector "Stabilisation and reconstruction in the north and east" similar support is planned to be provided if a high intensity conflict starts again.
Thailand	"In addition, trafficking in persons, the condition of Burmese refugees and migrant workers and the rights of ethnic minority groups residing within Thailand's borders are also significant problems." (p.4) "Non-state actors which are providing support to (Burmese) refugees in the camps along Thailand's borders may receive assistance through the Aid for Uprooted People programme (part of the regional programme for Asia) and from ECHO." (p.20)
Vietnam	n/a

2.1.2.5 Reference to other RSP elements (health)

Other RSP elements are mentioned in some of the CSP. The least mentioned issue is co-operation in the area of statistics (Mongolia and Thailand only). A regional dimension to health issues is identified regarding HIV/AIDS in four CSP, but SARS and avian flu are mentioned only once.

Table 9 – Other RSP elements mentioned in CSPs

Country	Disaster preparedness	Border Management	Civil Aviation	Statistical co-operation	Cross-border co-operation on health and epidemics
Bangladesh	Yes	India border			
Cambodia		Human trafficking	Yes		HIV/AIDS
China			Yes (Policy dialogue)		
India			Yes (Policy dialogue)		
Indonesia	Yes	Human trafficking (thematic programme)	Yes		
Lao	DIPECHO				
Malaysia			Previous programming period		
Maldives	EC supported National. Strategy				
Mongolia	Yes		Under other actions	Under other actions	
Myanmar		Refugees; Illegal logging			HIV/AIDS
Nepal	Yes				HIV/AIDS
Philippines	Important, but weak national policy (focus on relief), not supported by CSP. DIPECHO	Previous programming period	Previous programming period		
Thailand				Co-operation agreement	
Vietnam	DIPECHO and DCI		Previous programming period		HIV/AIDS, SARS, Avian flue

3 Detailed information collected

3.1 CSP Afghanistan

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
1. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	No	No
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	Security Refugees Trade	<p>“Regional co-operation on security and economic issues is a prerequisite for stable and sustainable development in Afghanistan. In general terms, Afghanistan has developed constructive relations with its neighbours in recent years but continued efforts will be required to support overall stabilisation and development efforts in the country.” (p.7)</p> <p>“In the past two years 2.5 million Afghan refugees have returned to their home country, while an additional 600,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have moved back to their place of origin. In total, more than 5 million Afghans are living outside the country, mostly as refugees in urban areas in Pakistan and Iran. Repatriation is an ongoing process and although it is expected that a significant proportion will remain in Pakistan, returns will raise challenges in terms of sustainable reintegration and reinforcing the rural-to-urban shift in population. In terms of livelihood, migration has become a perennial part of the Afghan economy. An estimated USD 500 million in remittances are sent back each year by Afghan migrants, mostly from Iran, Pakistan and the Gulf countries.” (p.9)</p> <p>“The domestic reform agenda is complemented by active trade diplomacy in the region and on the global stage. In order to increase stability and foster economic growth, efforts are being made on co-operation with neighbours on land transport, border crossings, inter-connection of gas and electricity grids, transit formalities, sea freight costs and migration. An increase in intra-regional trade and the competitiveness of domestic industries is at the core of the Afghan economic strategy. With a more developed and effective system for transit and international trade, Afghanistan aims to play a key role as a land bridge between Central Asia and South Asia.” (p.12)</p>
2. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Regional co-operation with Pakistan is a non-focal area	“Co-operation with Afghanistan’s neighbours will be critical in order to fulfil the development and state-building objectives, which the EC supports. One of the major examples of the need for regional co-operation is in the area of counter-narcotics. But regional economic co-operation will also be a key element in overall economic development. By way of example, the EC could support closer co-operation on issues of transit trade, regional economic infrastructure, migration, environment and natural resource management. In terms of geographical focus, the EC will especially seek to build and boost economic and social co-operation between Pakistan and Afghanistan, targeting the eastern corridor from Kabul through Jalalabad and onto Torkham and NWFP Pakistan.” (p.26)
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Disaster preparedness on provincial and district level under rural development (which is focal sector 1).	“Moreover, environmental factors will be taken into account in the development of these plans at the provincial and district level, in particular, where possible, building the capacity of local government to develop contingency plans for dealing with natural disasters caused by severe weather conditions and the like.” (p.21)
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional	Education is not a focal sector. Higher education is covered by regional	“Activities carried out in the field of higher education will be financed within the context of the regional programming for Asia.” (p.29)

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	programme.	
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Not a focal sector, but substantial funds have been used for aid to uprooted people in previous programming period. The activities in the focal and non-focal areas will build on AUP and humanitarian work.	"Integrated in its national reconstruction programme and in order to contribute to the return of Afghan refugees, EC assistance (Aid to Uprooted People - AUP) focused on improving the rural economy and health services within Afghanistan in areas with largest proportion of returnees. Additional aid in neighbouring Pakistan and Iran provided protection and basic assistance to refugees before their return and explored long-term solutions for the remaining caseload of refugees." (p.14) "The response strategy concentrates on three focal areas and three non-focal areas. The EC's activities in these sectors build in many ways on the humanitarian work done by ECHO and Aid to Uprooted People (AUP)." (p.19)
3. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	Reference to Central Asia Regional Strategy, not Asia Regional Strategy Paper.	"Any border co-operation should complement the EC Central Asia Regional Strategy 2007-13 which is similarly geared to cross-border issues with Afghanistan." (p.27)
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	Section on regional and thematic programmes in the programming period focuses on the latter. Token reference to regional programme in higher education. Detailed Reference to AUP.	"Migration and Asylum: this programme could complement actions under the Regional Co-operation programme particularly in supporting Afghanistan and neighbouring countries in ensuring better management of migratory flows." (p.28)
4. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	Regarding security and trade	"Co-operation with Afghanistan's neighbours will be critical in order to fulfil the development and state-building objectives, which the EC supports. One of the major examples of the need for regional co-operation is in the area of counter-narcotics. But regional economic co-operation will also be a key element in overall economic development. By way of example, the EC could support closer co-operation on issues of transit trade, regional economic infrastructure, migration, environment and natural resource management." (p.26)
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
<p>present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821)</p> <p>(yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)</p>		
<p>5. Co-ordination and complementarity</p>		
<p>Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822)</p> <p>(yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>Initiatives of the Regional Economic Co-operation Conference on Afghanistan will guide activities in non-focal sector regional co-operation to address issues related to Afghanistan and its neighbours.</p>	<p>“The EU will concentrate on taking forward proposals from various regional forums, in particular the Regional Economic Co-operation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA), which held its third meeting in Islamabad in May 2009. Many problems in the area, in particular for landlocked Afghanistan, can only be addressed usefully at regional level, for example trade, transport and transit. Particular attention will therefore be paid to contributing to the general agenda for regional co-operation, more particularly in the areas of customs and border management, and to improving Afghan government capacity to address regional issues, including support for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to follow up on RECCA commitments.” (MTR p.26)</p>
<p>6. Mid-Term Review</p>		
<p>Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81)</p> <p>(yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>No</p>	
<p>Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81)</p> <p>(yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>Regional Economic Co-operation Conference on Afghanistan Regional counter-narcotics programmes Aid to Uprooted People</p>	<p>“There will also be greater emphasis on the regional dynamic, in particular Afghanistan’s relations with Pakistan and Central Asia addressing the need for more practical co-operation at regional level.” (p.6)</p> <p>“With recognition of the regional dimension, in particular as regards Pakistan, there is a growing international consensus on how to realise concrete improvements in co-operation on economic and trade issues between Afghanistan and its neighbours in South and Central Asia. A number of regional fora, for example the Regional Economic Co-operation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA), seek to foster regional links in trade and transit as well as border co-operation.” (p.9)</p> <p>“In the area of counter-narcotics, a number of regional programmes, including under the UNODC, are targeting the flow of precursors into Afghanistan from Central Asia, Iran and Pakistan as well as the strengthening of regional drugs control networks, utilising existing regional structures such as the Economic Co-operation Organisation based in Iran. These regional initiatives cover not only Afghanistan and Pakistan but also the Central Asian countries (Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan) as well as Azerbaijan and Turkey. Such regional counter-narcotics programmes remain a priority for EU funding, both in terms of achieving greater regional stability and also in view of the fact that more than 90 % of heroin in Europe originates in Afghanistan.” (p.9)</p> <p>“The regional multiannual indicative programme 2011-2013 provides for complementary actions at regional level in the field of disaster risk reduction.” (p.19)</p> <p>“Activities in the field of social protection are complemented by the regional programme Aid to Uprooted People, which provides support and services to Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan, returnees, and internally displaced persons.” (p.26)</p>

3.2 CSP Bangladesh

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
7. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	SAARC	"Bangladesh's foreign policy is focused on regional co-operation, bilateral relations with its neighbours, economic diplomacy and multilateralism in the UN forum. The postponement of the 13th SAARC Summit in 2005 had the effect of muting high expectations from this regional organisation." (p.4)
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	Transit and production of small arms and its impact on Bangladesh and border management in general. The need for water management of rivers shared with India to meet needs and reduce harm. Impact of climate change on arable land and risk of natural disasters.	"The easy availability of small arms in Bangladesh plays a role in hindering good governance, the maintenance of order and the rule of law. Not only is Bangladesh a transit route for smuggling small arms and light weapons; weapons are produced and used also within the country being very often connected to criminal activities and other forms of illicit trafficking." (p.3) "Bilateral relations between Bangladesh and its bigger neighbour, India, have soured mainly over border control issues." (p.4) "Another cause for concern between Bangladesh and its larger neighbour (India) is water management. Talks on the sharing and management of the 54 shared rivers have just re-started after a break of two years. One major concern for Bangladesh is the planned river-linking project (transfers from surplus basins to deficit basins) in India, which Bangladesh fears will have severe effects on the natural environment in large parts of Northern Bangladesh." (p.4) "Water supply falls well short of expected needs. [...] Reduced river flows, and increased flood flows, can be attributed to trans-boundary deforestation and land use changes, but also to increased extraction from the Ganges by India." (p.9) "As a result of incipient desertification and rising sea levels expected through global warming, total arable land area is falling. Declining yields and increasing requirement of inputs suggest that land quality is also falling. These problems are compounded by the high incidence of natural disasters and the growing influence of climate change, which is likely to increase the frequency of extreme weather conditions and to reduce land area through sea level rise in the years ahead. Disaster management requires a shift from relief to preparedness and coping mechanisms. Climate change will affect Bangladesh and because mitigation measures under the Kyoto protocol are already too small and too late, adaptation and preparedness are the only response possible for Bangladesh." (p.10)
8. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO Under ongoing and past projects (previous programming period) a number of regional programmes incl. Civil Aviation are mentioned.	"The Delegation [previous] programming is complemented by a number of regional initiatives. Bangladesh has 2 Asia Link projects targeting higher education, 7 Asia Invest and IT & C projects, and 6 Asia Pro Eco projects for the environment. Bangladesh is also part of the regional South Asia Civil Aviation project." (p.34)
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Environment and disaster management is defined as non-focal area which receives considerable attention in the CSP.	"As part of the EU's global commitment to climate change adaptation, the EC will support the Government of Bangladesh in its endeavour to improve climate warning capacities of local communities by supporting related technologies. Integral to the interventions will be community awareness and preparedness, covering planning and preparation for disasters and improved dissemination of warnings and assistance down to the most vulnerable groups. This approach dovetails with the ECHO/DIPECHO approach which deals with disaster preparedness and response service delivery through civil society and NGO partners at the community level. A review of the EC funded Coastal Embankment rehabilitation actions should be carried out as part of this work (see annexes 4 and 9 for current EC Support to Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Project)." (p.21)
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the	Focal Area 1 (Human and Social Development) concentrates on primary	"Support under this strategy to the primary and secondary education sub-sectors is complemented by the Erasmus Mundus programme, aimed at enhancing the capacity of universities in third countries through the transfer of know-how and good practices from EU university partners." (p.16)

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	and secondary education. Erasmus Mundus is mentioned as complementing this regarding higher education.	
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	No	
9. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	In Annex, on existing programmes only (not on future).	"The Delegation programming is complemented by a number of regional initiatives. Bangladesh has 2 Asia Link projects targeting higher education, 7 Asia Invest and IT & C projects, and 6 Asia Pro Eco projects for the environment. Bangladesh is also part of the regional South Asia Civil Aviation project." (p.34)
10. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)		
11. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	In the education sector, the interventions financed through Erasmus Mundus are considered complementary to the bilateral focus on primary and secondary education. No information on specific coordination available though.	
12. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	YES	"The EU's Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) promotes regional co-operation in the SAARC area, South Asia being one of the least integrated regions in the world. In view of major challenges common to all countries in the area in fields such as climate change, security, uprooted people (Rohingya) and (illegal) migration, the EU will continue to support, to the extent possible, regional co-operation in both South and South-East Asia." (p.8)
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	End of eligibility for Food Security Programmes despite continuing malnutrition and vulnerability. Draft (cancelled) project on air safety Switch Erasmus Mundus TEIN3	"Yet, Bangladesh ceased to be eligible for the Food Security Thematic Programme in 2007. The Food Security Thematic Programme addresses food security at global, continental and regional levels, and complements the geographical programmes where these instruments cannot fully operate, while ensuring the continuity of assistance in the transition from relief to development. This has resulted in a substantial decrease of the funds allocated to the country. [...] Bangladesh is the most populated Least Developed Country and it suffered acutely from the 2008 price hikes. The country has an alarming malnutrition situation (as indicated by the Global Hunger Index) and has been included by the FAO on a list of 31 countries in substantial need of food assistance. Therefore, the above situation exemplifies a serious policy coherence issue between geographical and regional food security programmes." (p.41) "Under the Asia Regional Programme, the European Commission adopted a draft project with SAARC in the field of transport aimed at (i) improving air safety levels; (ii) promoting the adoption of European safety regulations; (iii) fostering links and co-operation between the Asian and the European industry; (iv) promoting regional integration for improving safety levels in aeronautics and to ensure the safety oversight functions to group resources within regional. While the programme had to be cancelled for logistical reasons, this is an area where the potential for synergies between the transport policy and support to South Asia's regional integration remains. The EU's transport policy co-operation with Bangladesh need not be limited to the aviation sector." (p.44) "The already launched SWITCH-Asia, a €90-million multi-annual assistance programme for the benefit of Asian countries, including Bangladesh, responds to the need for cleaner and more energy efficient industries in Asia. It funds projects aimed at improving the environmental sustainability of industrial production and consumption patterns, especially in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises. [...]Several Bangladesh SMEs are benefiting from SWITCH-Asia grants and many more should be encouraged to participate in the next call under this programme." (p.44) "The Erasmus Mundus scholarship scheme continues to attract a high number of applicants from Bangladesh, with 74 being successful for the academic year 2008/2009. The latest call for proposals for Erasmus Mundus is expected to be published in December 2009." (p.45) "Bangladesh plans to join the regional programme TEIN3 (Trans Eurasian Information Network) in 2010. The Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN) uses the ICT technologies to increase regional co-operation with Asian countries and to bridge the digital

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
		<p>divide of less developed regions. It connects universities and research institutions with high capacity Internet network to increase the exchanges of knowledge among them and make big international research projects real. Currently, the scientific community in Bangladesh is now in the process of activating its "Research Networks" so as to be connected via "online research" with other partner countries." (p.45)</p>

3.3 CSP Bhutan

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
13. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	YES, under Trade	"With regard to the international trade arena, Bhutan is a member of the BIMSTEC and SAARC." (p.13, also p.15)
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	Potential of energy production and exports, Small producers challenges in face of competition in international trade	"Bhutan has sufficient hydro resources to be a major regional source of electricity." (p.3) "Bhutan is already a member of SAARC and BIMSTEC and is in the process of acceding to WTO. This presents special challenges to Bhutan in terms of the small holders having to face global competition, and standards and prices." (p.15)
14. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	Protection of the environment a cross-cutting issue of Focal Sector 1 (Renewable Natural Resource Sector). The government's strong commitment to environmental protection is highlighted repeatedly in the analysis.
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
15. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO, only in Annex	No reference to RSP in main body of the text. The RSP is briefly referred to in Annex II (EC co-operation objectives), section 2 (Objectives set out in other applicable documents) regarding the SAARC without linking this back to the Bhutan strategy.
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	NO	Section 4.2 has the title 'Coherence with regional and thematic programmes' but does not contain any reference to regional programmes.
16. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
17. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
18. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	As financing source for climate change, civil aviation and infectious disease programmes.	“Therefore, mitigating or other strategies to deal with this problem (climate change) will be mainstreamed in all EU projects and programmes, including those financed under the Asia Regional Strategy Paper.” (p.10) “Elements of the Asia Regional Strategy, including the South Asia Civil Aviation Programme and the Infectious Diseases Programme (and especially the component related to avian influenza), are also relevant for Bhutan.” (p.10)
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	Erasmus Mundus, SWITCH, South Asia Civil Aviation Programme, Infectious Diseases Programme	„The Royal University of Bhutan participates in the Erasmus Mundus External Co-operation Window-Asia.” (p.15) “The RGoB, Bhutanese SMEs and intermediary organisations will also be eligible for activities under the SWITCH Asia programme.” (p.15) and “will be encouraged to apply” (p.20)

3.4 CSP Cambodia

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
19. Country analysis		
<p>Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>ASEAN is briefly mentioned as framework for initiatives addressing trafficking of women and girls. The ASEAN Free Trade Area and negotiations for FTAs are mentioned prominently.</p>	<p>“Trafficking of women and girls: The role of the police is being strengthened in internal and cross-border operations. Regional initiatives within the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) are also being developed.” (p.2) “As a member of ASEAN since 1999, Cambodia participates actively in the regional integration process, including the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). [...] Under AFTA, Cambodia will reduce duties on imports from ASEAN countries to 0.5% by 2010; this is expected to lead to increased investment. Negotiations are on-going for ASEAN Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and India.” (p.6)</p>
<p>Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.</p>	<p>Explicit reference to regional interconnectedness is related to trade (and tourism). Passing reference to regional dimension of HIV/AIDS. Trafficking of women and girls and the efforts to strengthen border police and ASEAN initiatives.</p>	<p>“The investment climate can be improved through [...] also closer integration in the Mekong sub-region to promote trade and tourism.” (p.4) “Cambodia buys almost all its imports from the region, with Thailand supplying around a quarter of the total, followed by Hong Kong and China (with about 15% each), and Vietnam and Singapore (around 12% each). Trade with Vietnam is growing rapidly.” (p.7) “Cambodia still has one of the worst AIDS epidemics in Asia, even if infection rates are declining. There are an estimated 169,000 people living with HIV/AIDS and an estimated 49,000 children under 15 years of age have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS. Factors contributing to the epidemic in Cambodia include poverty, high prevalence of other sexually transmitted diseases, commercial sex, international and domestic migrations and the low social and economic status of women.” (p.9) “Trafficking of women and girls is a serious problem, with an estimated 40,000 trafficked Cambodian women in Thailand alone. The Ministries of Women and Veteran Affairs and of the Interior are collaborating to promote public awareness, while the role of the police is being strengthened in internal and cross-border operations. Regional initiatives within the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) are also being developed.” (p.4)</p>
20. EU response		
<p>Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)</p>	<p>Regional Integration is part of Cambodia's strategy, but no mentioned in EU strategy. Civil aviation agreement doesn't exist yet but would be desirable.</p>	<p>Focal Sector 1 is the support to the “National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) which lays down how the ‘Rectangular Strategy’ of 2004 is to be implemented.” Regional and international integration is one of the main axis of the Cambodia's ‘rectangular strategy’. (p.11) “Civil aviation is a practical aspect of the Community's external relations with third countries with a specific focus on security and safety issues, both of which directly affect passengers travelling from and to the European Union. The signature of an air services agreement between the Community and Cambodia, bringing existing Air Services Agreements between Cambodia and EU Member States into conformity with Community law, would be a valuable concrete step to enhance relations in the important field of civil aviation. Both parties recognise the importance of increasing aviation safety and security.” (p.20)</p>
<p>Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)</p>	<p>Environment is not a focal sector in itself, but it is indirectly covered by Focal sector 1 (Support to NSDP) and</p>	<p>“Mainstreaming of environmental issues will play a prominent role in the NSDP related policy dialogue.” (p.22) “The EC will also support the action “Development of SMEs in Agro-Industry Sector” under the NIP 2005-2006. Strong emphasis should be placed on making trade openness beneficial for the poor particularly in rural areas. In this context, Cambodia would be a potential candidate for a partnership under the EU Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), which aims to facilitate trade in legal timber products while improving governance in</p>

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
information)	the related policy dialogue namely regarding environmental education (which relates to focal sector 2, basic education).	the forest sector.” (p.25)
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Higher Education is not a focal sector. Focal sector 2 is basic education. Erasmus Mundus is alluded to with standard phrase.	“Activities carried out in the field of higher education will be financed within the context of the regional programming for Asia.” (p.5) “Cambodia will also benefit from activities funded under the Asia regional programme (including in the field of higher education)” (p.27)
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	
21. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	YES, but together with thematic programmes which are the focus of the section.	Section 4.6 of the CSP on “Regional and thematic programmes” (p.26) focuses nearly exclusively on thematic programmes. Regional Programmes are only mention in passing: “In addition, Cambodia will also benefit from activities funded under the Asia regional programme (including in the field of higher education) and may also benefit from activities funded under the Instrument for Stability” (p.27)
22. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
References to synergies and cross-	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
<p>references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)</p>		
<p>23. Co-ordination and complementarity</p>		
<p>Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>YES, focused on trade</p>	<p>“Against the background of the trade-related assistance provided for in this SP, developments in trade policy will be closely monitored, particularly those concerning the implementation of WTO commitments, the progress of the Trans-Regional EU-ASEAN Trade Initiative (TREATI) regulatory dialogue process, and the implementation of recommendations expected from the high-level "Vision Group" which is investigating the feasibility of an EU-ASEAN FTA. Consistency with the IF will also be sought. The EC will also ensure that EC support to Cambodia is consistent with action taken at the regional level in the context of the 1980 EC-ASEAN Co-operation Agreement and the 2003 Communication on a “New Partnership with South East Asia”.” (p.20)</p>
<p>24. Mid-Term Review</p>		
<p>Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)</p>		<p>No MTR available</p>
<p>Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)</p>		<p>No MTR available</p>

3.6 CSP China

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
25. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	NO	
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	NO	
26. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Civil Aviation is covered by Policy Dialogue Facility	The Chinese side has shown strong interest in enhancing technical co-operation in abroad range of areas including aviation safety, security and air traffic management. A successful co-operation project in this area financed by the Commission and European and Chinese industry was in 2005 extended until 2006. An EU-China Aviation Summit, organised by the European Commission and the Chinese civil aviation Authority (CAAC), took place in mid-2005in Beijing.” (p.33, cf. p.5)
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Environment and Climate Change is one of the three main objectives of the CSP	“Policymakers in China increasingly see environmental protection as a major challenge, and environmental developments in China frequently have an impact at global level. There is a genuine wish among policymakers in China to learn from EU experience and, over the last decade, contacts and co-operation on environmental and energy issues between the Commission and China have increased substantially through established ministerial-level dialogues, through working group contacts and through the EU-China co-operation programme. Of particular pertinence is the issue of climate change. As major emitter of greenhouse gases, China’s active participation in the debate on this subject is vital. Much work has been done on projecting China’s emissions and their potential impact on global warming, as well as on the likely impacts of climate change in China, and the Chinese Government is aware of its global responsibilities that are increasing in parallel with the country’s economic growth. In recognition of this, the 2005 EU-China Summit established an EU-China Partnership on Climate Change, which now has an agreed Work Programme and hassled to a further increase in co-operation. The flagship project under the Partnership is an agreement to develop a NZEC demonstration plant with carbon capture and storage in China by2020.” (p.7)
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Higher Education is main focus of Human Development part of CSP.	“In the higher education sector Chinese postgraduate students have been extremely successful in taking up scholarships to undertake masters courses in the EU under the Erasmus Mundus Programme, through both the worldwide core funding for the programme and a special €9 Million ‘China Window’ financed under the 2004-2006 NIP to provide additional scholarships for Chinese students during the academic years2005/2006 to 2007/2008. [...] The strong Chinese interest in developing co-operation with the EU in the field of higher education has been demonstrated in the context of the EU-China Higher Education Dialogue which took place in Beijing for the first time in November 2005 as well as, more recently, in the Joint Statement of the Helsinki EU-China Summit where the Chinese side expressed interest in making further progress with the EU on this topic. It is proposed that financial resources continue to be allocated to this sector under the SP to provide scholarships for Chinese students to further promote their studying in the EU.” (p.8) The scholarships provided will build on the capacity being created through ongoing EC higher education regional co-operation

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
		activities such as Asia-Link, the 6 th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (RTD), and EU Member States' promotional exercises geared to the development of partnerships, networks, contacts and student exchanges. (p.9)
<p>Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)</p>	NO	
27. Coherence		
<p>Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)</p>	NO	
<p>CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)</p>	Section on Thematic and Regional Programmes focuses on thematic and doesn't give any specific information on regional programmes. Information on Erasmus Mundus and Asia Link is provided in Section on Higher Education.	"In addition, China will benefit from activities funded under the Asia-wide programmes." (p.21)
28. Added value of regional approach		
<p>Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)</p>	NO	
<p>References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what</p>	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)		
29. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
30. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	NO	
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	FLEGT Focal area 3 is integrated in focal area 1 and 2 so that Erasmus Mundus covers a) Law Students in Focal Sector 1, under “Strengthening the rule of law, access to justice and good governance” b) and environmental studies in Focal Sector 2 under “Low carbon development, energy and climate change”	“A number of environmental dialogues are underway, including on illegal logging and deforestation and the resultant environmental damage. Starting from 2009, the European Commission is implementing jointly with the European Forest Institute (EFI) the Regional Support Programme for the EU FLEGT Action Plan in Asia (‘FLEGT Asia’) , aimed at improving forest governance and thus at contributing to poverty reduction, sustainable natural resources management and reduction of the effects on climate change in Asia. FLEGT Asia supports work with China under the Bilateral Coordination Mechanism.” (p.10)

3.7 CSP India

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
31. Country analysis		
<p>Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>Trade relations and Foreign policy in relation to SAARC and ASEAN</p>	<p>"India is the warrant of stability in the chronically unstable South Asian region. Its relationship with Pakistan is evolving positively and the 'composite dialogue' launched in early 2004 has clearly decreased tension, however, it remains a central element of uncertainty. India's relationships with Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are closely linked to the domestic situation in these countries as they affect India's own security. The process of integration in the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) is hampered by bilateral disputes but remains a potentially important framework of co-operation." (p.1)</p> <p>"India is implementing a 'Look East' policy, underpinned by economic considerations, towards its eastern neighbours in ASEAN, of which India is a full dialogue partner." (p.1)</p> <p>"India's major trading partners are the EU, the US and China. ASEAN countries, with which India has a trade deficit, account for around 9% of India's total trade. Prevalence of high international crude oil prices and the consequent gains in terms of trade have increased the share of India's trade with the OPEC region both in imports and exports. Trade with SAARC region countries currently constitutes only 3% of India's total trade." (p.2)</p> <p>"The second is the pursuit of a constructive foreign policy, in particular vis-à-vis the country's South Asian neighbours. Regional stability in South Asia is and will probably remain a priority in India's foreign policy." (p.5)</p>
<p>Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.</p>	<p>NO</p>	
32. EU response		
<p>Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)</p>	<p>SAARC "remains a potentially important framework of co-operation" despite Regional Integration not progressing due to a number of political factors Civil Aviation is part of economic policy dialogue as foreseen by action plan.</p>	<p>"In the Asia Regional Strategy Paper the EU emphasises its realisation of the difficulties SAARC has in discussing political issues. However, the EU can help consolidate the ongoing integration process through its economic influence in the region, its own historical experience in dealing with diversity, and its interest in crisis prevention. The EU remains convinced that SAARC could play a useful role in strengthening regional co-operation and dialogue."</p> <p>"Transport: enhance transport policy dialogue, including by exploring the possibility of expanding the scope of the on-going Civil Aviation Project and by concluding both an aviation and a maritime agreement." (p.14)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)</p>	<p>Environmental policy dialogue is part of the Joint Action Plan. Disaster preparedness was priority in NIP 2002-2003.</p>	<p>"The EC will be able to cooperate with India in meeting its environmental challenges. The Joint Action Plan provides for initiatives and activities on environment/climate change and will help India develop the institutional capacity and technical responses necessary to tackle climate change, waste, water issues, etc." (p.7)</p> <p>"Energy, environment and climate change are key priorities of the Action Plan and this thematic programme could provide support under the following broad headings: - Working upstream on MDG7: promoting environmental sustainability. - Promoting implementation. - Better integration by the EU. - Strengthening environmental governance. - Support for sustainable energy options in India."(p.11)</p> <p>"Environment: with a view to making sustainable development a reality we will strengthen our dialogue on key environmental challenges (including MEAs), building on the work of the Joint Working Group on Environment and the India-EU Environment Forums, and enhance co-operation on climate change through the India-EU Initiative on Clean Development and Climate Change." (p.14)</p>

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
<p>Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)</p>	<p>Higher Education is one of the initiatives of the Joint EU-India Action Plan of 2005. The implementation of the Action Plan is, together with Social Sector Support, one of the main priorities of the CSP.</p>	<p>“Foreseen under the current CSP, the India Window reinforces the Erasmus Mundus programme with a contribution of € 33 million (2005-2009) earmarked for scholarships to Indian post-graduate students. [...] The Erasmus Mundus India Window is showing positive results, not only through the first batch of Indian students (137) participating in European Masters’ courses but also through the interest with which it was received by the Indian student population and media, demonstrating that there is a real need and added value in supporting such co-operation initiatives. A second and third phase will therefore be foreseen in the current CSP (see section 4.3).” (p.8)</p> <p>“The EU-India Declaration on Cultural Relations underlines that co-operation between institutions of higher education and the exchange of scholars and students play a significant role in enhancing mutual knowledge. The main objective of EC co-operation in higher education with India is to enhance international co-operation capacity of Indian universities by facilitating transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility. The European Commission will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and Indian universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education. Higher co-operation activities will be funded under the regional programming facility for Asia and Latin America.” (p.15)</p> <p>“In view of the mutual aim to enhance visibility and knowledge about the European Union in India and vice versa, it is proposed that European Study Centres and Centres for Contemporary Indian Studies would be created in India and the EU, aimed at developing and intensifying academic links, promoting knowledge on both regions and mutual understanding. These Centres could support joint research, including on topics of common interest as identified in the Joint Action Plan, as well as teach courses on contemporary political and economic themes in the EU and India. Support could also be provided to already existing initiatives and entities set-up with similar aims and objectives.” (p.16)</p>
<p>Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)</p>	<p>NO</p>	
33. Coherence		
<p>Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>RSP is mentioned under EU co-operation objectives regarding SAARC in Annex 2.</p>	
<p>CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)</p>	<p>No dedicated section on regional programmes. Regional programmes are mentioned for higher education.</p>	
34. Added value of regional approach		
<p>Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific</p>	<p>NO</p>	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)		
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
35. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
36. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	RSP mentioned in Indicative Programme for 2011-13	"The Regional Strategy Paper for Asia(DCI) also providing support for regional integration in South Asia in various sectors." (Indicative Programme for 2011-13, p.13)
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	SAARC, SAFTA is encouraged. Erasmus Mundus is key instrument for first part of priority 2 (Implementation of Joint Action Plan)	Support to Action Plan in the area of Trade Related Technical Assistance: "The EU also encourages regional integration in the context of SAARC and welcomes recent initiatives towards the establishment of SAFTA." (p.20) Priority 2.1 — Support for Implementation of the Joint Action Plan in the area of Higher Education Erasmus Mundus II (India Window) (p.17)

3.8 CSP Indonesia

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
37. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	ASEAN and FTAs mentioned under Trade.	Indonesia, an ASEAN founding member, is active in regional integration and has implemented preferential trade polices within ASEAN and it participates in the ASEAN Free-Trade Area (AFTA). Apart from the ASEAN initiatives on trade agreements, including Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with China and India, Indonesia is currently engaged in negotiations or discussions with the US, Australia, Japan, South Korea and China. Given the importance of the EU as a trading partner, the perspective of a FTA between ASEAN countries and the EU will attract interest from Indonesia." (p.9)
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	Transnational crime's effect on security and trade	"Transnational crime is an issue of more general concern in Indonesia, in particular piracy in the Malacca Straits, illegal logging, money laundering, drug trafficking and trafficking in human beings." (p.6)
38. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Border control management is mentioned as element of thematic work on migration. Under Focal Area 2 'Trade and Investment', Technical Assistance could be provided in support of Civil Aviation Agreement which has been signed.	"Migration and Asylum: in view of the new Co-operation and Partnership Agreement being negotiated, which will include a comprehensive article on dialogue and co-operation on migration, this issue will become more prominent. Appropriate assistance aimed at enhancing migration management could be considered, in particular in the fields of combating illegal migration and trafficking in human beings, as well as border control management." (p.26) "In view of the signature of an air services agreement between the Community and Indonesia and of the critical importance of maritime transport in this region, the EC is ready to provide technical assistance in these domains and to enhance regulatory convergence in the field of civil aviation." (p.23)
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Environmental degradation is described as result of domestic factors. In the past Environment and Forestry have been the main focuses of EC co-operation with Indonesia (a.o. through FLEGT). Disaster preparedness is planned to be financed in the wake of earthquakes and tsunamis.	"Following the earthquake in Yogyakarta in May 2006, humanitarian assistance has been allocated (€10 million) and the Commission intends to allocate up to €40 million to reconstruction and disaster prevention." (p.15) "The specific needs that can result from post-tsunami reconstruction (as well as the support to reconstruction following the Yogyakarta earthquake), in particular in terms of disaster prevention and management, as well as the long-term consolidation of the Aceh peace process, may have an influence on the present strategic document and demand specific adjustments to provide appropriate responses." (p.20)
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Education is Focal Sector 1 (80% of country allocation) focusing on basic education, but also on higher and vocational education. Increased	"The main objective of higher education co-operation in Asia is to enhance international co-operation capacity of universities in third countries by facilitating transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility. The European Commission will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and third country universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education. [...] Higher education co-operation activities will be funded under the regional programming for Asia." (p.21)

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
information)	Numbers of University/College Graduates is one of the objectives. Support to higher education uses regional programme funds.	
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Not a focal sector. A number of projects have been financed via the Aid to uprooted people in different regions of Indonesia.	“Aid to Uprooted people in Asian countries: the “Aid to uprooted people” budget line has supported economic and social recovery in Maluku, North Maluku, Central Sulawesi, West Timor (14 projects for 21 million euro) Æ these projects have significantly contributed to stability in West Timor through continued support since 2001 to the East Timorese former refugees (through UNHCR for 9 million euro in total)” (p.49)
39. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)		
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	Section on regional and thematic programmes in the programming period focuses on the latter. Past and ongoing regional programmes are listed in detail in an Annex.	“Lastly, Indonesia will also benefit from activities funded under the Asia-wide programme (e.g. Asia Invest).” (p.26) Regional projects and programmes: EU-Indonesia co-operation has also been complemented by a number of regional initiatives at the Asia-wide and ASEAN level. Indonesia has increased its participation in the Asia Wide Programmes such as Asia Link(15 projects in the period), Asia Invest (7 projects), Asia Pro Eco(3 projects), Asia IT & C(2 projects) and Asia Urbs (2 projects). These programmes have started to build visibility among the target audience (especially Asia Link, among the 10 most active Indonesian universities). However, relevant Indonesian civil organizations, with the exception of universities, have in general difficulties in establishing contacts with potential EU partners for these projects. The programmes also lack sufficient resources for dissemination and training of potential applicants. As regards research, Indonesia has participated in the different EC-ASEAN economic co-operation programmes. Some of these programmes, particularly on standards, effectively complement the bilateral actions already being implemented. A number of regional programmes have been developed, to which Indonesia has been able to participate, in particular: f EC-ASEAN Standards and Quality Co-operation Programme f EC-ASEAN Intellectual Property Rights Co-operation Programme f EC-ASEAN Energy Facility Programme (EAEP) f ASEAN Programme for Regional Integration Support (APRIS) f ASEAN-EC University Network Programme (AUNP) f ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation (ARCBC)
40. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)		
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
41. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	General statements on synergies and complementary between bilateral and thematic/regional exist, but lack specifics.	"Efforts have been made to achieve better synergy between the CSP 2002-2006 and the horizontal budget lines." (p.17) "These thematic activities are complementary to the strategic objectives pursued by the Commission under the present CSP and form part of the policy dialogue with Indonesia. The financing of these thematic activities will be additional to financial resources provided under the NIP."
42. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	NO	
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	FLEGT; Switch	"There are currently 2 projects in Indonesia funded under the Regional SWITCH programme and a SWITCH policy support component is under preparation. Complementarities will be sought with the Asia FLEGT Facility." (p.14)

3.9 CSP Lao

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
43. Country analysis		
<p>Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>ASEAN AFTA Greater Mekong Subregion Initiative ACMECS</p>	<p>“In recent years, the foreign policy of Lao PDR has been geared towards regional integration. [...] Lao PDR has been a member of ASEAN since July 1997 and hosted an ASEAN summit in 2004 and a Regional Forum in 2005. The country is also actively engaged in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region initiative.” (p.7) “Lao PDR has engaged in regional and bilateral arrangements that are expected to assist its integration into regional and international markets. Lao PDR has participated in the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) since 1997 and, under the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT), import duties applicable to imports from AFTA members are to be reduced to 0-5% by 2008 and abolished by 2015. In the context of ASEAN, Lao PDR also participates in free trade area negotiations with Japan, China, India, Australia and New Zealand. Through ASEAN integration, Lao PDR cooperates in the areas of Trade Facilitation, Intellectual Property, Standards and Conformity, and Transportation and Communication. Lao PDR is also participating actively in a new regional initiative entitled ACMECS. It also takes part in the Trans-Regional EU-ASEAN Trade Initiative (TREATI), which is a forum for dialogue and regulatory co-operation to improve the EUASEAN trade and investment relationship and support the process of ASEAN economic integration. ASEAN and the European Commission are also exploring closer economic co-operation, including the feasibility of an EU-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement, through the work of a “Vision Group” on economic partnership.” (p.10)</p>
<p>Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.</p>	<p>Trade Regional integration</p>	<p>“Vietnam remains Lao PDR’s “political reference point”, but China has increased its political influence and now has at least equal importance in “co-operation terms”. The commitment to international engagement and regional integration will bring with it a series of political challenges. In order to attract foreign investment and abide by the rules of future WTO membership there will have to be a relaxation of controls over business registration, trade and investment. “ (p.6) “The main export destinations of Lao PDR are the EU, Thailand and Vietnam, which together absorb some 64% of Lao exports (with 28.3% for the EU alone).” (p.10)</p>
44. EU response		
<p>Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)</p>	<p>Indirectly as one action of the National PRSP which is supported as focal sector.</p>	<p>The only Focal Sector is the support to the National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy. This PRSP includes “Promoting greater regional integration (including active participation in ASEAN the Greater Mekong Sub-region, implementing both the “Growth Triangle” plan involving Lao PDR, Cambodia and Vietnam and the “Emerald Triangle” to promote tourism in those three countries).” (p.17) “It also takes part in the Trans-Regional EU-ASEAN Trade Initiative (TREATI), which is a forum for dialogue and regulatory co-operation to improve the EUASEAN trade and investment relationship and support the process of ASEAN economic integration.” (p.10)</p>
<p>Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)</p>	<p>Not a focal sector, mentioned regarding relocation of rural population (unsustainable practice of slash and burn farming) and in Country Environmental Profile. Assistance to Disaster preparedness will be provided through DIPECHO.</p>	<p>“Further assistance will be provided under thematic and Asia-wide budget lines. Humanitarian aid will be delivered if required and ECHO’s natural disasters preparedness and mitigation programme, DIPECHO, will continue.” (p.5) “The “Forestry Conservation and Rural Development Project” in Phongsaly has made a great impact upon environment issues through protection of forest resources. [...] Among EU international initiatives being implemented in Lao PDR, there are the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) and the Biodiversity Action Plan.”(ANNEX 4: Environmental Profile, p.38)</p>
<p>Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional</p>	<p>Not a focal sector. Mentioned under further assistance through Asia-</p>	<p>“Since 2004 Lao PDR has benefited from EC financing in the field of higher education. Activities carried out in this field will be financed within the context of the regional programming for Asia.” (p.16)</p>

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	wide budget lines	
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	"Support for sustainable development in the uplands and policy dialogue on Relocation" is defined as additional action which seeks to address the negative consequences of the governments rural development strategy which seeks to relocate inhabitants of remote areas into larger, more viable villages. This refers however to internally displaced people (by government RD policies).	
45. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO. Communication on a new partnership with South East Asia is mentioned in Annex 6.	
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	Separate Section, but little information	Section 5.2 Regional co-operation in Chapter Activities under other EC budgetary instruments: "In terms of regional co-operation, Lao PDR has been only a modest beneficiary of the "Asia Programmes". The reasons range from the difficulty of accessing information (these programmes are widely disseminated through the internet, a medium still out of reach for many, including in government circles) to a lack of capacity and potential partners in Lao PDR. In October 2004 Lao PDR signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation against trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region with five other Governments, namely Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, China and Myanmar. Trilateral co-operation with Thailand and Singapore in particular is planned in this and other areas.
46. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
47. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
48. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	NO	
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	FLEGT	<p>“Given the opportunities that exist for better natural resource management and the implications this will have for the environment, climate change and energy, the EU should consider how to assist this using the Climate Facility and FLEGT, and consider the potential role of regional organisations in tackling these issues.” (p.16)</p> <p>“In terms of regional co-operation, Laos has so far benefited from the ‘Asia Programmes’ to only a modest extent.” (p.28)</p>

3.10 CSP Malaysia

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
49. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	ASEAN, TREATI	"Malaysia adopts a pragmatic approach to its international trade relations, pursuing advancement through the multilateral (World Trade Organisation), regional (AFTA) and bilateral (with Australia, India, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Pakistan and United States) routes simultaneously. No bilateral preferential trade agreement currently exists between Malaysia and the EU, though a Vision Group established by the European Trade Commissioner and ASEAN Economic Ministers spelled out in its report in May 2006 the possibility of an EU-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement. Malaysia participates actively in the Trans-Regional EU-ASEAN Trade Initiative (TREATI), which aims to support EU-ASEAN trade relations and ASEAN regional integration through a process of dialogue and regulatory co-operation. The first TREATI workshop in Malaysia, on trade in wood products, took place in May 2006." (p.2)
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	Trade and economy	"While this relatively open economic structure has allowed the country to exploit global opportunities, it has also made it vulnerable to external shocks. The regional economic crisis of 1997-98 is a case in point and can arguably be considered a watershed in Malaysia's economic development." (p.3)
50. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	ASEAN, ASEM, SAARC	
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	EU-Malaysia Policy Dialogue Facility on Trade and Investment will include negotiations on FLEGT	"It is proposed to set up a Policy Dialogue instrument to support a result-oriented dialogue with Malaysian stakeholders on trade and investment including on aspects such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trade and investment co-operation and facilitation in areas of mutual interest to support expansion of the ongoing trade and investment flows; • development, design and implementation of a bilateral Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Partnership Agreement between Malaysia and the EU; • human capital development, higher education policy, scholar and student mobility; • promotion of human rights; • governance, transparency, accountability • migration." (p.11)
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Policy Dialogue under Focal Sector 1 will cover higher education policy and academic mobility; Erasmus Mundus is mentioned under Regional and Thematic Programmes	"Co-operation in the field of higher education between Malaysia and the European Union has progressively widened during the last few years, focusing on the establishment and reinforcement of partnerships to promote exchanges of best practices and knowledge. Co-operation has taken place through two regional programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia Link implements partnership projects between higher education institutions (11 ongoing projects); • AUNP has focused on enhanced dialogue between different stakeholders (e.g. authorities, higher education institutions, academic community) in the EU and ASEAN on commonly agreed areas of interest (e.g. quality assurance, credit transfer systems, sustainable development in higher education)" (Past and ongoing EC co-operation, p.9) "The main objective of EU's co-operation in the higher education sector in Asia is to enhance international co-operation capacity of universities in third countries by facilitating transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility.

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
		The European Commission will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and third country universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education."
<p>Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)</p>	NO	
51. Coherence		
<p>Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)</p>	NO	
<p>CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)</p>	Section for regional and thematic programmes with focus on the latter.	
52. Added value of regional approach		
<p>Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)</p>	NO	
<p>References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)</p>	General statement on complementarity of CSP and regional projects without further details.	<p>"These thematic activities are complementary to the strategic objectives pursued by the Commission under this SP and form part of the policy dialogue with Malaysia. Furthermore, the participation of Malaysia in several sub-regional (ASEAN, ASEM) and regional (Asia-wide) projects and initiatives in the areas of e.g. higher education (ASIA Link), investment promotion and environment, employment and social policy will reinforce the strategic lines contained in this document. These activities are meant to be carried out, inter alia, by civil society actors, including social partners. The financing of these thematic, regional and sub-regional activities will be in addition to financial resources provided under the bilateral MIP." (p.12)</p>
53. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)		
54. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	MTR not available	
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	MTR not available	

3.11 CSP Maldives

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
55. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	NO	
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	NO	Global warming and its effect on sea levels are highlighted as major threat to the Maldives.
56. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Environmental sustainability is an important aspect of the 'safe islands' strategy which the EC supports as a focal sector. In the case of the Maldives, sustainability focuses more on the protection from the environment (rising sea levels, tsunamis) than the protection of the environment. Goal of the strategy is to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters as well as to improve provision of social services and to reduce poverty by concentrating the population.	"In view of the need to concentrate our development efforts and funds, the Country Strategy for 2007-2013 will focus on environmental sustainability through regional development, i.e. 'safe islands' (focal areas) which is also reflected in the GoM's National Recovery and Reconstruction Plan." (p.20) "To develop a healthy and safe home for the population, the strategy must ensure that the vulnerability of the Maldives' islands to natural disasters is addressed both at international and national level. At international level, the EC will help the Maldives to strengthen its 'voice' in international fora on climate change and in its bilateral campaigns to seek the support of powerful organisations and nations that can help it fight for survival. At national level, the EC will support the government in its established policy to develop safer and more sustainable islands for the population. An important component of the 'safe islands' strategy is environmental sustainability. This policy addresses social questions as it aims to fight poverty by realising economies of scale in the provision of public and private services in the atolls and by improving the quality of services offered, as the remoteness of the islands and lack of infrastructure in the atolls is the main cause of poverty. It also encourages people to remain in the atolls by reducing the risks of rising sea levels through better environmental planning." (p.21)
Higher Education listed as focal	NO (neither primary,	"As concerns higher education, the Maldives can benefit from the general Erasmus Mundus programme since 2004. Moreover, the

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	secondary nor higher education) Erasmus Mundus is mentioned under past and ongoing co-operation	Maldives is one of the 16 Asian countries eligible under the regional Erasmus Mundus Asian Window (10M€ for the period 2005-2006). This initiative is aimed to facilitate the participation of Maldivian students, among others, in European masters courses."
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	
57. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	NO	
58. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
59. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
60. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	MTR not available	
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	MTR not available	

3.12 CSP Mongolia

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
61. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	In light of the need to carefully balance its relation to Russia and China, Mongolia seeks to strengthen its links with other regional and international partners. SCO ASEAN Regional Forum ASEM	"Mongolia is an observer in the Shanghai Co-operation Organisation (SCO). At the 2004 ministerial meeting of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Mongolia was admitted as an OSCE 'Partner for Co-operation'. Furthermore, Mongolia hosted the ARF (ASEAN Regional Forum) meeting "Changes in security perceptions of ARF countries" in 2005 where it expressed its wish to become more closely involved in North East Asian regional coordination. The July 2005 ARF Conference welcomed Mongolia's accession to the Treaty of Amity and Co-operation (TAC). However, Mongolia did not participate in the East Asia Summit in December 2005. The 2006 ASEM Summit invited Mongolia to become a member and the country will officially join ASEM at the next 2008 ASEM Summit."
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	NO	
62. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO Civil Aviation and the improvement of statistical capacity as possible project under 'other actions'.	"Provided that appropriate implementation arrangements can be devised, a further strengthening of trade and economic co-operation is also being considered. The EC could, for example, support the modernisation of the Mongolian aviation sector in co-operation with other donors (World Bank, ICAO)." (p.14) "To bolster the poverty alleviation measures implemented under this Strategy, the National Statistical Office of Mongolia needs to have in place a sustainable system of official statistics based on the national Statistical Law and international statistical standards and methodologies. Accurate official statistics on the characteristics and dispersion of the population, their livelihoods and natural resources are required. Where possible, the EC will continue to help Mongolia develop and improve its statistical methods." (p.14)
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Not a focal sector in itself, but included as crosscutting issue in rural development focal sector. Disaster preparedness on local level has been supported in the past and will be in the CSP period together with complementary Food Security projects.	"The aim is to concentrate the limited financial and administrative resources on one major action that targets rural development in a broad sense, including environmental, social and trade aspects, due respect for gender issues and human rights." (p.12) "Thematic programmes: Food Security: international dissemination of best practice, possibly measures complementary to the main bilateral programme and disaster-preparedness activities." (p.14)
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82)	Education including higher education is covered by complementary actions	"Around 20% of the overall indicative budget for Mongolia is reserved for other complementary actions. Education and vocational training deserve particular attention in this context. [...] In this context, there are plans to foster Mongolian participation in EC higher education programmes. These activities will preferably be funded under the regional programming for Asia. This would build on the many years of experience with the TEMPUS programme for university co-operation and respond to the Mongolian wish for stronger academic ties with Europe. In co-operation with the Mongolian authorities the EC will therefore strive to make the relevant

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
(yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)		programmes better known among targeted students.” (p.13) “Activities carried out in the field of higher education will preferably be financed within the context of the regional programming for Asia.” (Summary)
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	
63. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	The section on Thematic and Regional Programmes focuses on the former, with only one general sentence to Asia-wide programmes.	“Finally, Mongolia could also continue to benefit from activities such as those funded to date under the Asia-wide programmes.” (p.14)
64. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
65. Co-ordination and		

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
66. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	NO	
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	General statements on: - the existence of regional budget lines; - coherence of CSP with horizontal priorities; - good results of co-operation including regional budget lines.	<p>“In addition to the two ongoing bilateral programmes, there are a number of thematic and regional projects ongoing in the social sectors (education, health), rural development, and trade and environment related aspects.” (p.10)</p> <p>“The EC co-operation strategy is in line with the horizontal priorities such as climate change, migration, regional co-operation, aid for trade, gender equality and drugs. The bilateral programme will, together with the foreseen thematic programmes, such as the NSA/LA, EIDHR and regional budget lines, cover a vast range of issues. However, considering limited financial resources of the EC compared to major donors in Mongolia, the expectations must be kept realistic.” (p.11)</p> <p>“The EC-Mongolia co-operation in these areas has provided good results during the TACIS, ALA, and recently DCI framework, as well as under the thematic and regional budget lines. Despite the limited funds available, the co-operation in the focal sectors, particularly on rural development (considered in a wide sense, including not only agriculture but also general rural income generation and environmental protection), has been successful so far.” (p.11)</p>

3.13 CSP Myanmar

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
67. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	Country Analysis refers to ASEAN and ASEM membership, explaining the country's uneasy relationship with ASEAN member states.	"In 1997, Burma/Myanmar joined ASEAN. By doing so, the military government was seen to strike a new path towards regional rapprochement. Yet, Burma/Myanmar's relations with ASEAN members are not free of frictions. However, despite more and more vocal expressions of concern and criticism, the ASEAN member states are likely to refrain from interference in Burma/Myanmar's domestic affairs as long as the country's ASEAN membership does not tarnish the alliance's international reputation. The government has refrained from taking up its role as ASEAN Chair in 2006. In 2004, Burma/Myanmar joined the Asia-Europe-Meeting (ASEM)." (p.6)
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	(Illegal) Trade with neighbors, incl illegal timber exports to China. Regional stability HIV/AIDS epidemic mentioned as most urgent concern, but without reference to regional interconnectedness.	<p>"Burma/Myanmar trades primarily with its neighbouring countries with Thailand being the first export destination by absorbing around 30% of Burma/Myanmar's exports. Other major destinations are India, the EU, China and Japan. Exports are increasingly oriented towards its regional neighbours and shares of US and EU exports have steadily declined since 2001. Imports are sourced almost primarily from China, Singapore and South Korea. China is the single most important source of imports which has grown quickly from 21% to 29% in 2005." (p.8)</p> <p>"Foreign trade statistics are widely believed to be understated as they do not capture the value of trade in the black market and unofficial border trade. Not contained in statistics but still quite significant in terms of revenues is illegal trade in timber, drugs and precious/semi-precious stones." (p.8)</p> <p>"Burma/Myanmar enjoys a certain "comfort zone" with its most immediate neighbours. China provides vital support to the regime and is Burma/Myanmar's most important defence ally, supplying part of its military hardware and training. The economic influence of China is significant, particularly in the North and East of the country. Like China, India and Bangladesh pursue a strategy of fostering regional stability and securing economic advantages, i.e. access to Burma/Myanmar's important natural resources, while refraining from openly criticizing the country's domestic policy stance. Among others, Russia supplies arms. Japan follows an approach of constructive engagement in the form of development co-operation." (p.6)</p> <p>"One of the most urgent development concerns in Burma/Myanmar today is the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Recent estimates show that, overall, as many as 620,000 people may be infected. Burma/Myanmar has the third highest prevalence rate in Asia, but while prevalence rates are declining in Cambodia and Thailand, they are increasing in Burma/Myanmar. [...]The Commission's health interventions will concentrate on combating the three main communicable diseases [...] In the area of HIV/AIDS, prevention interventions should focus on targeting high-risk groups - intravenous drug-users, sex workers and men who have sex with men - in identified 'hot-spots', to prevent the epidemic from spreading further into the general population. Continued assistance should also be provided for the care and support of HIV/AIDS affected persons and their families, through increasing access to voluntary counselling and testing, and scaling up provision of anti-retroviral drugs and treatment for opportunistic infections, particularly TB." (p.9+19)</p> <p>"Commercial (very often illegal) logging is probably the main threat to Burma/Myanmar's forest resources, due in particular to the increasing demand from neighbouring countries such as China, India and Thailand. Illegal logging is taking place on a massive scale along the border with China: it has been estimated that about 98% of Burma/Myanmar's timber export to China is illegal." (p.23)</p>
68. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	
Environment listed as focal sector	Environmental degradation	"Future potential co-operation activities in the field of environment should give priority to actions against unsustainable logging. To that

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	is discussed at length, but not a focal point. The use FLEGT was examined but not considered appropriate given Myanmar's situation.	end, the Commission has considered the FLEGT Action Plan and has examined the potential for Burma/Myanmar to form a voluntary FLEGT Partnership with the EU to eliminate exports of illegally harvested timber from Burma/Myanmar. However, it was concluded that under the current political regime the risk of legitimising inequitable laws is high and the lack of serious government commitment would undermine the FLEGT scheme." (Country environmental profile p.26)
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Primary education is focal sector, Erasmus Mundus is mentioned with a standard paragraph as regional programme.	"Activities carried out in the field of higher education will be financed within the context of the regional programming for Asia. The main objective of higher education in Asia is to enhance international co-operation capacity of universities in third countries by facilitating transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility. The European Commission will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and third country universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education." (Coherence with regional and thematic programmes p.19)
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Instrument for uprooted people is mentioned under regional programmes with reference to coherence for aid efficiency and effectiveness. Close to 700,000 Myanmar refugees live in neighboring countries, 500-800,000 IDP.	"Burma/Myanmar will also be able to benefit from some of the Asia-wide programmes and receive assistance through the instrument for uprooted people and from DG ECHO. The Commission will seek to maximise the coherence of these interventions with bilateral initiatives in order to enhance aid efficiency and effectiveness." (Coherence with regional and thematic programmes p.19) "According to the 2005 World Refugee Survey, 691,800 have fled to neighbouring countries where they live as refugees. Millions more are thought to have fled Burma/Myanmar but have not been able to register as refugees. Over 145,000 refugees from Burma/Myanmar are living in Thai camps near the border which were first established in 1984. The total number of both unregistered and registered Burmese nationals living within Thailand might well exceed two million people." (p.39)
69. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	Section on Coherence with regional and thematic programmes focuses mainly on thematic programmes and doesn't provide specific information on how these programmes fit with the bilateral co-operation programme.	
70. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention,	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)		
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	Not in CSP. MTR laudes support from regional programmes.	"Most importantly, it is felt that the EC had - in spite of the politically highly constrained working environment in Myanmar – succeeded in building a coherent set of interventions, supported from the MIP and from other regional and thematic programmes at disposal." (MTR p.24)
71. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	Regarding support to uprooted people, CSP mentions efforts to ensure coherence between Regional, global and ECHO instruments and bilateral initiatives. (No specific information given)	"Burma/Myanmar will also be able to benefit from some of the Asia-wide programmes and receive assistance through the instrument for uprooted people and from DG ECHO. The Commission will seek to maximise the coherence of these interventions with bilateral initiatives in order to enhance aid efficiency and effectiveness." (Coherence with regional and thematic programmes p.19)
72. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	RSP mentioned as background for Aid to uprooted people.	
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	Aid to Uprooted People; Participation in EU-ASEAN Statistical Capacity Building Programme; Efforts to involve Myanmar in regional/global programmes.	"The Commission continues to provide considerable support to refugees and displaced people through the Aid to Uprooted People programme (financed from the Asian Regional MIP). The education and health programmes under the Myanmar MIP target the most vulnerable people, including IDPs." (p.6) "In addition to the thematic programmes, Myanmar benefits from the Aid to Uprooted People programme under the Regional Strategy Paper (€ 8 million for 2007/2008 and € 9 million for 2009/2010)." (p.12) "Regional co-operation: Myanmar is not a signatory to the EU-ASEAN agreement. Within the limits imposed by the EU Common Position, the Commission seeks wherever feasible to involve Myanmar systematically in regional programmes. Myanmar has participated in the EU-ASEAN Statistical Capacity Building Programme. Myanmar will also benefit from a global assessment of its statistical system, through a joint co-operation initiative involving the EU, the FAO Regional Office, ASEAN, ESCAP and the UN Country Team." (p.6)

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
		<p>“Due to the restrictions of the EU Common Position, the Commission cannot pursue its Aid for Trade policy to any significant extent with Myanmar. However, increasing efforts are being made to involve Myanmar in regional/global programmes that may indirectly help to develop more trade policy capacity and trade competence (e.g. Erasmus Mundus, supporting learning mobilities and partnerships between EU and third countries higher education institutions, ECAP).” (p.6)</p> <p>“Government officials are encouraged to take part in training and capacity-building initiatives organised under regional EU-support programmes, for Asia as a whole and for ASEAN.” (MIP 2011-2013 p.18)</p>

3.14 CSP Nepal

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
73. Country analysis		
<p>Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>The CSP mentions trade, Nepal's membership in regional and global institutions as well as the trade related challenges.</p>	<p>"Nepal is a member of SAARC, WTO and BIMSTEC. WTO membership presents special challenges for Nepal in terms of global competition, higher standards and lower prices. In addition, the GON's plans to improve trade and the environment for investment and to facilitate access to productive resources are constantly frustrated by a lack of know-how and weak institutional capacity, by the problems of a narrow export base and by the lack of a comprehensive export strategy. These issues will be addressed in the third focal sector on trade facilitation and economic capacity building." (p.6)</p> <p>Nepal is one of the strongest advocates of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) and hosts its headquarters in Kathmandu. For Nepal, SAARC provides not only a strategic instrument to ensure its security and promote its political role in the region, but also a framework to expand the number of partners to exploit its vast water and hydropower resources. Nepal has recently taken initiatives to promote dialogue on wider economic issues such as investment, services, energy and macro economic policies. As an LDC member state in SAFTA, Nepal is a beneficiary of the "Mechanism for Compensation of Revenue Loss" and the "Technical Assistance to LDC". (Country Diagnosis, p.23)</p>
<p>Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.</p>	<p>The country diagnosis highlights the following issues with a regional dimension:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the issue of Nepali speaking refugees from Bhutan in Nepal. - the considerable share of trade (mainly with India) in Nepal's GDP and the countries weak capacity in this regard. - Nepal's potential to export electricity to India making use of its abundant hydropower sources as well as increasing interest from Indian investors in the sector. - Risk of natural disasters due to climate change 	<p>"Bhutanese refugees: Nepal's relations with Bhutan became problematic in early 1991 when approximately 93,000 people of Nepalese origin fled Bhutan and entered Nepal as refugees. The origin of this exodus from Bhutan dates back to the 1988 census, when the Government of Bhutan declared that a large number of Nepali-speaking Lhotsampas of southern Bhutan were illegal residents. The refugees, whose numbers had increased to more than 106,000 in 2005, are currently housed in seven camps in the districts of Jhapa and Morang in Eastern Nepal. Bilateral talks between Nepal and Bhutan were stalled as a result of the incident in the Khudunabari camp on 22 December 2003, where Bhutanese members of the verification team were allegedly pelted with stones. Several attempts have been made to revive the talks, but have all proved inconclusive. EU initiatives included the launching of the trilateral dialogue (UN/EU/US) at the end of 2004. In March 2007, the GoN authorised the US government to process the resettlement applications of over 60,000 refugees in Nepal. The first batch of about 6,000 refugees is expected to leave Nepal by early 2008. The process is expected to take about five years. Other countries, such as Australia, Canada and Denmark have expressed willingness to resettle Bhutanese refugees in their respective countries. However, for the GoN, repatriation remains the priority option that is likely to provide an acceptable and lasting solution to this problem." (Country Diagnosis p.15)</p> <p>"The Nepalese economy is one of South Asia's most open and trade-dependent economies. The share of trade in GDP and in world exports has almost doubled over the last two decades; the share of agriculture has dropped from 60 to 40 percent and the share of industry has increased from 13 to 21 percent. Despite these achievements, Nepal is still one of the poorest countries in the world and the poorest country in South Asia due to its difficult topography, its poor infrastructure and its landlocked location." (Country Diagnosis p.16)</p> <p>Nepal shares a free trade agreement with India, its largest trading partner, absorbing over 69 percent of Nepal's exports. Trade with China (currently 3rd largest trading partner) is likely to pick up once the train connection to Tibet is established. (p.18)</p> <p>"Water and hydropower are Nepal's most important natural resources. There are about 45 000 km of rivers and streams and an estimated power potential of 83 000 megawatts, of which 50 percent is economically viable. However, only 0.5 percent has so far been exploited. Nepal has the potential to produce more than 40 000 MW of hydropower, most of which could be exported to India. With the restoration of peace and democracy, Indian investors have recently floated proposals to build hydropower plants in Nepal. The largest project is the 750 MW West Seti hydropower dam, which is currently being developed by an Australian consortium. The electricity generated will be for export to India as well as for local demand. At present, only 40 percent of Nepalese households have access to electricity and Nepal's power costs are among the highest in South Asia." (Country Diagnosis p.16)</p> <p>"Nepal's natural environment has been greatly affected by climate change. Glaciers in Nepal – which is home to eight of the ten highest peaks in the world - are retreating. Many areas of Nepal are increasingly at risk from glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) in</p>

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
		addition to other natural disasters, such as earthquakes, inundation and flash flooding." (p.22) "On MDG 6, epidemiological data on HIV/AIDS suggest that Nepal has entered the stage of a concentrated epidemic. It is estimated that by the end of the decade 100,000-200,000 young adults will be infected with HIV, and that 10,000-15,000 may die of AIDS, making it the leading cause of death among the 15-49 age group." (p.21)
74. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Education is focal sector 1, but with a sole focus on primary education. Higher education is only mentioned under thematic programmes.	"Coherence with regional and thematic programmes: In the context of co-operation with Nepal, alongside the activities planned under this CSP, the EC may pursue thematic interventions in the following areas: democracy and human rights, migration and asylum, human and social development, higher education, the environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy. These thematic activities are complementary to the strategic objectives pursued by the Commission under the CSP and form part of the policy dialogue with Nepal. The financing of these thematic activities will be additional to the financial resources provided under the MIPs." (p.8)
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Not a focal sector, but the situation of Bhutanese refugees is mentioned in the analysis and according to MTR the EC provides significant financial support.	
75. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
programmes mentioned)		
76. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
77. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	EU-SAARC dialogue is to ensure policy coherence on national and regional level.	"Coherence is also ensured with other Community (internal) policies which are likely to affect Nepal and the South Asia region, including the environment (and climate change), transport and energy, economic and financial policies and research. The dialogue that will probably take place with SAARC as EU has now become an observer should also contribute to ensure coherence." (Country Diagnosis, p.26)
78. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	RSP is mentioned in MTR's Section on Indicative Programme 2011-2013 as complementary financial instruments.	"Regional Country Strategy Paper for Asia: providing support for Nepal's regional integration in South Asia in various sectors." (p.15)
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what	Switch is mentioned	"Furthermore, a sizeable amount of funds has been invested in activities developed by I/NGOs and other stakeholders for thematic programmes such as NSA, EIDHR and SWITCH." (p.6)

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
context, and extract relevant information)		

3.15 CSP Pakistan

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
79. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	SAFTA SAARC	
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	Peace building and conflict prevention in Kashmir and Afghanistan border region. Limited regional trade and its potential. Impact of Afghan refugees on natural resources. Fight against terrorism	<p>“Regional trade with SAARC countries stands at under 4 % of total trade. Pakistan would greatly benefit from increased regional trade, including with India. However, political constraints have effectively put a brake on expanding commercial links. This could possibly change if the current reconciliation process prevails. With reconstruction, trade with Afghanistan has grown very rapidly to about US\$ 1 billion per annum with further growth expected. Implementation of the South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) is on track to start the liberalisation process as of July 2007.” (p.8)</p> <p>“Increasing trade and economic interaction at regional level is crucial and could lead to an improvement in relations between Pakistan and India. Pakistan’s role in regional initiatives, for instance on implementing SAFTA, will be supported where possible and could be backed up by direct co-operation with regional bodies such as SAARC.” (p.23)</p> <p>“More than two decades of conflict in Afghanistan led to a massive influx of refugees, over 3 million of whom are still in the country. Refugees received food aid and other humanitarian assistance, but often competed with the local population in developing sustainable livelihoods. Their livestock contributed to degradation of the rangelands. They looked to remaining forest resources as a means of generating income and source of fuel wood and, in some cases, resorted to illegal logging. While repatriation of Afghan refugees remains a priority, options for finding durable solutions for Afghan refugees are under debate between the government, donors and aid agencies.” (p.10)</p>
80. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Non-focal area Trade Development and Economic Co-operation includes support to regional trade co-operation.	“Trade Development and Economic Co-operation [...] Emphasis should be placed on support to [...] (iii) regional and bilateral trade co-operation. Increasing trade and economic interaction at regional level is crucial and could lead to an improvement in relations between Pakistan and India. Pakistan’s role in regional initiatives, for instance on implementing SAFTA, will be supported where possible and could be backed up by direct co-operation with regional bodies such as SAARC.” (p.22)
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Disaster Preparedness through DIPECHO is briefly mentioned under Focal Area 2: Education and Human Resources Development	“To enhance disaster preparedness and response, DIPECHO activities will focus on capacity building of local communities and authorities.” (p.22)
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Education and Human Resource Development is focal area which includes higher education. The latter is to be supported by regional programmes and	“While emphasis should remain on supporting basic education, the EC, in line with stated government priorities, will also look into needs in other areas of education. It is felt that too little is being done for middle, secondary and vocational education, especially with a view to providing better qualifications for job entrants in response to the challenge of providing employable skills for Pakistan’s economy, as identified in the PRSP and MTDf. Provision of quality higher education is another area where Pakistan is striving for improvements to which the EC can contribute. The main objective here is to enhance international co-operation capacity of universities by facilitating transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility. The European Commission

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
information)	funds.	will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and third country universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education.[...] Higher co-operation activities will be funded under the regional programming for Asia." (p.22)
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Focal Area 1: Rural Development and Natural resources Management in NWFP and Baluchistan will take into account the effect and plight of refugees from Afghanistan in the border region.	"Implementation of the EC Country Strategy will be closely coordinated with the efforts of the international community to support a comprehensive solution to the situation of Afghan refugees. With humanitarian assistance, including ECHO-funded operations, due to be phased out, it will be crucial to ensure a successful transition from the short-term relief provided for more than two decades to Afghan refugees towards an area-based development approach for the benefit of the refugee-impacted border areas in Pakistan, supporting the development of livelihoods in the affected communities. The geographic focus of EC operations will thus take account of the areas hardest hit by the presence of Afghan refugees." (p.21)
81. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	NO Section on "Support to Non-State Actors and Thematic Budget Lines" includes reference to Regional Asia-wide Programmes to support NGOs for delivery of basic services.	
82. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821)	Efforts for synergy between thematic and regional programmes and bilateral strategy.	"Thematic budget lines and regional programmes covered activities covered support for NGOs, humanitarian aid, refugees, health, human rights and economic co-operation. Efforts were made to enhance synergy between these activities with the overall strategy." (p.17)

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
(yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)		
83. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
84. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	MTR not available	
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	MTR not available	

3.16 CSP Philippines

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
85. Country analysis		
<p>Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>ASEAN APEC ASEM ARF EAS TREATI</p>	<p>“The Philippines is an active member of various regional co-operation mechanisms, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asia -Pacific Economic Co-operation Forum (APEC), Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the East Asia Summit (EAS). The Philippines, chairing ASEAN during the second half of 2006, is pushing for the adoption of an ASEAN Charter and wants to ensure that ASEAN remains the driving force behind the EAS.” (p.11)</p> <p>“Against the background of the trade-related assistance provided for in this CSP, developments in trade policy will be closely monitored, in particular those concerning WTO negotiations, the TREATI regulatory dialogue process, and implementation of the recommendations made by the high-level “EU-ASEAN Vision Group” regarding an EU-ASEAN FTA. Bilateral trade issues are being addressed through the ongoing TRTA and will continue to be taken into account in the future programme. The EC will also ensure that EC support for the Philippines is coherent with action taken at regional level in the context of the 1980 EC-ASEAN Co-operation Agreement and the 2003 Communication on a “New Partnership with South East Asia”. With regard to Justice and Home Affairs (JAI) issues, some of these are dealt with through regional EC co-operation of ASEAN and ASEM (e.g. migration and combating terrorism).” (p.25)</p>
<p>Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.</p>	<p>Positive effect of potential peace with domestic rebel groups on regional stability. Trade Fight against terrorism.</p>	<p>“The achievement of a lasting peace with those rebel movements is not just in the interest of the Filipino people as it would enable poverty reduction and real development in conflict affected areas, but it would also contribute to regional stability and to the global fight against terrorism.” (p.10)</p> <p>“From a regional trade perspective, the Philippines has been lagging behind its neighbours in terms of both commitments to AFTA and its implementation. It is nevertheless participating in the ASEAN RTA/EPA negotiations with Japan, China, South Korea, India, Australia and New Zealand. The Philippines also focuses on the sub-regional East ASEAN Growth Area between Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, which is seen as an effective tool for the development of the southern island of Mindanao. The Philippines has been participating in the Trans-regional EU-ASEAN Trade Initiative (TREATI), aiming to enhance dialogue and regulatory co-operation in six priority areas: sanitary and phyto-sanitary rules on agri-food and fishery products, standards on electronics and forestry and horizontal co-operation on investment and trade facilitation. The Philippines has also shown interest in an EU-ASEAN FTA, which was recommended by the EU-ASEAN Vision Group.” (p.13)</p> <p>“In the context of the EU support to third countries regarding the implementation of the UN Resolution 1373 in the fight against terrorism, an EU Rapid Reaction Mechanism team had performed a needs assessment the Philippines and identified border management and fighting the financing of terrorism as the best areas for further assistance. Two projects were subsequently prepared and are ongoing: the “Border Management Project” (€4.9 million) and the “Anti-Money Laundering Project” (€0.9 million).” (p.20)</p>
86. EU response		
<p>Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)</p>	<p>Not a focal sector. Regional trade integration through Trade Related Assistance programme. (Non-focal sector) Past projects include assistance in civil aviation security in the framework of regional programming.</p>	<p>“Aviation and maritime transport are concrete elements of the Community’s external relations with a specific focus on security and safety issues. The Philippines plays a major role in supplying labour to European ships. The EC is negotiating air services agreements with all third countries and has been providing assistance in civil aviation security to the Philippines in a framework of a regional programme.” (p.26)</p>
<p>Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section</p>	<p>Environment is not a government priority and not a focal area for EC co-operation.</p>	<p>“The Commission presented the EU Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) at the ASEAN partners meeting of 2005, when both sides agreed that further dialogue on FLEGT within the framework of the Forest Sector Support Partnership. FLEGT is now an integral part of the EC’s support for the forest sector.” (p.26)</p> <p>“Since the environment is not a GoP priority, the EC could not choose it as focal sector, but would mainstream it in its intervention in</p>

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
(JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Disaster preparedness is important but government policy is not sufficient. CSP doesn't mention specific support in this area.	the health and education sector, as well as through the Small Projects Facility.”(p.38) “The Philippines is considered one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. It ranks 4 th in the world listing of high risk countries in terms of natural disasters, such as typhoons, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, tsunamis, landslides and drought. [...]Although the Philippines has built up a systematic method of responding to disasters down from the national to the local level and has built a network of disaster response organizations with linkages to various international and private funding sources, disaster management in the Philippine context is basically just response and relief and very little on reducing risk, mitigation and preparedness (i.e. appropriate land-use planning, construction, other preventive measures to avoid disaster prone conditions).” (p.58)
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Higher Education is not a priority sector (nor is basic education). Erasmus Mundus is referred to with the standard paragraph.	“Regarding higher education, the main objective in Asia is to enhance the international co-operation capacity of universities in third countries by facilitating the transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility. The European Commission will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and third country universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education. Higher education co-operation activities will be funded under the regional programming for Asia.” (p.32)
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Help to IDP is provided, but not a focal sector.	“Conflict prevention and LRRD continuum for internally displaced peoples have been addressed through the Aid to Uprooted People budget line and the ECHO projects in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao;” (p.22)
87. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	Yes, together with and mainly focused on thematic programmes. Use of thematic and regional funds is detailed regarding past and ongoing interventions.	“Horizontal budget lines and regional programmes have been supporting many projects in the Philippines over the years. There are 8 thematic and horizontal budget lines, 4 Asia-wide programmes and 4 ASEAN programmes that are operational alongside the current CSP/NIP. In terms of thematic BL, there are 40 projects (since 2000) with total EC contributions amounting to about €46 million. Finally, there are 19 Asia-wide and 3 ASEAN projects with a combined budgetary commitment of over €15 million. Since these are demand-driven, ensuring overall coherence of these programmes is a challenge. In the future, priority will be given to projects that are consistent with the country strategy.” (p.22)
88. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811)	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
(yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)		
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	Mismatch of regional priorities as defined for regional programmes and country level priorities limits focus and potential impact. General statements in Annex on Policy Mix	“For thematic calls for proposals and regional programmes, priorities are currently being set at central or regional level and therefore not necessarily in accordance with national priorities. Country-level definition of priority areas consistent with both the overall CSP and the specific objectives of these programmes would therefore make for a sharper focus in these projects and a higher impact.” (p.22) “The strategy for the Philippines is consistent with the priorities set out in the above Community policies. These policies also provide dialogue and co-operation mechanisms either at the bilateral and/or regional levels. In particular, the 2003 partnership strategy with South East Asia indicates that the application of which approach depends on the nature of the issues that are being addressed – regional approaches are preferred when economies of scale are evident or when the chances of success are greater within a regional or sub-regional frame. This flexibility however may not always be seen as favourable on the part of the Philippine authorities (in the sense that the activities may not always address their own national priorities, difficulties encountered in tapping regional programmes, etc.)” (p.48)
89. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
90. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	NO	
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	AUP in addition to Non-Focal Area support to Mindanao Peace process APRIS2 regional trade integration No reference to FLEGT, SWITCH, Erasmus Mundus.	“Addressing the vulnerability of poor communities in Mindanao affected by the on-going conflict and endemic violence, which have led in 2008-9 to unprecedented levels of displacement, will continue to be a priority through further support to the Mindanao Peace Process, based on increasing synergy with actions funded through the AUP regional programme and emergency interventions funded by ECHO.” (p.7) “The ASEAN-EU Programme on Regional Integration Support Phase II (Apris II) is currently the main programme complementing bilateral trade related technical assistance programmes with an ASEAN wide perspective. It will be crucial to harmonise a post 2012 TRA action in the Philippines with the next phase of Apris in order to maximize synergies, such as on standard setting and conformity. This also applies with respect to the EC-ASEAN Intellectual Property Rights Co-operation Programme (ECAP II).” (p.21)

3.17 CSP Sri Lanka

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
91. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	BIMSTEC SAFTA	"Free trade agreements with Pakistan, BIMST-EC Free Trade Framework Agreement and the South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) by the countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) should enter into force and be implemented within the next few years. Yet South Asia's level of regional integration is likely to remain low in the time span of this CSP." (p.8)
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	Trade and possibility to benefit from India's growth (currently third most important export destination)	"In 2005 Sri Lanka primarily exported to the United States and the EU (31% and 28.6% of total exports respectively), with India coming third (6.9 % only). The main import partners are the EU (15.5%) and India (17.2.5%) thus becoming the number 1 import partner. [...] The main trade challenge for Sri Lanka is to diversify its export base and strengthen its competitiveness. The country is well placed to benefit from India's growth due to the bilateral free trade agreement that has been operational since March 2000." (p.8)
92. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO Civil aviation support was previously planned but finally dropped.	"The 2003-05 economic co-operation programme also included a civil aviation component aimed at modernising and encouraging market-led investment in the area of domestic civil aviation. The identification mission deployed in 2004 concluded that the type of support required by this revenue-generating sector could not be met by grants and that partners other than the EC were better placed to support the sector. The issue was discussed during the October 2004 EC-Sri Lanka Joint Commission and GoSL accepted the project should be dropped." (p.14)
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Previous support to uprooted people (IDP) has mentioned. Under the Focal Sector "Stabilisation and reconstruction in the north and east" similar support is planned to be	Previous Programming Period: "The Aid to Uprooted People budget has been particularly active in Sri Lanka (€21 million programmed for 2003-06) because of the very large number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)." (p.15) Current CSP: "In scenario 3 (high intensity conflict), the support will tend to focus on the communities and people who have been uprooted, addressing their medium term needs in the host communities they flee to which cannot be addressed by the ECHO instrument."

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
	provided if a high intensity conflict starts again.	
93. Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO	
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	NO (exists for previous and ongoing co-operation, not for the new programming period.)	
94. Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	NO	
95. Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what	NO	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
context and extract relevant information)		
96. Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	MTR not available	
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	MTR not available	

3.18 CSP Thailand

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
97. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	ASEAN ASEM APEC	"Thailand simultaneously engages in both multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations. Since 2002, Thailand has been particularly active in Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations and is today either negotiating or has concluded fourteen FTAs (either bilaterally or in the context of ASEAN). The country also participates in the dialogue initiatives on economic and trade matters undertaken in the framework of APEC and ASEM. The ASEAN-EU "Vision Group" was established in 2005 to investigate the feasibility of new initiatives, including an FTA, to develop the EU-ASEAN partnership. Thailand has shown great interest in negotiating an FTA with the EU." (p.7)
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	Reference to Burmese refugees in Thailand; Thailand's claim for (sub-) regional leadership and its assistance to poorer neighbors. Trafficking of human beings	"The ethnic minorities living in Burma/Myanmar's border areas have been subject to fierce repression, including forced labour and relocation, since the military seized power in 1988. This has led to mass movements of refugees who fled to neighbouring countries, particularly to Thailand, India and Bangladesh. By 2006, Thailand had received approximately 140,000 refugees of Burmese origin and provided shelter in camps along the Thai-Myanmar border. The EC and the EU Member States provide substantial funds to international NGOs to assist Burmese refugees in Thailand." (p.5) "Trafficking in human beings, particularly women and children, is a major social issue in the region. The number of people trafficked annually from and within the region is estimated at between 200,000 and 450,000. The Thai government has taken several measures to prevent and combat trafficking, as well as to assist victims." (p.5)
98. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Reference to the 2001 EU-Asia communciation includes regional integration. Currently negotiated EU co-operation agreement includes various fields, incl. statistics.	"The main section of the EU-Thailand co-operation agreement contains provisions on various fields of co-operation such as trade and investment issues, environment, agriculture, transport, energy, industrial policy and SMEs, science and technology, employment and social policy, education and culture, statistics, information society, migration, combating illicit drugs and money laundering." (p.22)
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Environmental activities (among many others) can be funded under Focal Sector 1, the Thailand-EC co-operation facility.	"Environmental activities would also be eligible for support under the Thailand-EC Co-operation Facility." (p.18)
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Higher Education is to be covered by Thailand-EC co-operation facility which is focal sector 1 and through Erasmus Mundus.	"The high participation rate under the Erasmus Mundus Thailand Window confirms that the scheme meets with great interest on the part of the Thai side and fits well with national priorities." (Lessons Learned from past EC co-operation p.14) "In line with the priorities of the Thai government, the facilitation of knowledge flows and collaboration in science, technology, higher education and research will be another key area under this facility [Thailand-EC co-operation facility]. Thailand has the science capacity and opportunity to participate in the Community's 7th Research Framework Programme (FP7, 2007-2013). International co-operation has been mainstreamed throughout all its components. On the heels of the ASEM dialogue about science and technology in general and priority themes in particular, knowledge intensive co-operation with the Union and with other countries in the region offers benefits for human and institutional capital and the ability to find sustainable solutions to challenges." (p.18) "Higher education co-operation activities will be funded under the regional programme for Asia." (p.20)

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
<p>Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)</p>	<p>Support to uprooted people through the regional programmes is mentioned under "thematic and regional programmes".</p>	<p>"Non-state actors which are providing support to refugees in the camps along Thailand's borders may receive assistance through the Aid for Uprooted People programme (part of the regional programme for Asia) and from ECHO." (p.20)</p>
99. Coherence		
<p>Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>No</p>	
<p>CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)</p>	<p>Yes, together with, and focusing mainly on, thematic programmes.</p>	<p>Cf. Uprooted people, higher education.</p>
100. Added value of regional approach		
<p>Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>No</p>	
<p>References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)</p>	<p>With reference to avian influenza, the co-operation both on bilateral and regional level is mentioned. Given Thailand's emerging role as regional ODA donor, possibilities for tri-lateral co-operation and experience sharing are pointed out.</p>	<p>"In the areas of public health and food safety, regulatory co-operation has been reinforced both at bilateral (EC-Thailand) and regional (EC-ASEAN) level in an effort to address the challenges resulting from highly pathogenic avian influenza, and to mitigate trade friction arising between the EU and Thailand on sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) issues. The main thrust of this co-operation is knowledge sharing and capacity building; particular emphasis is being put on accurate and timely information of producers, as well as supporting and exploiting the initial first steps taken by ASEAN itself towards greater regional integration, including the harmonisation of technical regulations and standards." (p.16) "Moreover, Thailand is emerging as a donor country itself and has prepared several projects to the benefit of its regional neighbours which will receive funding under the Thai ACMECS initiative. The EC could play a role in facilitating knowledge sharing of Thailand's own development experience through trilateral co-operation activities in the neighbouring countries, especially with Cambodia, Laos and Burma/Myanmar." (p.17)</p>
101. Co-ordination and complementarity		
<p>Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in</p>		

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)		
102.Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	NO	
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	ASEAN ECAP III, Air transport, EASCAB., AUP, FLEGT, SWITCH, Erasmus Mundus	<p>“Regional Co-operation: Thailand continues to be a prominent partner in regional programmes. Thailand hosts EU-ASEAN programmes on intellectual property and air transport. Thailand is also actively involved in other regional programmes including FLEGT Asia Programme and the EUASEAN Statistical Capacity Building Programme (EASCAB), which has just concluded the first year of activities.” (p.10)</p> <p>“Migration: Support to Burmese refugees is provided through Aid to Uprooted People. The 2009 AUP programme also provided for support to the IOM for their work with Lao H’Mong refugees but this could not be implemented as the Lao H’Mong refugees had already been returned to Lao PDR.” (p.10)</p> <p>“Complementing the activities of the bilateral SP, support is provided through regional and thematic programmes such as NSA/LA in Development, the EIDHR, Switch-Asia and Erasmus Mundus, and in sub-regional (ASEAN) programmes. The Instrument for Stability (IfS) finances a number of activities in the far South of Thailand. Considerable support is provided for the Burmese refugees in camps along the Thai-Burmese border through the Aid to Uprooted People programme, supported in the framework of the RSP.” (p.12)</p> <p>The Thailand-EU Policy Dialogue Facility will continue to target enhancement of the quality of the higher education system putting education and research in a lead position to address national development needs, regional integration and international co-operation in global market. With an active interest for an EU-Thai dialogue the Ministry of Education has established a Bologna Process Working Group. The One-Tambon-One- Scholarship Programme initiated by the RTG complements the EU’s Erasmus Mundus Programme as regards student mobility and internationalisation. (p.14)</p> <p>“Environment and climate change interventions supported by the Facility will promote policy level dialogues with the government so that the trends in the loss of environmental resources could be reversed. Awareness raising and building knowledge and capacity, focusing on vulnerable ecosystem and biodiversity protection, fight against illegal logging/FLEGT and deforestation, as well as promoting policies which mitigate, prepare for or fight against climate change, in line with the Commission’s environment integration strategy will be fostered.” (p.14)</p>

3.19 CSP Vietnam

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
103. Country analysis		
Reference to regional co-operation mechanisms (I-121) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, which mechanisms and extract relevant information)	ASEAN, ARF ASEM, APEC	“ Motivated in the first place by its wish to maintain a stable and peaceful environment in which its domestic renovation could take place, its new “multi-directional foreign policy” led Vietnam to join ASEAN (in 1995), ARF, ASEM, APEC and other regional and multilateral fora, in which it has become progressively more active, culminating in its hosting of the ASEM 5 Summit in 2004 and the APEC Leaders Summit in 2006. Vietnam applied to join the World Trade Organization in 1995 and is expected to accede by late 2006 or early 2007.” (p.6)
Reference of regional interconnectedness in the area of environment health, higher education, peace building and conflict prevention and regional integration and trade.	Trade SARS and Avian influenza	“Summary of Vietnam’s trade relations.” (p.7) “Recent health challenges to Vietnam include SARS and avian influenza. The latter presents an unquantifiable risk to Vietnam. Many cases of infection in humans have been registered and there is the possibility of a future pandemic, which is increasingly attracting the attention of the international community, both in terms of preventive measures as of mobilisation of assistance. The sustained control of Avian Influenza in Vietnam is a priority.” (p.8)
104. EU response		
Regional Integration listed as a focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	ASEAN	“The EC will also ensure that EC support to Vietnam is coherent with action taken at the regional level in the context of the 1980 EC-ASEAN Co-operation Agreement and the 2003 Communication on a “New Partnership with South East Asia”.” (p.16) Additional actions in the field of Trade related assistance include EC commitment to “facilitating Vietnam’s economic integration process within ASEAN.” (p.21)
Environment listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	FLEGT Policy Dialogue on environment Disaster preparedness through ECHO and as component of development policy.	“The Commission presented the EU Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) at the EC-Vietnam JC meeting of 2003, when both sides agreed that further dialogue on FLEGT should take place in the framework of the Forest Sector Support Partnership. FLEGT is now an integral part of the EC’s support to the forest sector.” (p.16) “Adequately mainstreaming of the environment is also part and parcel of the SEDP (Socio-Economic Development Plan)-related policy dialogue. The pilot strategic environmental assessments for selected sectors which are conducted under PRSC (Poverty Reduction Support Credit) will be further expanded and become the general rule, in addition to more specific requirements in the legislative and capacity-building fields. In relation to the health sector, environmental issues such as access to safe water and treatment of medical waste will be mainstreamed, where appropriate. Finally, in the context of supporting Vietnam’s efforts to integrate into the international economy, consideration could be given to supporting Vietnam fulfill its obligations in the Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs). The EC will also provide support in the environmental field through specific thematic budget lines.” (p.18) “Humanitarian assistance and disaster preparedness: in Vietnam ECHO has provided around €4 million to 15 projects in the field of disaster reduction since 1998. [...] To improve their sustainability and aid effectiveness, the EC will integrate ‘disaster preparedness as a standard component in development policy in Vietnam.” (p.12) “Vietnam is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Disasters occurring in Vietnam are mainly related to severe weather conditions.” (Environmental profile p.42)
Higher Education listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	Not a focal sector.	“Activities carried out in the field of higher education will be financed within the context of the regional programming for Asia.” (p.4) “The main objective of higher education in Asia is to enhance international co-operation capacity of universities in third countries by facilitating transfer of know-how and good practices in the field of student and academic staff mobility. The European Commission will contribute to financing a mobility scheme between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and third country universities that will complement existing programmes in the field of higher education.” (p.22)

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
information)		"In addition, Vietnam will also benefit from activities funded under the Asia-wide programme (e.g. Asia Invest, higher education instrument)." (p.23)
Support to uprooted people listed as focal sector and reference to regional strategy and programmes in the same section (JC72 and JC82) (yes/no, if yes extract relevant information)	NO	
105.Coherence		
Reference to Regional Strategy Paper in the CSP(I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	NO. Commission Communication "New Partnership with South East Asia" is mentioned in Annex. Civil Aviation mentioned under past and ongoing activities.	"Civil aviation is a concrete element of the Community's external relations with third countries with a specific focus on security and safety issues, both having concrete impact on passengers travelling from and to the European Union. The Commission initialled in2006 an air service agreement with Vietnam in order to bring existing bilateral agreements into conformity with Community law." (p.15)
CSP contains a section on regional programmes (JC82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly detail the programmes mentioned)	Yes, together with, and focusing mainly on, thematic programmes.	Erasmus Mundus and Asia Invest are mentioned without further details. (p.22/23)
106.Added value of regional approach		
Reference/evidence in the CSP that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (JC 81, I-811) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	No	
References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents (JC 82, I-821) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and for which sectors, and extract relevant information)	No	

Dimension to analyse	Remarks and possible keywords	CSP
107.Co-ordination and complementarity		
Evidence that formal and/or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies between regional and national interventions (I-822) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context and extract relevant information)	No	
108.Mid-Term Review		
Reference to regional strategy paper in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	NO	
Reference to regional programmes in MTR (JC 81) (yes/no, if yes briefly explain in what context, and extract relevant information)	EU-ASEAN Co-operation Programme ECAP III In the "Environmental profile" annexed to the MTR all relevant regional programmes including SWITCH and FLEGT are discussed.	<p>"The EU will continue to provide trade related assistance, building on and consolidating the current programme MUTRAP, and the different regional initiatives such as the EU-ASEAN Regional Co-operation Programmes focusing on Intellectual Property Rights and on Standards, Quality and Conformity Assessment (ECAP III), from which Vietnam also benefits." (p.15)</p> <p>"FLEGT: Government of Vietnam has (GoV) expressed a strong commitment to address illegal logging and has recognised the need to develop appropriate licensing and a chain of custody arrangements for legally-harvested timber. However, due to the limited capacity of GoV to take this issue forward, there has been relatively little progress on licensing and on certification-based instruments for tackling illegal logging." (Environmental profile p.56)</p> <p>"By December 2007, under the EC's horizontal programme, Asia Pro-Eco (2002-2007), ten projects with activities in Vietnam were approved to foster the adoption of policies, technologies, and practices that promote cleaner, more resource efficient solution to environmental problems. In December 2007 the EC has launched a new environmental programme called "SWITCH – Asia programme". (Environmental profile, p.57)</p> <p>"Since November 2006 more than 10 projects funded in Vietnam under the EC's DIPECHO programme for over €3 million. In addition, a series of actions have been undertaken through regional projects to support national frameworks and networking. These projects implemented by the DIPECHO's partners, have focused on coastal and delta areas, as well as more recently on remote mountainous provinces." (Environmental profile, p.57)</p> <p>"Recommendations: [...] (3) promoting energy efficient and non-polluting technology with provision of better energy services for the poor through the "Thematic Programme on Environment and sustainable management of Natural Resources, including Energy" (ENRTP), ENRTP and the SWITCH-Asia programme; (4) Promoting the EU Forest Law Enforcement on Governance and Trade (FLEGT) in Vietnam; and (5) regional integration and co-operation in river basin management, biodiversity conservation, and wildlife trade." (Environmental profil p.58)</p>

Annex 7 – Results of the survey to the EU delegations

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1 Introduction

The survey to EU Delegations (EUD) in the framework of the “*Evaluation of European Union’s Co-operation with Asia*” was carried out from June-July 2013. It was implemented by means of a web-based questionnaire, as a tool helping to highlight trends related to regional-level EU support to Asia.

Out of 15 EUDs¹ contacted, all of them completed the survey and their answers are integrated in the subsequent analysis.

Table 1 Overview of delegations

Region	Country
South East Asia	Indonesia
	Malaysia
	The Philippines
	Thailand
	Laos
	Myanmar
	Vietnam
	Cambodia
South Asia	Nepal
	Pakistan
	India
	Sri Lanka
	Bangladesh
	Afghanistan
North East Asia	China

The questionnaire consisted of an introductory section and five sections with questions on the following subjects:

- Dialogue mechanisms regarding the regional strategy;
- Coordination and Complementarity;
- Regional added value;
- Coherence;
- Effects of the regional level EU support:
 - Inter-regional dialogue and partnership,
 - Regional integration in economic fields,
 - Regional integration in non-economic fields,
 - Environment, energy and climate change
 - Higher education
 - Aid to uprooted people, and
 - Other effects.

The questions posed were largely of multiple choice (scaling) nature, complemented with open space to provide a possibility of further comments or explanations on the choices selected. The answers to none of the questions in the five sections were posed as obligatory², therefore in some question results there is less than the 15 potential answers presented in the above overview table. For most questions, there was also the option “I don’t know” that could be ticked by the respondents. In the following analysis these answers were omitted, as they do not present an added value to the survey results.

The section below presents the answers given to each question and is organised according to the main subjects mentioned above.

2 Detailed overview of answers provided

¹ In total 19 countries are eligible to receive funds from the regional budget line; however some countries are managed from one EUD. This is the case for *Bhutan*, *Maldives* and *Mongolia*. There has been no official co-operation with the *People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK)* during the duration of the RSP.

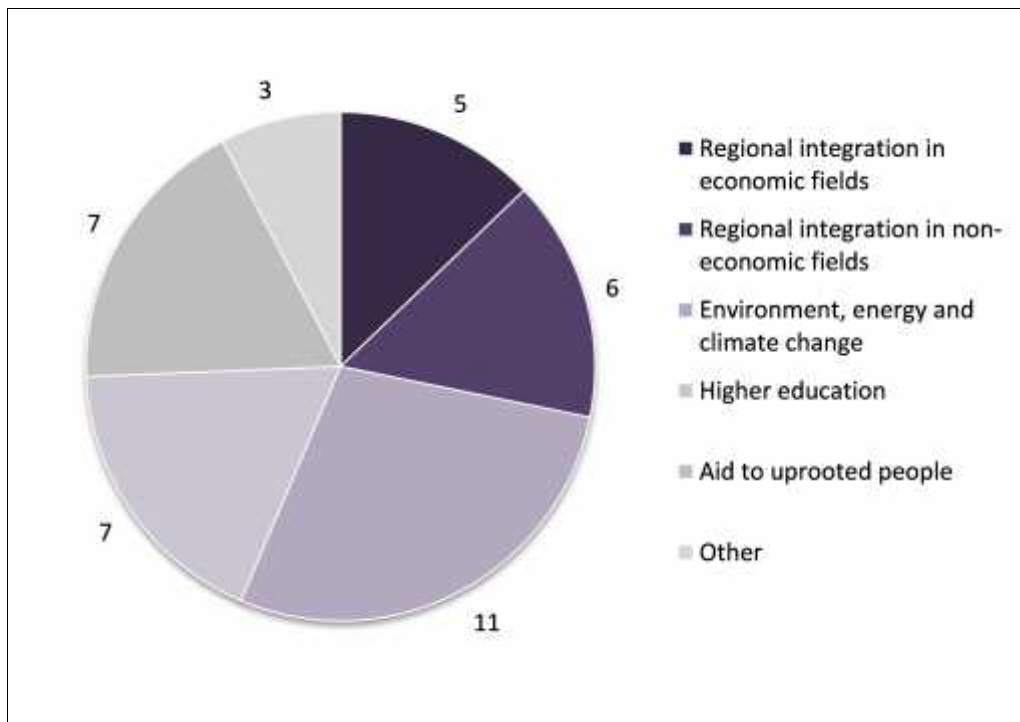
² An obligatory question was asked on the introduction page regarding “In which area(s) does your EUD manage and supervise the implementation of regional programmes” to increase user-friendliness. In the latter part of the survey only these thematic areas have been included which have been ticked on this page.

2.1 Introduction Page

2.1.1 In which thematic area(s) does your EUD manage and supervise the implementation of regional programmes?

As illustrated in the graph below, the thematic field that is represented in the work of most EUDs is environment, energy and climate change with 11 EUDs stating that it is part of their work. Higher education as well as aid to uprooted people are represented in roughly 50% of the 15 EUDs participating in the survey. While regional integration in non-economic fields is named by six EUDs, regional integration in economic fields is present in five of the respondents' countries. The category "other" was chosen by three respondents, referring to topics such as migration, civil society, food security and science and technology.

Figure 1: Thematic areas of EU support



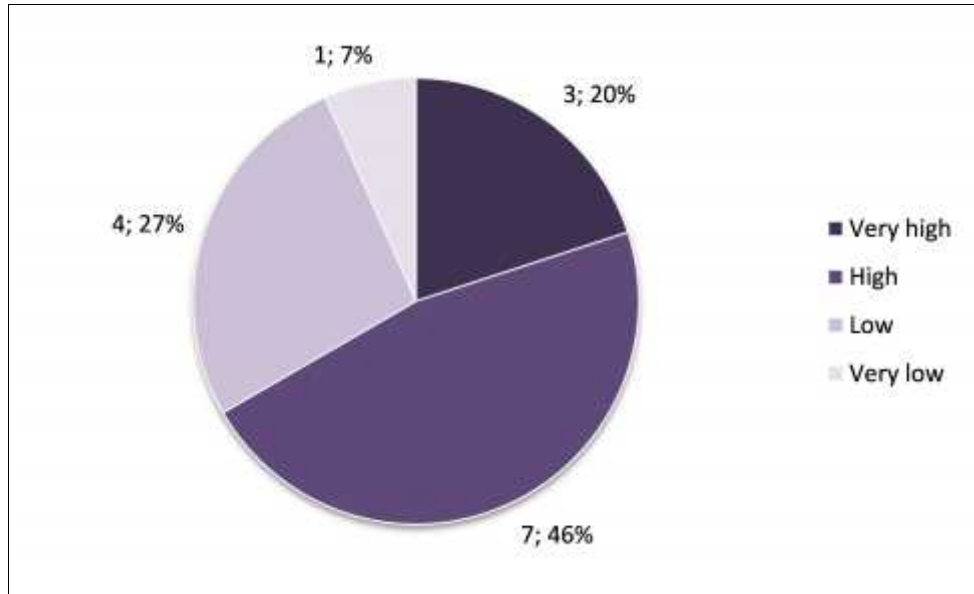
Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.1.2 How would you rate the importance given to regional programmes within your Delegation, compared to programmes implemented under the country strategy?

The figure below shows that 10 out of the 15 EUDs perceived the importance given to regional programmes within the delegation as opposed to programmes implemented under the country strategy as high or very high. Four EUDs described the importance given as low and only one as very low.

Reasons for a high rating of the importance of regional programmes are their complementary value towards the country strategy. One example is given describing how, thanks to a regional programme, the EU delegation of a country was able to reach a target group which could not have been reached via bilateral programmes due to political resistance by the government. Delegations with the tendency to rate the importance of regional programmes lower presented the limited staff or financial capacities or the relative low national relevance of the regional programmes as a reason.

Figure 2: *Importance of regional programmes*

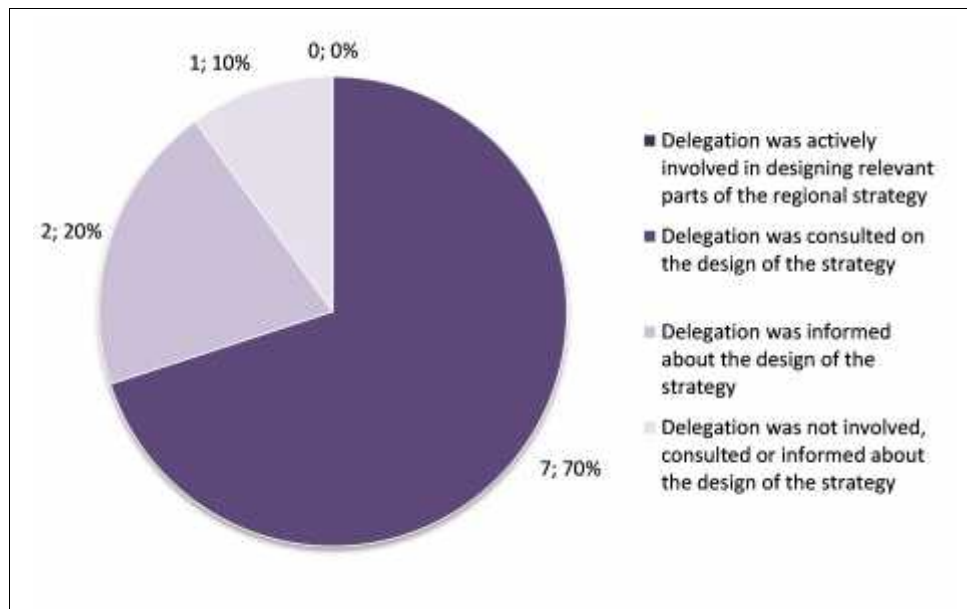


Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.1.3 To what extent was your delegation involved in the design of the current regional strategy 2007-2013?

When asked about the extent of their involvement in the design of the current regional strategy, none of the respondents states that their EUD was actively involved in the designing process. Almost three quarters (7 out of 10), however, were consulted on the design of the strategy while it was developed. Only one delegation was neither involved, nor consulted or informed the design of the strategy.

Figure 3: *Involvement in the regional strategy design*



Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.2 Dialogue mechanisms regarding the regional strategy

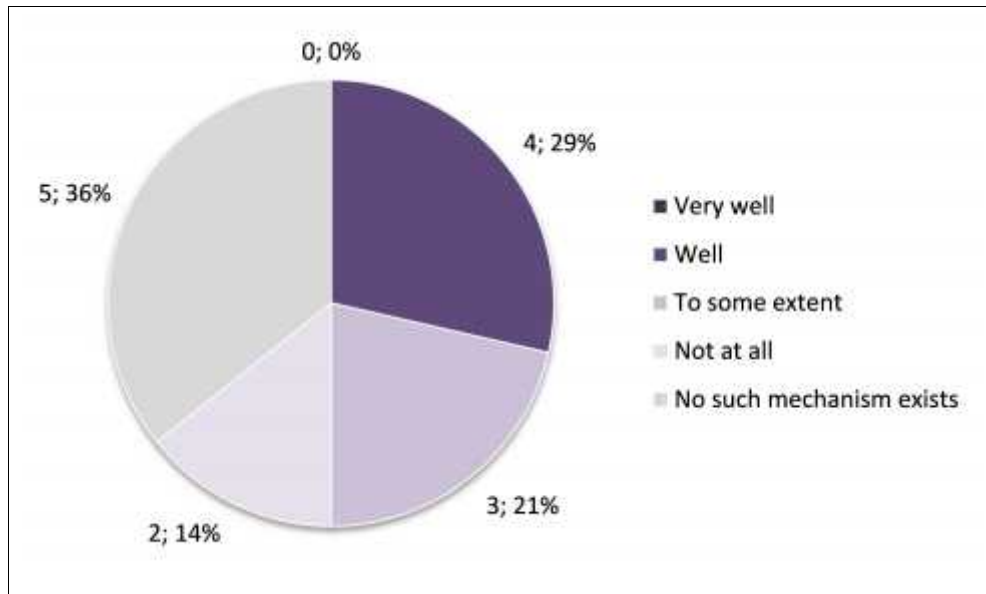
2.2.1 Regarding the design and implementation of the 2007-2013 regional strategy: To what extent were dialogue mechanisms between the EU and the government in your country functioning during this period?

→ I-715

As illustrated in the graph below, when asked about dialogue mechanisms between the EU and the government of the country of the delegation, answers were mixed. More than one third (5 out of 14) of the respondents describes such a mechanism as non-existing. The EUDs of the countries in which dialogue mechanisms exist describe them partly as well-working (4 EUDs) and partly as working to some extent (3 EUDs) or not at all (2 EUDs). None describe them as very well.

When asked about major challenges and success factors in this respect, answers varied between the different EUDs. Mostly challenges were addressed, such as a too formalised and bureaucratic dialogue process, the dependence of dialogues on project partners, or the non-existence of such mechanisms altogether.

Figure 4: Dialogue mechanisms between EU and the government of the EUD country



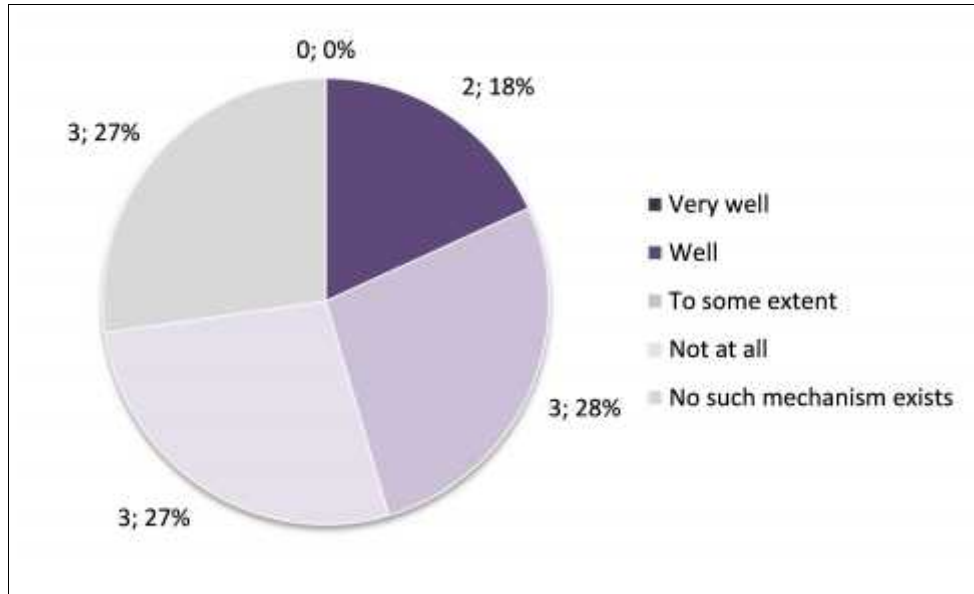
Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.2.2 Regarding the design and implementation of the 2007-2013 regional strategy: To what extent were dialogue mechanisms between the EU and sub-regional partners functioning during this period?

→ I-715

As shown in the graph below, dialogue mechanisms concerning sub-regional partners are perceived as rather weak. Only two out of the 11 respondents describe them as well-working, and more than half state that there is either no mechanism or that it is not functioning.

Figure 5: Dialogue mechanisms between EU and sub-regional partners



Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

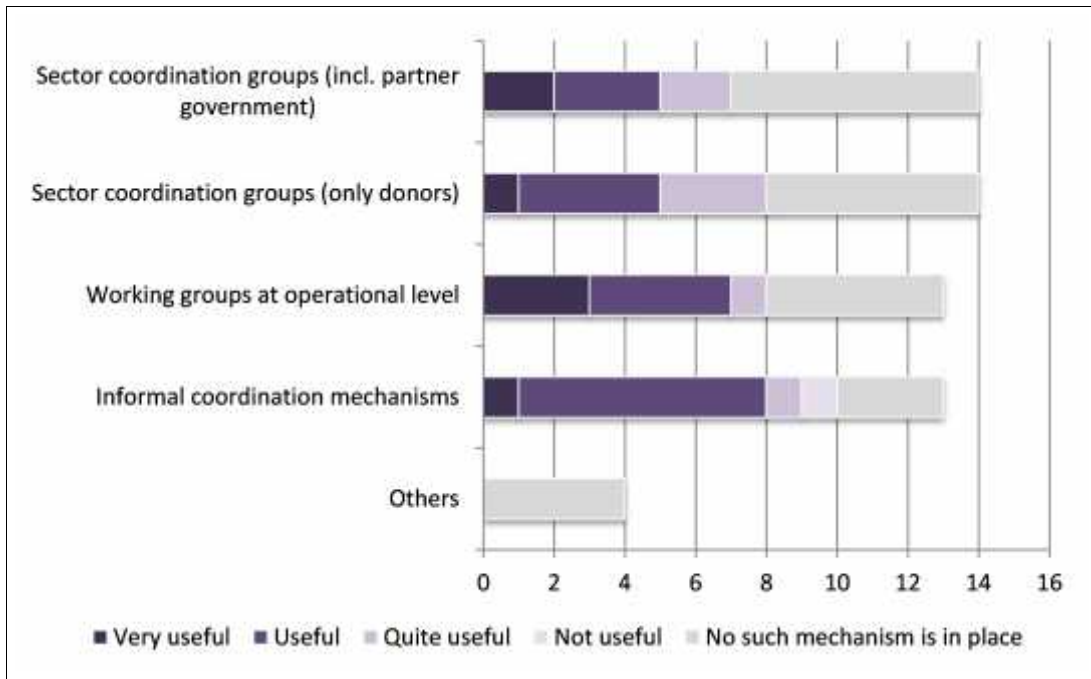
2.3 Coordination & Complementarity

2.3.1 Regarding regional programmes, what type of exchange mechanisms between the EU, other donors (including EU member states) and the government in your country are in place?

→ I-831 / I-832

The diagram below illustrates that there are several exchange mechanisms between the EU, other donors and the countries of the delegations, and that they are mostly perceived as very useful, useful or quite useful. Seven out of 14 EUDs have sector coordination groups in place that include the partner government, while in eight out of 14 EUD countries sector coordination groups exist that only include donors. Eight out of 13 respondents indicate having working groups at operation level and state that these are very useful (3 EUDs), useful (4 EUDs) or quite useful (1 EUD). Informal coordination mechanisms also exist in the majority of the EUD countries (10 out of 13). While one EUD states that this mechanism is not useful, eight out of the 10 EUDs indicating that informal mechanisms exist perceive them as being useful (8) or very useful (1).

Figure 6: Exchange mechanisms between EU, other donors and the government of the EUD country



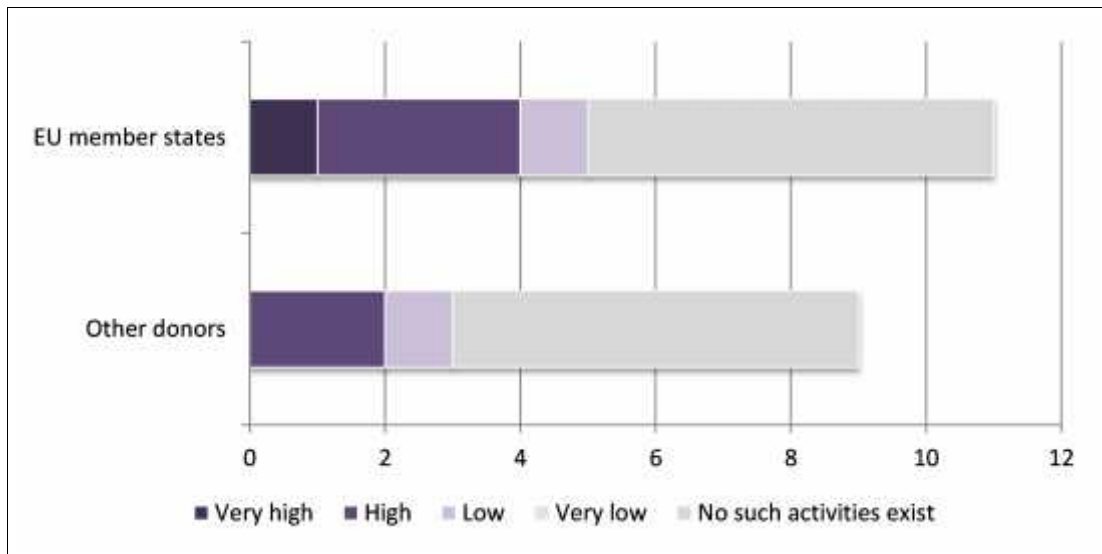
Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.3.2 Still in relation to regional programmes, have there been joint activities (e.g. joint trainings) with other development partners (including EU member states) in your country, and if yes, how would you judge the quality of joint activities?

→ I-833

As illustrated in the diagram below, joint activities between the EUDs and other development partners only partly exist: Five out of 11 EUDs identified the existence of joint activities with EU member states, and only three out of nine respondents indicated joint activities with other donors.

Figure 7: Joint activities with other development partners



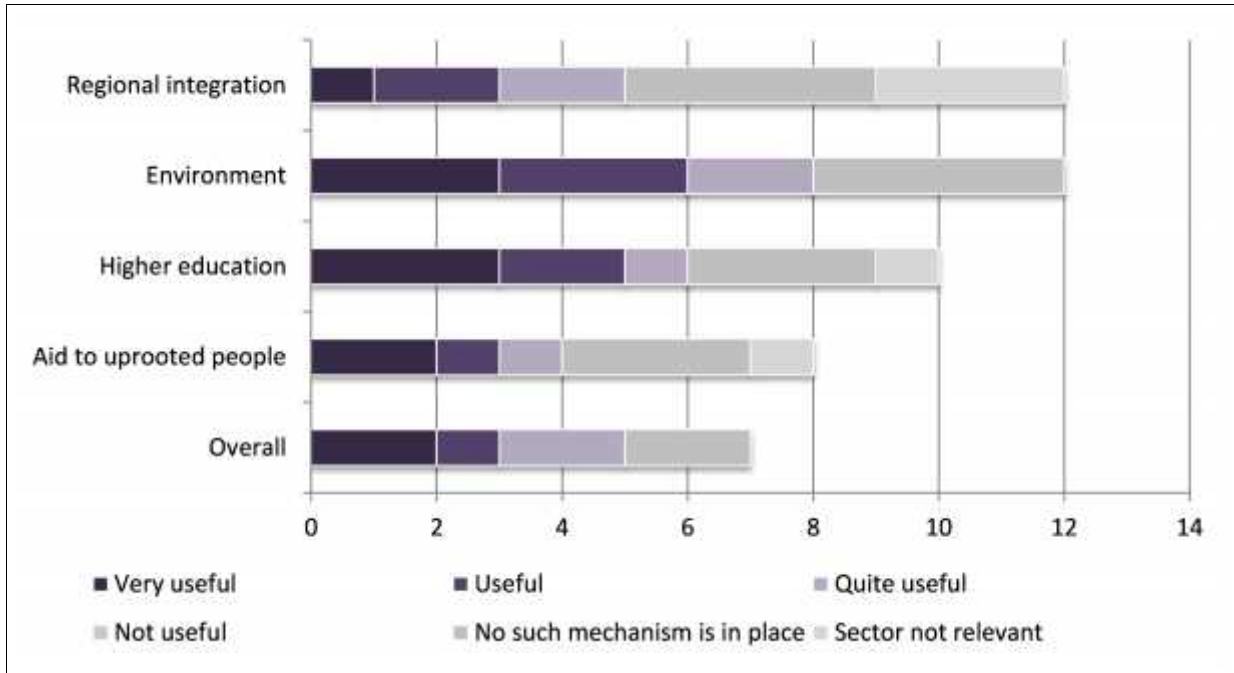
Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.3.3 Regarding regional intervention in the different sectors, how well are formal and/or informal exchange mechanisms within your delegation working?

→ I-822

The diagram below shows that exchange mechanisms within delegations, be they formal or informal, are only partly in place. Concerning regional integration, for example, seven out of 12 respondents indicate that no such mechanism is in place or that the sector is not relevant. In other sectors the number is lower, but still makes out a third for environment, 40% of education and half of the answers provided for aid to uprooted people. However, the diagram also suggests that where exchange mechanisms are in place, they are mostly perceived as very useful or useful. None of the responding EUDs describe existing mechanisms as useless.

Figure 8: Exchange mechanisms within the delegation



Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

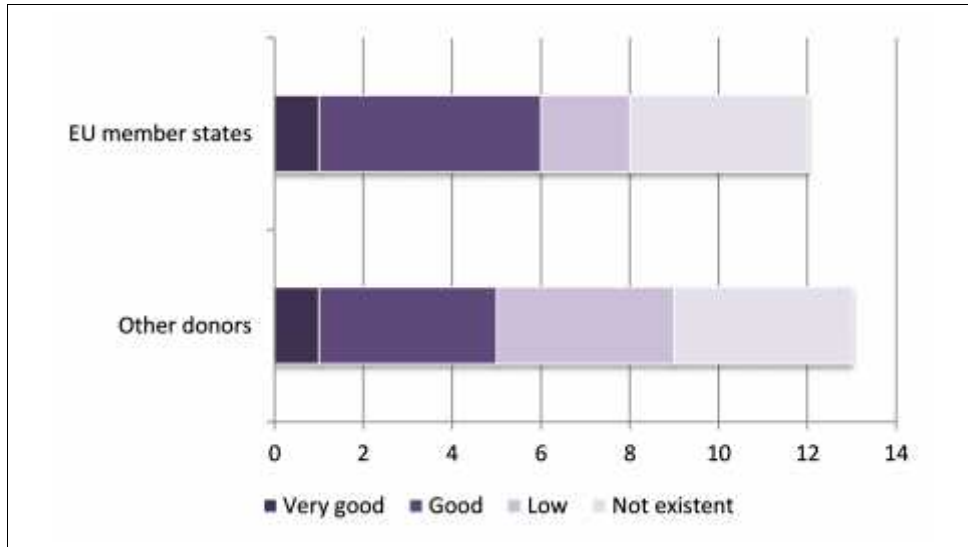
2.3.4 In your view, how would you characterise the division of labour agreed upon with EU member states and other donors in your country?

→ I-833

Division of labour (DoL) processes can be described as operating on two levels: At the broadest level, the donor Harmonisation Agenda is defined by the Paris Declaration. Harmonisation materialises in programme-based approaches, joint missions and joint analytical work of donors at country level. The more narrow DoL agenda attempts to embrace all donors, working through lead donor arrangements.

The diagram below illustrates the perception of DoL agreed upon between the EUDs and EU member states or other donors in the EUDs countries. While 50% out of 12 EUDs see division of labour with EU member states as not existent (4 EUDs) or low (2 EUDs), 50% respondents describe it as very good (1 EUD) or good (5 EUDs). Regarding the division of labour with other donors, the observation can be made that the proportion of EUDs describing DoL as not existent or low is a bit higher (8 out of 13 EUDs or 62%). One EUD characterises the division of labour with other donors as very good and four EUDs perceive it as good.

Figure 9: Division of labour with EU member states and other donors in the EUD country



Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.4 Regional added value

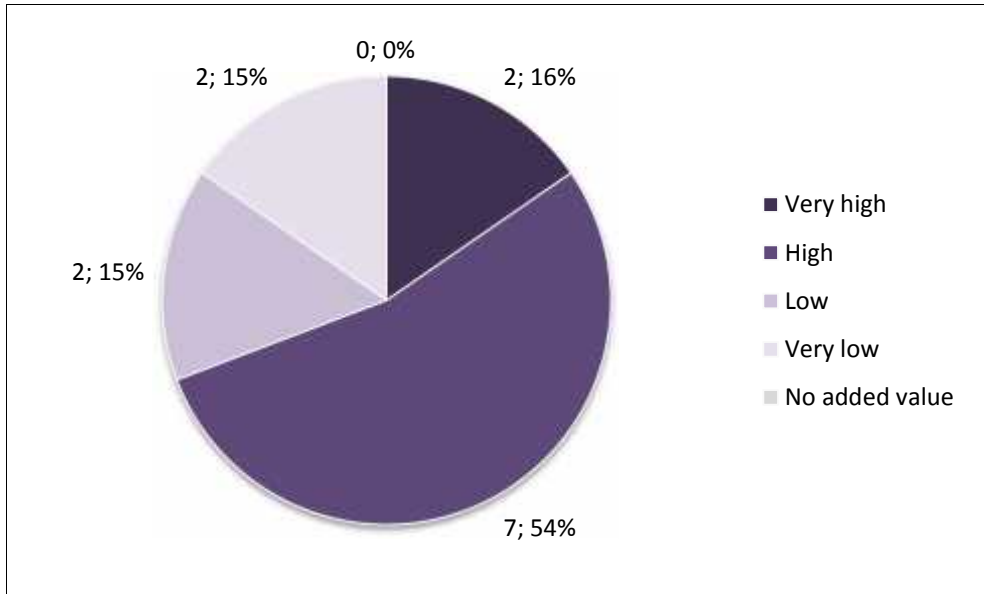
2.4.1 To what extent is there a comparative advantage of operating within a regional framework as opposed to bilateral aid?

→ EQ8

As the graph below illustrates, almost two thirds of the 13 respondents see a high (7 EUDs) or even very high (2 EUDs) comparative advantage of operating within a regional framework as opposed to bilateral aid. While 30% (4 EUDs) describe it as low or very low, none of the respondents perceive it as having no added value at all.

Respondents that perceive only a low or very low added value state that very often regional programmes target issues that are tailored enough to a specific country's needs or not relevant altogether. Also, logistical issues are addressed, such as little involvement of the EUD in regional activities or large distances which make such activities very costly to implement. EUDs rating the regional added value as high or very high, in contrast, state that they perceive a clear comparative advantage. For most, the added value depends on the actual policies and programmes that are implemented, and an advantage of the regional approach is especially seen concerning transborder issues.

Figure 10: Added value of regional framework vs. bilateral aid



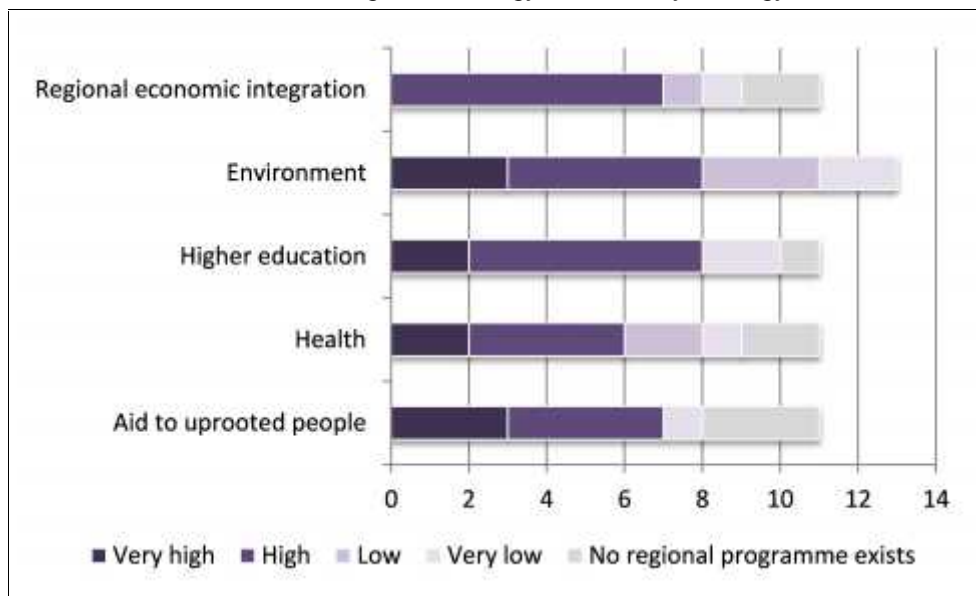
Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.5 Coherence

2.5.1 How would you characterise the level of coherence between the programmes implemented under the current RSP and the relevant programmes under the country strategy dealing with topics such as regional economic integration, environment, higher education, health and aid to uprooted people?

When asked about the coherence between programmes implemented under the regional strategy and those under the country strategy, the overall perception among EUDs seems to be positive. In each of the sectors, more than half of the respondents describe the coherence as high or very high.

Figure 11: Coherence between regional strategy and country strategy



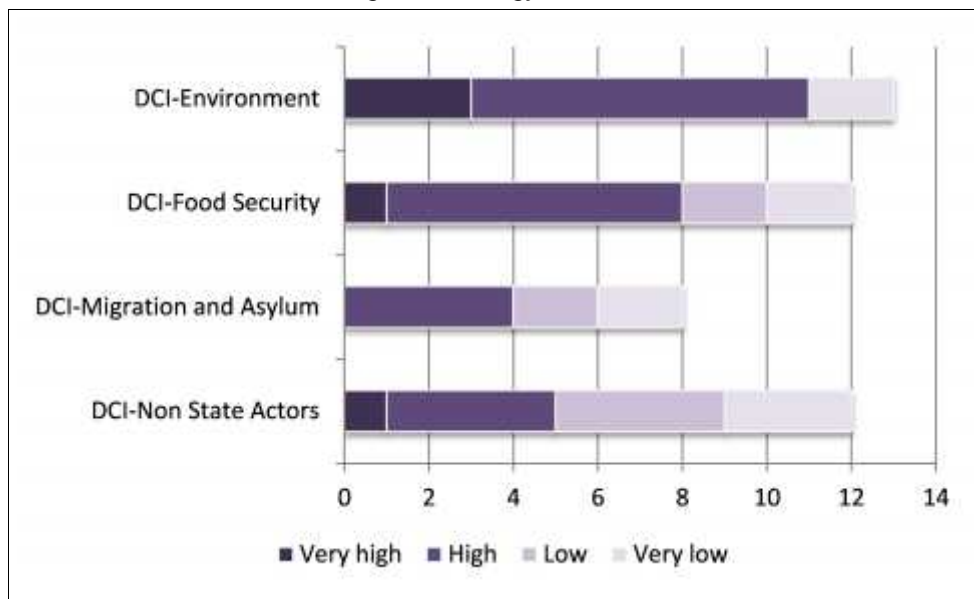
Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.5.2 How would you characterise the level of coherence between the programmes implemented under the current RSP and the different thematic programmes possibly implemented in your country in parallel to regional programmes?

→ I-721

A diverse image is drawn by the diagram below that shows the perceived coherence between programmes implemented under the regional strategy paper and different thematic programmes under the Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI). Coherence between the RSP and DCI-Environment is seen as very high or high by 11 out of 13 EUDs. So is the coherence between the RSP and DCI-Food Security, where eight out of 12 EUDs indicate coherence as high or very high. Further thematic programmes are perceived as less coherent with the current RSP: RSP's coherence with DCI-Migration and Asylum is perceived as low or very low by 50% of the respondents while the same is true for 60% of the EUDs rating the RSP's coherence with DCI-Non State Actors.

Figure 12: Coherence between regional strategy and DCI instruments



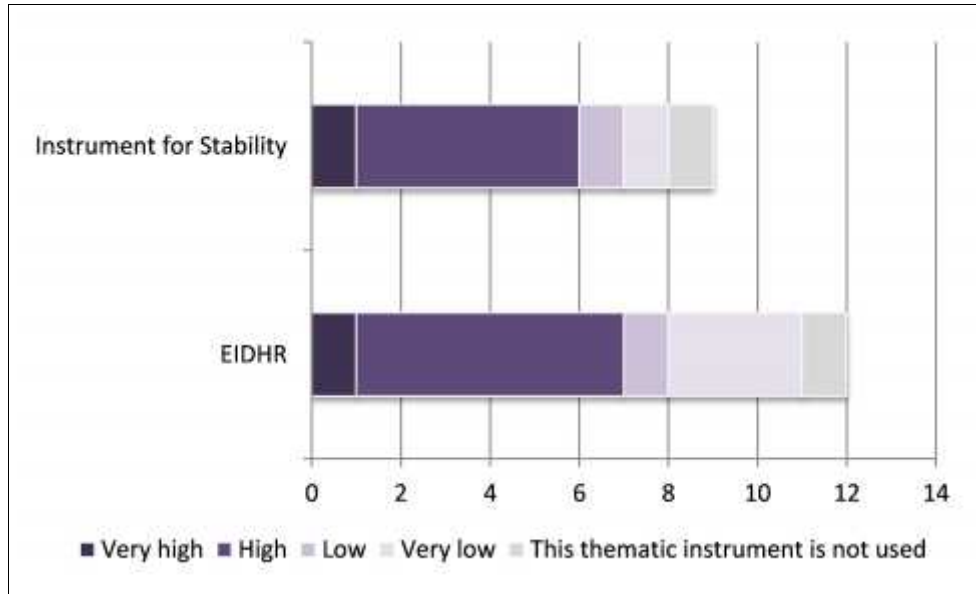
Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.5.3 How would you characterise the level of coherence between the programmes implemented under the current RSP and the following thematic instruments?

→ I-722

The diagram illustrated below suggests a positive perception of coherence between the RSP and the Instrument for Stability (IfS), where two thirds (6 out of 9 EUDs) see a high or very high level of coherence. More than half of the 12 respondents rate the level of coherence between the RSP and the Instrument European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) as high or very high.

Figure 13: Coherence between regional strategy and IfS / EIDHR



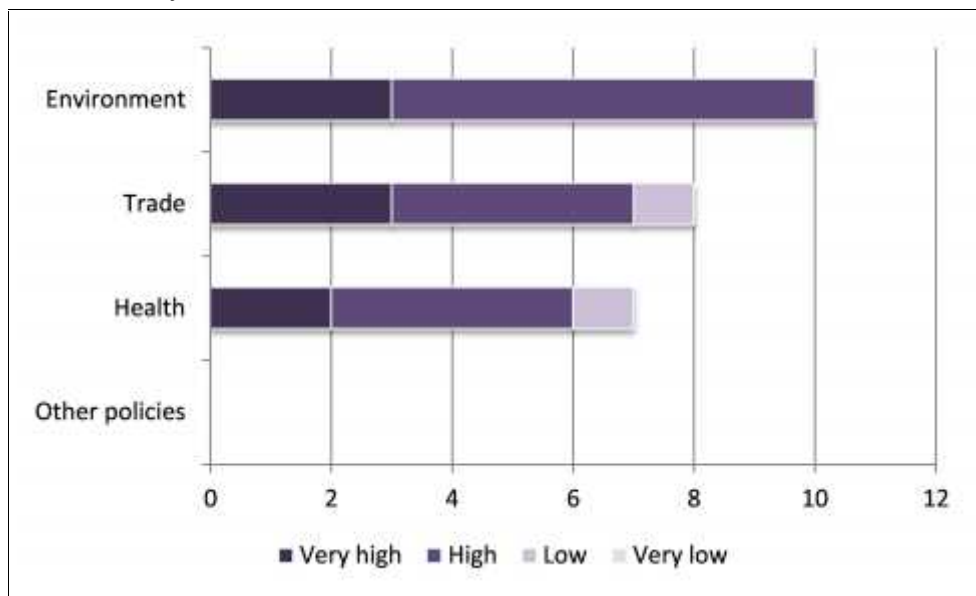
Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.5.4 How would you characterise the level of coherence between regional-level EU support in your country and other EU policies?

→ I-723

As shown by the diagram below, coherence between regional level EU support and other EU policies in the EUD countries are perceived very positively. 100% of the answers received concerning EU policies in the environment sector rate it as high or very high. The level of coherence is seen as high or very high by seven out of eight EUDs concerning the trade sector and by six out of seven EUDs concerning the health sector. Other policy areas were rated by none of the participating EUDs.

Figure 14: Coherence between regional-level EU support and other EU policies within the EUD country



Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.6 Effects of the regional level EU support

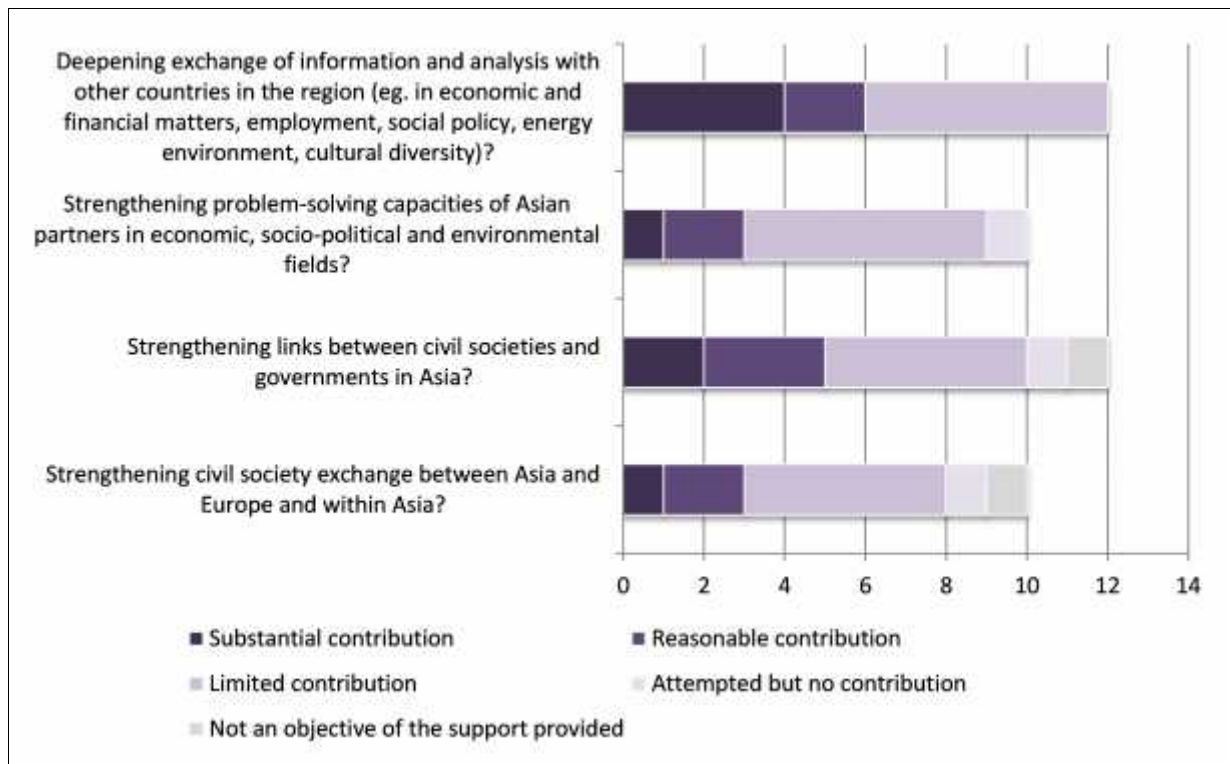
While the questions in the first part of the survey asked general questions regarding the regional strategy 2007-2013, the second part asked more detailed questions that concern the impacts in thematic areas in which the different EUDs are implementing programmes. While the question on inter-regional dialogue and partnership was asked to every EUD, the sector-specific questions that follow were only asked to the EUDs that indicated the corresponding thematic areas to be part of their work (you can find the corresponding question in Figure 1).

2.6.1 Inter-regional dialogue and partnership

2.6.1.1 In your view, to what extent has regional-level EU support to Asia contributed to:

When asked about the contribution to inter-regional dialogue and partnerships of regional-level EU support, most respondents attributed at least some contribution regarding all mentioned forms. Six out of 12 responding EUDs see a reasonable or even substantial contribution to a deepening exchange of information and analysis with other countries in the region, while the other half still detects a limited contribution. Further answers suggest that the problem-solving capacities of Asian partners could not be strengthened to a large extent – less than one third of the 10 responding EUDs came to the conclusion that there has been a substantial or reasonable contribution. The results also show that the contribution of regional-level EU support to Asia has also had a limited effect on civil society partnerships: While the contribution to a strengthening of links between civil societies and governments in Asia were perceived as substantial or reasonable by 42% of the 12 responding EUDs, the contribution to civil society exchange between Asia and Europe as well as within Europe was perceived as substantial or reasonable by only 30% of the 10 responding EUDs.

Figure 15: Contribution of regional-level EU support to inter-regional dialogue and partnership



Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.6.2 Regional integration in economic fields

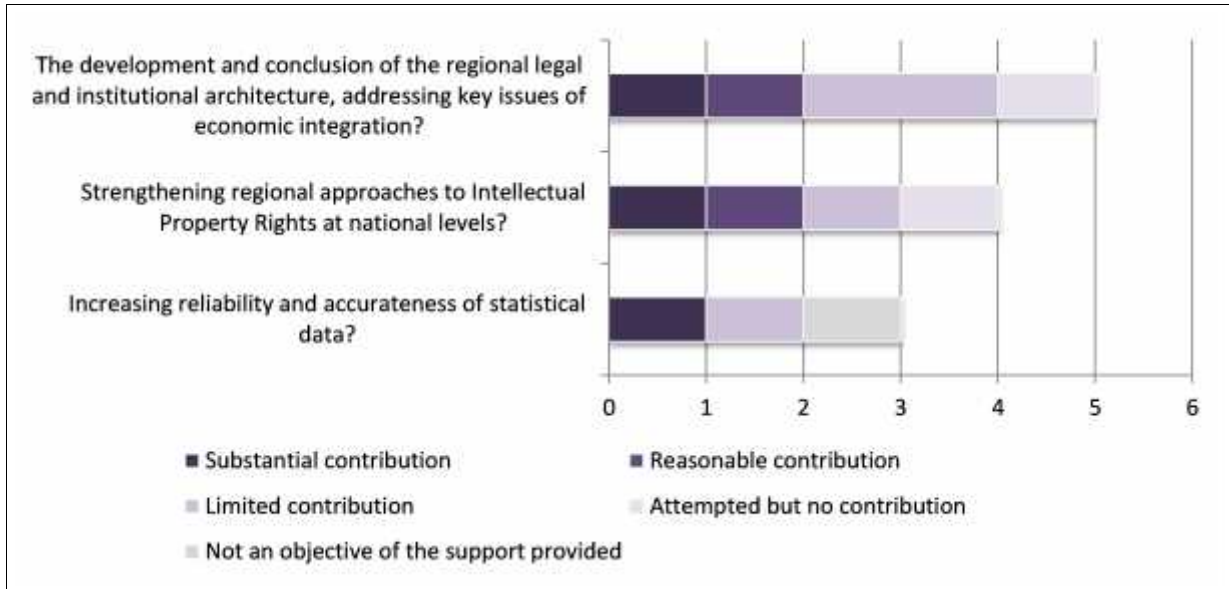
The following set of questions concerns regional integration in economic fields and was answered by five EUDs.

2.6.2.1 Legal and institutional architecture: In your view, to what extent has regional-level EU support to Asia contributed to:

The different EUDs' points of view seem to differ to quite some extent regarding the legal and institutional architecture of regional integration in economic fields, as the diagram below suggests. The

contribution of regional-level EU support to its development and conclusion is seen as substantial by one EUD, reasonable by one EUD and limited by two EUDs. One EUD perceived the contribution as attempted but unsuccessful. Answers regarding intellectual property rights also show a dispersive image with responses distributed equally, with each answer possibility chosen by one respondent. The same applies for the accurateness of statistical data. Out of the three responding EUDs, one characterises its contribution as substantial, a second EUD as limited, while a third EUD indicates that this was not an objective of the support that was provided.

Figure 16: Contribution of regional-level EU support to the legal and institutional architecture

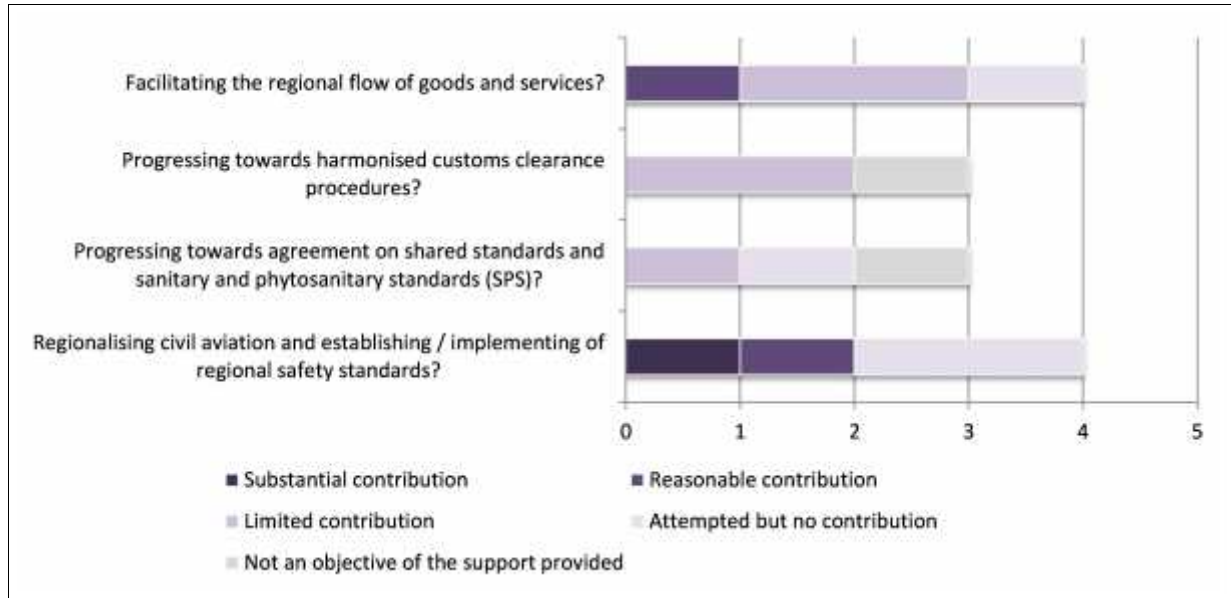


Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.6.2.2 Regional flow of goods: In your opinion, to what extent has regional-level EU support contributed to:

As illustrated below, the contribution of regional-level EU support concerning the regional flow of goods is perceived rather negatively by the respondents. Most answers in this regard suggest a limited or no contribution. An exception is civil aviation: Two out of the four responding EUDs describe the regional-level support of the EU to have contributed reasonably or substantially to the establishment and implementation of regional safety standards.

Figure 17: Contribution of regional-level EU support to the regional flow of goods



Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.6.3 Regional integration in non-economic fields

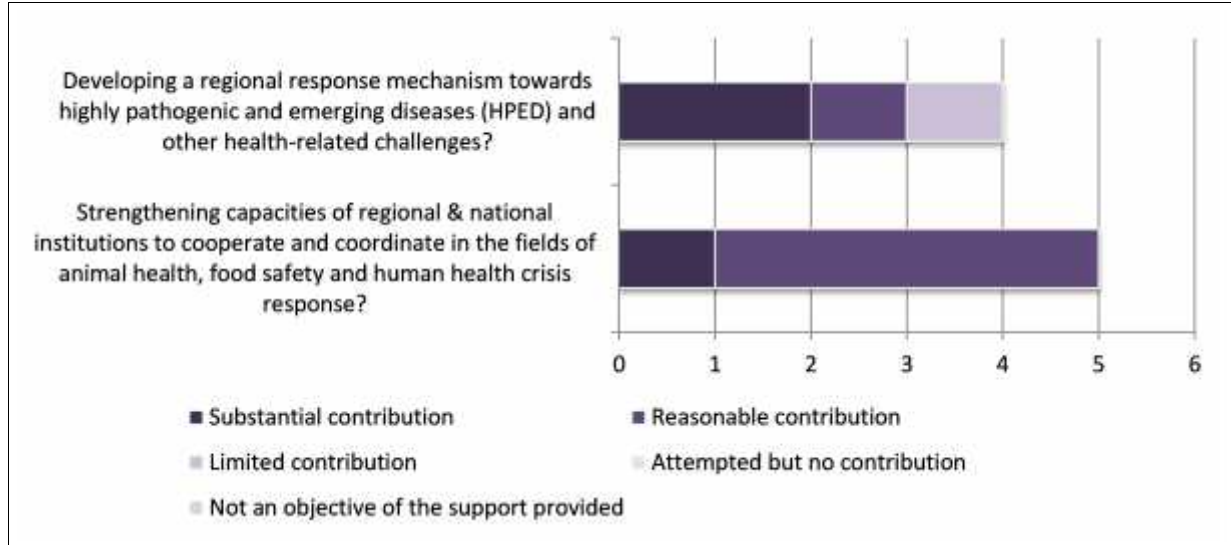
The following set of questions concerns regional integration in non-economic fields and was answered by eight EUDs³.

2.6.3.1 Emerging diseases: In your view, to what extent has regional-level EU support to Asia contributed to:

As can be seen in the diagram below, there seems to be an overall positive view on the contribution of regional-level EU support in the area of emerging diseases. Three out of four EUDs indicate that the EU contributed to a substantial or reasonable amount to the development of regional response mechanisms towards HPED, while all five responding EUDs attribute an equally high contribution of EU regional-level support to the strengthening of the capacities of regional and national institutions regarding animal health, food safety and human health.

³ Depending on the answers to the first question, an automatic filter was applied that prevented the more detailed questions concerning thematic fields that were not ticked by an EUD to appear. It should be noted that for the sector „regional integration in non-economic fields“, even though it was ticked only six times in the original question, answers to the more detailed questions were received from eight different EUDs. An explanation could be that two EUDs first ticked the corresponding thematic field, then filled in the detailed questions before using the “back” function of the survey to go back and un-tick the thematic field when going through it a second time. This fact does not impair the representativeness of the answers, as the filter was solely applied in order to correspond better to the individual EUDs’ profiles.

Figure 18: Contribution of regional-level EU support to emerging diseases

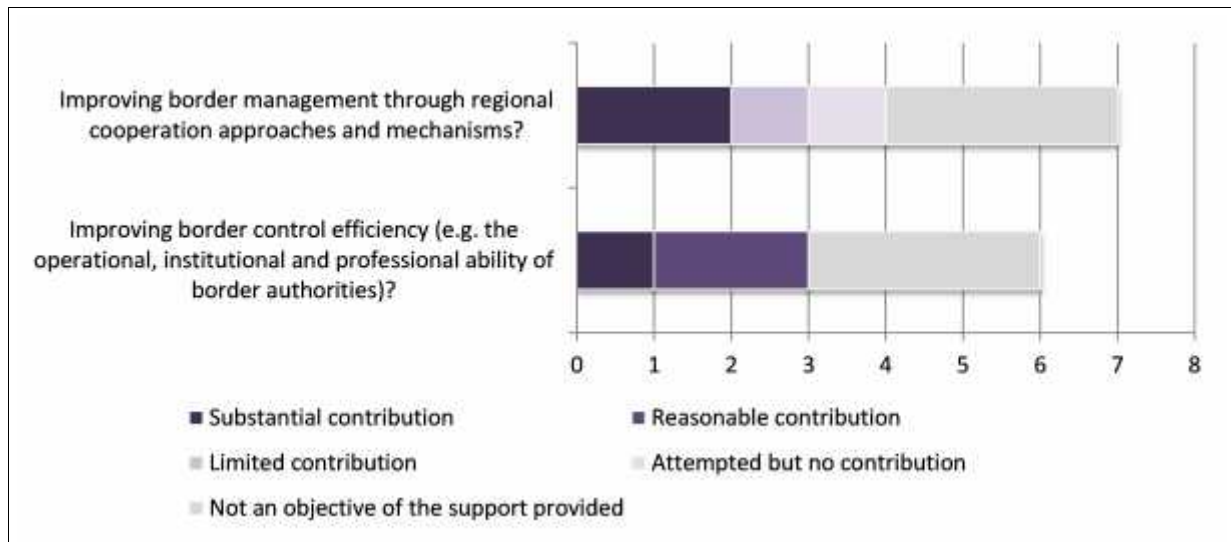


Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.6.3.2 Border management: In your view, to what extent has regional-level EU support contributed to:

The diagram below illustrates the perceptions of the responding EUDs concerning regional-level EU support to border management issues. While only two out of seven EUDs perceive a substantial contribution to the improvement of border management in general, 50% of the six EUDs commenting on improved border control efficiency perceive a substantial or regional contribution in this matter. The three remaining EUDs state such a contribution was not an objective of the support that was provided.

Figure 19: Contribution of regional-level EU support to border management



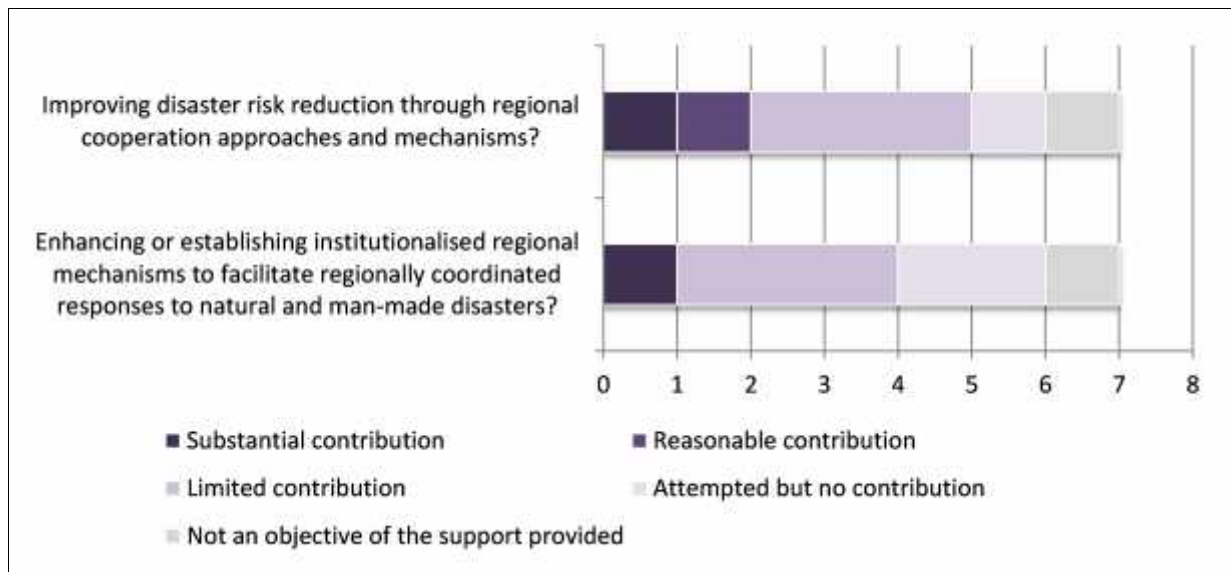
Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

2.6.3.3 Disaster risk reduction: In your view, to what extent has regional-level EU support contributed to:

As can be seen in the diagram below, the contribution to disaster risk reduction of the EU within its regional-level support seems to be perceived as rather low by most responding EUDs: Only two out of seven respondents indicate a substantial or large contribution, while three EUDs state that there was at least some contribution. Even clearer seems to be the perception of EUDs regarding the establishment of institutionalised regional mechanisms that could facilitate regionally coordinated

disaster response. Here only one of 7 respondents describes the contribution to be substantial, while four EUDs attribute only limited contribution in this regard and two others indicate that although contribution was attempted, it was not successful.

Figure 20: Contribution of regional-level EU support to disaster risk reduction



Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

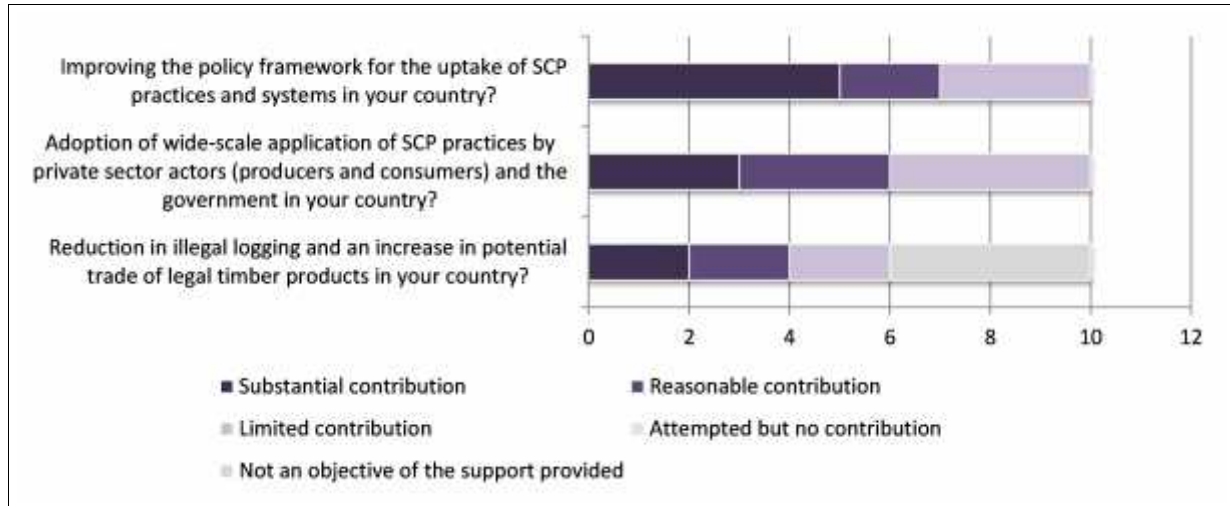
2.6.4 Environment, energy and climate change

The following question concerns environment, energy and climate change and was answered by eleven EUDs.

2.6.4.1 Environment: In your opinion, to what extent has regional-level EU support to Asia contributed to:

The diagram below shows the responding EUDs perceptions of the contribution of regional-level EU support to different environmental issues. Regarding sustainable consumption and production (SCP) it seems that there is an overall agreement that there is at least some contribution. Especially the improvement of the policy framework for the update of SCP practices and systems is seen to have experienced an important contribution: Half of the 10 responding EUDs describe the contribution as significant and three as reasonable. Less than one third (3 out of 10) EUDs perceive a limited contribution. Regarding a wide-scale application of SCP practices by private sector actors as well as the government of the EUD country also were perceived important: More than half (6 out of 10) of the respondents see a reasonable or substantial contribution of regional-level EU support to Asia. Reduction of illegal logging and an increase in the trade of legal timber products are perceived differently by the respondents: Four out of 10 EUDs state that a contribution of the EU support was not an objective in this area. Out of the six remaining respondents two perceived a substantial, two a reasonable and two only a limited contribution.

Figure 21: Contribution of regional-level EU support to the environment



Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

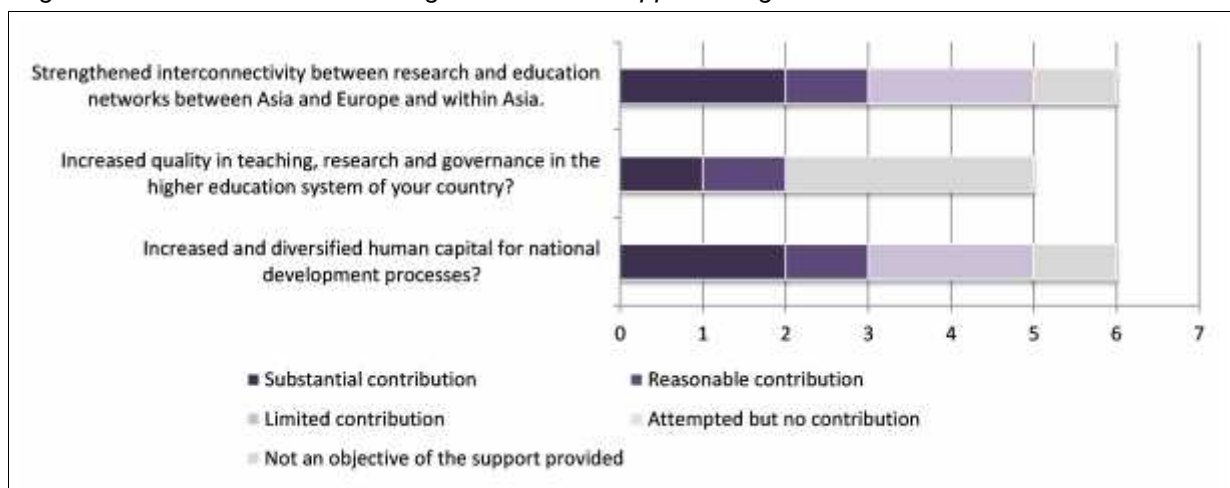
2.6.5 Higher education

The following question concerns higher education and was answered by six EUDs.

2.6.5.1 Higher education: In your view, to what extent has regional-level EU support to Asia contributed to:

As illustrated in the diagram below, half of the six responding EUDs attributed a substantial or reasonable contribution of regional-level EU support to the strengthened interconnectivity between research and education networks between Asia and Europe and within Asia, as well as to an increased and diversified human capital for national development processes. The contribution to an increased quality in teaching, research and governance in the higher education system was perceived as important by only two out of five EUDs. The three remaining EUDs stated that a contribution in this area was not an objective of the support provided.

Figure 22: Contribution of regional-level EU support to higher education



Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

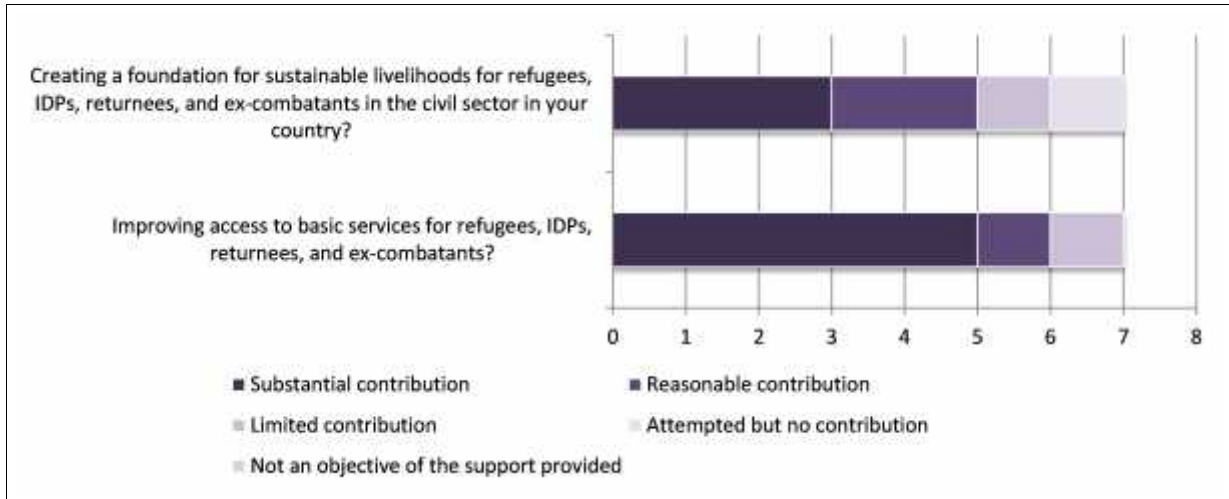
2.6.6 Aid to uprooted people

The following question concerns aid to uprooted people and was answered by seven EUDs.

2.6.6.1 Aid to uprooted people: In your view, to what extent has regional-level EU support to Asia contributed, in your country, to:

The majority of EUDs perceive EU contribution regarding aid to uprooted people as important. As illustrated in the diagram below, five out of seven EUDs indicate that regional-level EU support has contributed substantially or reasonably to the creation of a foundation for sustainable livelihoods for refugees, IDPs, returnees and ex-combatants in the EUDs' countries. EU contribution to improved access to basic services for uprooted people seems to have been even higher: Five out of seven EUDs describe EU contribution as substantial and one as reasonable. Only one EUD states that contribution was rather limited.

Figure 23: Contribution of regional-level EU support to the aid for uprooted people



Source: EUD Survey (Particip; 2013)

Annex 8 - List of people interviewed

The table below provides an overview of the people interviewed during the desk phase and the field phase.

Table 1 List of people interviewed during the desk phase and the field phase

<i>Name</i>	<i>First name</i>	<i>Institution</i>
Abd Manaf	Mohd Basri	Selangor State Forest Dept
Adean	Jason	MERLIN
Adhikari	Ratnakar	SAWTEE
Agland	Brian	CARE
Ahamad Damanhuri	Nasyrah	SCP-Policy Support Malaysia
Aini	Ideris	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)
Ainsworth	Steve	Department for International Development (DFID)
Akarasewi	Pasakorn	Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)
Alarilla	Elizabeth	Statistical Unit/AIMO
Anggraeni	Kartika	Consultant for SWITCH-Asia NF
Banet	Shivani	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Beng Hoe	Tan	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE)
Benton	Thomas Hart	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
Bhattarai	Pushparaj	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bin	Chhorn	Battambang University
BlehHtoo	Saw	ZOA International
Bruhn	Torben	ECHO
Bruno	Giordana	Erasmus Mundus and External Co-operation Window
Burkholder	Brenton T.	Office of the World Health Organization (WHO) Representative to Thailand
C. Malvar	Oscarlito	ASEAN Centre for Energy
Chanokul	Atchara	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Chantawarangul	Sutthiya	EU Delegation to Thailand & Myanmar
Chantharathip	Phanthaly	External Relations Directorate
Chaturvedi	Ashish	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Chheang	Sokha	Youth Resource Development Program
Chheat	Sreang	Governance Sector, Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI)
Chhin	Chanveasna	NGO Education Partnership
Chik	Abdul Aziz	Department of Environment (DoE)
Chin	Kester	Greeneearth Int. Holdings Sdn, MBIC
Choong	May Fong	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Clifford	Chris	The Border Consortium (TBC)
Colombo	Guglielmo	Delegation of the European Commission
Conun	Gact	PU-AMI
Corteval	Virginie	Embassy of France
Dabadi	Hemant	FNCCI
Dahl	Gary	Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT), Country Director and Southeast Asia Representative, American Refugee Committee (ARC), Thailand and Southeast Asia
Dang Huy Dang	Nguyen	International School, Vietnam National University
Dara	Rorth	Volunteer Service Overseas
Deglise	Carole	Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI)
Des	Phal	Royal University of Phnom Penh
Duc Lien	Hoang	Hanoi University of Agriculture
Eligh	Jason	UNODC
Evans	Glyn	ASEAN (Accompanied by Rajinder Raj Sud, Standard and Conformance Expert)

<i>Name</i>	<i>First name</i>	<i>Institution</i>
Facchinello	Silvia	EU Delegation to Myanmar
Flynn	Kelly	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Fong Choong	May	UNHCR
Freeziallah	Che Yom	Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC)
Gates	Carolyn	ASEAN FTA
Giri	Shyam	SCP Project staff
Gordon	Matt	DFID Office
Guidotti	Sunny	Action Contre La Faim (ACF)
Guillemain d'Echon	Arthur	Solidarites International
Halangode	Harshini	EU Delegation to Sri Lanka & Maldives
Hansen	Henning	German Embassy
Hart Benton	Thomas	ADRA
Hell	Stefan	READI
Hernandez Uriz	Genoveva	Delegation of EU Office
Herzbruch	Birke	Malteser International
Ho Be	Ivan	CEO of Biotechnologies Diversified Industries Sdn, MBIC
Hoang	Thanh	EU Delegation to Vietnam
Honest	Saw	Mae La Camp, Mae Sot
Hong Van	Nguyen	Vietnam Research & Education Network (VinaREN), in Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)
Htoo	Saw Bleh	ZOA International
Htun	U Thurein	Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement
Ian Ho	Abdullah	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
Iglesias Rumbo	Pablo	European Union Delegation to Malaysia (EUD)
Impens	Shana	EU DG Development
Inieam	Khobkhul	Delegation of the European Commission
Irfansyah		Mercy Corps
Irvine	Brendon	ADRA Myanmar
Ito	Ayaki	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Iwasaki	Hideaki	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Jamel	Othman	Universiti Kuala Lumpur (UniKL)
Jamil	Bojei	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)
Jaspers Fajjer	Bernard	Regional Support Office for East, Southeast and the Pacific, European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian and Civil Protection (ECHO)
Jiayin	Li	Health Poverty Action
John	David	International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mae Sot Office
Ju	Meiting	Nankai University
Jun	Zhang	Health Poverty Action
JuulBusch	Niels	GIZ, German International Co-operation
Kadot	Sariat	Friends of North Selangor Peat Swamp
Kaidalova	Viktorija	EUD
Kamal	Adelina	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre)
Kamarulzaman	Rusila	Everise Crimson, MBIS
Kanner	Jussi	Delegation of EU Office
Kassim	Zainon	Friends of North Selangor Peat Swamp
Kaul	Sarajini	EU Delegation to India
Kennes	Walter	DEVCO, H2 (Geographical Coordination Central Asia, Middle East/Gulf, Asia Regional Programmes)
Keo	Keo	External Relations Directorate
Ker	Tha	Mae La Camp, Mae Sot
Khairunnisa	Othman	SEASSA, EPU, PM,s Dept
Khine	Moe	Ministry of Health
Khine	Moe	Ministry of Health
Khobkul	Iniam	EUD

<i>Name</i>	<i>First name</i>	<i>Institution</i>
Kim	Sedara	Council of Ministers
Kin Mun	Dato' Leong	MIGHT
Kin Mun	Dato' Leong	BIOMASS
Kok Mun	Tang	AECCOM
Krishnamra	Nadhavathna	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Krummacher	Andre	Agency for Technical Co-operation and Development (ACTED)
Kuhndt	Michael	Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Production and Consumption (CSCP)
Kyaw	U Hla	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Kyi	Win Win	Country base Expert
Lama	Santosh	SCP Project staff
Lause Hallaire	Anne	Help Age International Myanmar
Le Thi Ngoc	Anh	Hanoi Medical University
Le Trang	Nguyen Thi	International School, Vietnam National University
Lee	Jia Jing	BIOMASS.sp
Lenton	James	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Leroy	Cecile	EU Delegation to Indonesia Following up Regional Integration
Lim	Hong Hin	Deputy Director General for ASEAN Economic Community
Lim	Alexander	Key ASEC partners involved in READI
Loke	Sim Wah	Protem Secretariat for Malaysia-EU FLEGT VPA
Lor	Lyphour	Royal University of Agriculture
Lugun	Amrit	SAARC Secretariat
Luke	Karin	Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
Luukkainen	Asko	Ambassador, Embassy of Finland
Mac Donald	Alistair	EU Delegation, Yangon (EU)
Mac Kellar	Landis	International Consultant
Mak	Ngoy	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
Malongo	Jean-Claude	EU Delegation to Bangladesh
Mandl	Paul	ARISE
Marshall	Steve	International Labour Organization (ILO)
Martins	Ana Beatriz	Head of Political Section, EUD
Meier	Jörg	GIZ Capacity Building for the ASEAN Secretariat
Menghini	Alberto	EU Delegation, Yangon (EU)
Mohd Husin	Hryul Izwan	Community Programme Officer, GEC
Mohd Yusoff	Mangsor	Selangor State Forest Dept
Moin	Abu Bakar	Friends of North Selangor Peat Swamp
MøllerHansen	Jan	Embassy of Denmark
Moungsookjareoun	Aree	Office of the World Health Organization (WHO) Representative to Thailand
Mueller	Heini	SKAT
Mueller	Susanne	Consultant for SWITCH-Asia NF
Mya Mya Khine	Daw Aye	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Nagalingam	Haridass	Trade and Facilitation Division
Navarro	Lluis	EU Delegation to Nepal
Ngo	Chi Trung	Hanoi University of Science and Technology
Ngoc Tu	Vu	International School, Vietnam National University
Nguyen	Danh Nguyen	Hanoi University of Science and Technology
Nguyen Hong	Hanh	Hanoi University of Science and Technology
Ni Ohn	New	Ministry of Health
Nicolaie	Adelina	DEVCO, H2 (Geographical Coordination Central Asia, Middle East/Gulf, Asia Regional Programmes)
Noorsaadah Bt	Abd Rahman	Universiti Malaya (UM)
Nor Kamariah	Noordin	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)
Norgaard	Jens Kristian	Dega Networks / Consultant for SWITCH-Asia NF
Nosten	Francois H.	Shoklo Malaria Research Unit (SMRU), Oxford University, United Kingdom and Mahidol University, Thailand

<i>Name</i>	<i>First name</i>	<i>Institution</i>
Noviari Butarbutar	Ria	EU Delegation to Indonesia
Nurhidayati	Abd Aziz	BIOMASS.sp
Oltorp	Anna Maria	Embassy of the Kingdom of Sweden
Parish	Faizal	Global Environment Centre (GEC)
Pegidis	Efstratios	DEVCO, H2 (Geographical Coordination Central Asia, Middle East/Gulf, Asia Regional Programmes)
Penot	Matthieu	EU Delegation to the Philippines
Petrie	Christine	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Photong	Arunsi	Delegation of the European Commission
Phungtrakoolchai	Preeda	Ministry of Interior
Po	Kimtho	ITC
Poe	Day Day	Mae La Camp, Mae Sot
Purnell	Simon	ZOA International
QuangThu	Dinh	Hanoi National University of Education
Ramadhani	Dita	WWF-Indonesia
Rastin	Susanne	Malteser International
Razkaoui	Hlima	Handicap International Federation (HI)
Reltien	Christophe	Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection Office in Myanmar, ECHO Office in Myanmar (ECHO)
Rengasamy	Nagarajan	Forest & Biodiversity Programme, GEC
Ribbens	Joanna	US Agency for International Development (USAID)
Riccardo	Rossi	EU Delegation to Pakistan
Rimarzik	Matthias	Myanmar Project, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
Rizal Khalit	Ahmad	Environment and Natural Resources Economic Section (SEASSA), Economic Planning Unit (EPU), PM's Dept
Roettger	Andreas	EU Delegation to Indonesia Head of Section (Economic, Regional & Good Governance)
Roger	Honest	Myanmar Project, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
Ruehe	Edzard	SCP Policy Support - indonesia
Rupar Mya	Daw	Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement
Sabita	Thapa	DFID Office
Saibuayai	Ampika	International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mae Sot Office
Salem	Janet	UNEP-ROAP
Samsideth	Dy	Freelance and former ADB consultant on HE and TVET
Santosh	Khatri	KOICA, WB, French Institute, UNESCO
Saraswati	Junny	EKONID
Saussay	Duangporn	ZOA International
Schadl	Ilona	GFA Consulting Group GmbH
Schierholz	Rainer	EEAS, Regional Desk Officer for Asia
Schleuning	Stefan	Delegation of the European Commission
Schojan	Matthew	Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI)
Sebban	Pierre	University of Science & Technology of Hanoi, in Vietnam Academy of Science & Technology (VAST)
Shankar	Kanthan	World Bank (WB)
Shariff	Puad	Forest and Peatland Programme, GEC
Sharma	Padmini	Fair Trade Forum India
Shrestha	Ranjan	EU Delegation to Nepal
Shrestha	Anup K	FNCCI
Simoenova	Gergana	DEVCO, H2 (Geographical Coordination Central Asia, Middle East/Gulf, Asia Regional Programmes)
Somsak	Phantipa	Ministry of Interior (MOI)
Son		Hanoi University of Science and Technology
Song	Sha	Consultant for SWITCH-Asia NF
Soo-Jin	Pankaja	UNCHR
Students		Battambang University
Students at YRDP		Youth Resource Development Program

<i>Name</i>	<i>First name</i>	<i>Institution</i>
Sturesson	Peter	DEVCO, H2 (Geographical Coordination Central Asia, Middle East/Gulf, Asia Regional Programmes)
Sukhavachana	Singh	Ministry of Interior (MOI)
Supha	Jiraporn	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Suphasai	Weerapun	Malteser International
Suryadini	Yuanita	EKONID
Syazrul Iqbal	Mohd	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA)
Tang	Kok Mun	BIOMASS.sp
Tegegn	Yonas	Office of the World Health Organization (WHO) Representative to Thailand
terAvest	Erik	NL Agency
TerHorst	Tom	European Forest Institute (EFI)
Tetzel	Christian	DEVCO, H2 (Geographical Coordination Central Asia, Middle East/Gulf, Asia Regional Programmes)
Thanda Lwin	Yin	Ministry of Health
Thangsaksathit	Sasinapa	ECHO
Thanh Hue	Ngo	International School, Vietnam National University
Thazin Tun	Daw May	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Thi Soe	Daw Kay	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Europe Division)
Thompson	Sally	The Border Consortium (TBC)
Thu Huong	Do	International School, Vietnam National University
Tip		Shoklo Malaria Research Unit (SMRU), Oxford University, United Kingdom and Mahidol University, Thailand
Tjahyono	Ambar	Indonesia Furniture Industry & Handicraft Association (Asmindo)
Touwaide	Christopher	Delegation of EU Office
Tri Trung	Nguyen	International School, Vietnam National University
Troshani	Anila	Erasmus Mundus and External Co-operation Window
Tun	U Aye	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Tuncer	Burcu	CSCP - SWITCH-Asia NF
Tunkhaing	U Aung	Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement
Vacharangura	Thantip	Ministry of Interior (MOI)
Verspeek	Frans	CSCP - SWITCH-Asia NF
Vissers	Peggy	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Waeohongsa	Priya	European Union to Thailand (EUD)
Wah	Rosdi	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)
Weihs	Gerhard	SCP- Policy Support Malaysia
Wibowo	Arif	SCP Policy Support - indonesia
Wiley	Thomas	DG DEVCO, H2 (Geographical Coordination Central Asia, Middle East/Gulf, Asia Regional Programmes)
Wilson	Peter	MERLIN
Zamili	Mohd	Malaysia Green Technology Corporation (MGTC)
Zelina Zaiton	Ibrahim	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)
Zelkovitz	Allison	Save the Children
Zhang	Mingshun	Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture
Zimpel	Sita	GIZ ASEAN Competition Policy and Law Project
Zuhuree	Ibrahim	SAARC Secretariat

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Evaluation of European Union's regional co-operation with Asia

Minutes of Dissemination Seminar

20 March 2014

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1 Introduction

This document presents the minutes of the seminar that took place in Brussels on 20/03/2014. The purpose of the seminar was to present the evaluation approach, conclusions and recommendations of the "Evaluation of European Union's regional co-operation with Asia" to the main stakeholders.

The seminar was chaired by Mr PENNINGTON, Head of the Evaluation Unit - who also facilitated the discussions.

The seminar consisted of three parts:

- Part 1: Introduction.
- Part 2: Presentation of evaluation approach and key conclusions and discussions.
- Part 3: Presentation of main recommendations and discussions.

2 Welcoming speech by Mr Martyn PENNINGTON, Head of DG DEVCO Evaluation Unit

Martyn PENNINGTON (Head of Evaluation Unit) welcomed the participants of this seminar. In particular, he appreciated that participants from Embassies, different interest and civil society groups, EEAS and representatives from EU Delegations joined this seminar. Mr Pennington presented the mandate and work of DG DEVCO's Evaluation Unit.

He stressed that this was an evaluation of the strategy of EU's regional co-operation with Asia. Firstly, this implied that it should not be seen as an evaluation of single countries strategies which goes into great detail at country level. Second, it should be considered that this evaluation took a strategic perspective and thus did not cover details of the implementation of individual projects and programmes.

3 Presentation of evaluation approach and key conclusions

The evaluation approach and key conclusions were presented in two parts:

- The first part covered the evaluation approach including key steps of the evaluation approach, coverage and application of main tools and an overview of the evaluation questions (Dr Jörn DOSCH).
- The second part presented the key conclusions (Dr Jörn DOSCH)

Questions and answers

After the presentation, time was allowed for discussion. The following points were raised by the participants.

Point for discussion 1
EU presence and achieving ownership

The representative from the Embassy of Pakistan mentioned that in the presentation on main conclusions South Asia and SAARC received some attention. He wanted to inform the audience that there could be a stronger presence [of the EU] in South Asia. He explained that it is not clear for him, how the EU defines Asia. He believes that the EU in ASEAN is more strongly represented as it is easier to achieve ownership and implement programmes. He wanted to know whether the evaluation team looked at the legal side of stakeholder participation since all countries have different legislation that affects how civil society can be involved. He believed that looking at the causes why ownership is poor in some countries or in a region should be considered more.

Dr. Jörn DOSCH explained that with respect to South Asia the observation was correct, that ASEAN featured very centrally in the whole strategy. This can be explained by the fact that there was a distinct strategy for ASEAN with many elements still being reflected in the current strategy. However, he emphasised that South Asian states have benefitted significantly from the interventions at the bilateral level (e.g. through interventions for higher education or AUP). He questioned whether it made sense having a regional approach towards SAARC, considering the

difficulties and differences when it comes to signing a financing agreement. He believed that bilateral programmes have been quite successful, however, from a regional perspective there was the question to what extent SAARC should be subsumed under the regional strategy.

Moreover he explained that it is important to thoroughly assess the legislative context of all partner countries under the strategy. He explained that the Regional Strategy for Asia started with the assumption that it would be possible to implement a regional strategy with ASEAN and SAARC to the same extent, however, the co-operation with South Asia should not be seen as a failure.

Point for discussion 2

Stakeholder consultation and co-operation

The representative from the Embassy of Vietnam highlighted the timeliness of the seminar and the good coordination between various sectors and stakeholders. He appreciated the comprehensiveness and good foundation of the presentation.

For him the evaluation should be seen as an initial step and he suggested that discussions on the strategy and programming should take place more often. He felt that there is a lack of stakeholder consultation, co-operation and involvement with respect to the regional and bilateral co-operation. These tendencies can also be observed when it comes to co-operation with Ministries and other sections of the EU Delegations.

Dr Jörn DOSCH mentioned that he was in agreement with his comment. He explained that an institutionalised mechanism should be in place to facilitate more frequent exchange, also with government stakeholders. He also highlighted the challenges linked to it such as the huge number of different stakeholders and in the case of SAARC that the regional programmes are managed from Delhi and not from Kathmandu.

The representative from the EU Delegation to Indonesia came back to the issue of triangular co-operation, mentioning that in the EUD to Jakarta new instruments and programmes are just in the process of being considered. He further explained that they were also in the process of improving Civil Society participation but emphasised that discussions with their ASEAN counterpart take place on a regular basis. He further explained that there will be a new programme on higher education in ASEAN to help the ASEAN region with a view of the Bologna reform process that took place within the EU.

Moreover he emphasised that there were big differences between the two sub-regional partners which affects how the EU can cooperate with them. More precisely, that is that the Secretariat General of ASEAN is entitled to sign financing agreements on behalf of member states while this is not yet the case for SAARC. Consequently, the channelling of money with SAARC is much more difficult.

He also wanted to respond to the remark made by the Ambassador of Vietnam, detailing that the EUD to Jakarta (incl. EEAS and other colleagues) was almost in daily contact with the Vietnam representative in Jakarta.

Mr Thomas WILEY emphasised that a lot of the examples presented during the presentation focussed on regional integration although the report also covers all the other sectors to which the EU provided support at a regional level (e.g. health, sustainable consumption and production).

Point for discussion 3

Countries for desk & field research

The representative from the EU mission to Mongolia enquired whether the evaluation team went into more details on the EU support provided to North East Asia in general and Mongolia in particular.

Dr Jörn DOSCH explained that Mongolia was among the countries assessed (e.g. through SWITCH Asia programmes) and that the team considered including a field mission to Mongolia. However, taking into account certain factors (e.g. financial volumes being spent) the evaluation team in accordance with the Reference Group

decided on a set of countries which did not include Mongolia.

4 Presentation of main recommendations

The third part related to the main recommendations of the evaluation. This part was presented by the team leader of the evaluation, Dr Jörn DOSCH, and the senior evaluation experts Dr Steven NEY and Dr Landis MACKELLAR.

Questions and Answers

After the presentation, time was allowed for discussion. The following points were raised by the participants.

Point for discussion 4
Restructuring of SWITCH

The representative from the EU Delegation to Afghanistan agreed with most of the points of the presentation. For him a major lesson learned relates to the principle of subsidiarity which was also applicable in regional co-operation. However, he explained that AUP should be continued at regional level in order to address the regional dimension of uprooting (e.g. Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran).

He enquired with the evaluation team whether he could have more details why there should be a moving away from sustainable production to sustainable consumption, as a lot of successful examples related to sustainable production can be seen in Afghanistan.

Dr Steven NEY explained that it should not be understood as moving away but rather to increase the focus.

Thomas WILEY understood that they have been less successful in that context and that more efforts should be undertaken which does not mean to abandon the successes achieved in the field of sustainable production.

Point for discussion 5
Market reform and reflection of regional approach

The representative from the Embassy of Pakistan expressed that the EU has engaged in market reform. As markets operate at different levels (national vs. regional) he did not see the regional approach reflected in the choice being made by the EU. He believed that much more could be done for example engaging with other/ more partners.

Point for discussion 6
Assessment of other organisations in South Asia

The representative from the EU Delegation to Pakistan enquired to what extent the evaluation team looked at the work of other organisations (e.g. World Bank) in South Asia.

Dr Jörn DOSCH explained that the scope of the evaluation was outlined in the ToR. As a consequence, other organisations' work in South Asia was taken into account, but rather with a main focus on coordination between EU and EU Member States.

The representative from the Embassy of the Philippines appreciated the timeliness of the evaluation and expressed that the transparency aspect is very important. The process for the elaboration of the draft programme should be improved and involvement of stakeholders increased. With respect to the issue of triangular co-operation she explained that this is already done among the Asian countries. Moreover, she mentioned that the Philippines would be open to burden sharing.

Point for discussion 7
Scope and coverage of evaluation

A member of the reference group highlighted the comprehensiveness of the report, however, expressed the reservation that the report could not cover all the subjects, such as the effects on climate change adaptation or covering thematic interventions or those being implemented via EIDHR. He saw some difficulties with respect to the specific recommendation on using the EU experience with Africa, as the two regions differ to great extent, e.g. African Union has been created, different levels of demand exist, thus he expressed some doubts to what extent this recommendation can be

implemented.

Dr Jörn DOSCH explained that the ToRs for this evaluation have been very clear, which said that the strategy should be evaluated against its own objectives. So the evaluation did not look into detail how co-operation between and among other organisations worked. EIDHR has more been looked into from a complementarity perspective, but the evaluation team did not assess individual interventions in greater detail.

He highlighted the huge complexity at the sub-regional level and expressed the wish of more strategic thinking on what EU co-operation with South Asia is concerned. According to him, this could be done in the context of a study on what the EU would like to achieve, what are the options, and who should be in charge.

5 Concluding remarks by Jean Claude BOIDIN

Jean Claude BOIDIN (Head of Unit responsible for regional co-operation in Asia) thanked the evaluation team for the very ambitious and comprehensive evaluation. He further appreciated the timeliness as the unit has just embarked on the programming for the next period, so the evaluation can feed into current planning and discussions.

He highlighted several aspects and challenges:

- Geography** The region is highly complex, there are different issues and modalities which need to be taken into account (e.g. borderlines with the Pacific region, Central Asia) when designing the future strategy.
- Linking future regional programming and the strategic basis** During the previous years the strategic basis has evolved (e.g. due to the ASEM summit, moreover the exchange and dialogue the unit has with countries in Asia has further developed). All this forms part of the strategic framework which is the basis on which the programme needs to be build. Accordingly, the programme should be responsive to the framework.
- Ownership and participation** There is a huge number of different stakeholders (e.g. government, civil society). Involving them is a condition of success and, moreover, countries that can, should contribute financially.
- Synergy & coherence of instruments** The evaluation mostly looked at the DCI but many instruments exist and all have been modified and allow different things. Therefore, the unit has to see how they evolve and how different instruments can be linked up.
- Missing link** Poverty should be a focus of regional co-operation; how can the strategy ensure that it is focused on and has an impact? This concern ranks very high for the Parliament, thus the unit needs to demonstrate that the interventions are poverty responsive and make an impact.