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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

EU INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

FIRST REPORT ON SELECTED RESULTS

(JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014)

Message from Commissioner Neven Mimica

European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development

The EU is currently confronting a number of global crises, such as those linked to migration and security threats, which also call for a continuous assessment of how the EU international cooperation and development policy is translated into action, while ensuring the achievement of our key goal in development: that of eliminating poverty.

To do this, it is crucial that we maintain strong support from all our institutions and partners, in particular civil society organisations and EU Member States, and from all our fellow EU citizens.

To maintain this support, we need to be able to show the results of our actions. This is why I am strongly committed to an approach that is better focused on results, helping us to show that every euro we spend in development is worth investing.

I am therefore particularly proud to present this first detailed report on selected results achieved by projects and programmes implemented in our partner countries and financed by the European Union.

Foreword

This report from the European Commission's services aims to provide all stakeholders, including European citizens, with selected results obtained from EU financed development cooperation projects and programmes implemented in partner countries.

This is the first detailed report on selected results from projects and programmes financed by the European Union. It is based on the 'EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework'¹ established by the European Commission services on 26 March 2015.

Publication of the report comes at a particularly significant time, shortly after the European Year for Development 2015. In a context where the EU and its Member States provide over half of the world's official development assistance, the European Year for Development aimed to inform citizens about what the European Union is doing in development cooperation and to highlight the areas in which the EU is an active global player. This report and those that come after it will continue this effort to communicate to stakeholders about what is being achieved with EU support.

This first report focuses on the results of EU-funded projects and programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014. It provides a pertinent picture representing between 90-95 % of the value of all EU-funded projects and programmes ending in a given year. Whilst it does not cover ongoing projects and programmes, it nevertheless provides a relevant selection of development results achieved by our partner countries with the support of EU-funded actions targeting sectors which reflect the priorities of EU development policy.

The necessary choice of a finite number of quantifiable indicators for aggregating results data also means that there are many other results which are not captured in the aggregated data presented in this report. However, the report compensates for this with the inclusion of a chapter which provides insights into various selected results achieved with EU support at the level of individual countries and thematic programmes.

Finally, it is important to say that the report is part of a broader effort to strengthen the focus on performance and results in EU international cooperation and development. In this respect, the report should be seen as a point of departure for the European Commission's services to progressively broaden and step up efforts on reporting the results achieved with EU support.

Stefano Manservigi

Director-General

Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission

¹ Staff Working Document SWD (2015)80 'Launching the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework' of 26 March 2015.

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Executive Summary

This report presents selected results which were achieved with EU support in EU partner countries.

Its publication fulfils a major commitment made by the European Commission to improve accountability in the area of international cooperation and development towards development partners, EU institutions, civil society organisations and citizens. It aggregates results achieved with EU support within priority sectors of assistance in the countries where EU development cooperation has funded projects and programmes. The aim is to provide an overall picture of selected results achieved. Inevitably, it only provides a partial overview as it uses a limited number of key indicators which allow for quantifiable results data to be aggregated. These indicators have been defined in the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework (hereafter referred to as the EU Results Framework) launched by the Commission's Staff Working Document (SWD) of 26 March 2015².

It is also important to bear in mind the following points in order to understand the basis upon which the report has been drawn up. They further explain – as did the Staff Working Document of March 2015 – why the report can only provide a partial picture and thus a snapshot of the results achieved:

1. Projects and programmes the EU has either financed or helped to finance often produce results which by their very nature are not quantifiable (e.g. capacity building).
2. The report draws on the results of projects and programmes which ended between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014. The reason for selecting this time frame as a basis for the report is that data on final results are usually only produced some time after completion of a project. The decision to cover completed projects also means that the report does not reflect the results of projects and programmes which were ongoing on 30 June 2014. The results reported relate to projects and programmes, the majority of which began in 2009 or later.
3. The report focuses on projects and programmes with EU funding of more than EUR 750 000. As indicated in the Commission's Staff Working Document (SWD) (2015)80 of 26 March 2015, over the first few years, reporting on results will focus on projects and programmes worth EUR 750 000 or more in order to make data collection, processing and reporting manageable during this first stage, and concentrating on those projects and programmes where the focus of EU project/programme performance lies. As was also stated in the SWD, these represent some 90-95 % of the total financial amount of the portfolio of projects and programmes ending in a given year. Thus, the report does not include results from the many smaller projects funded by the EU during that period.
4. As the results presented in this report reflect the policy and programming priorities at the time of designing the projects and programmes under consideration (i.e. prior to 2013), certain key priority areas in the EU's current work in international cooperation and

² Staff Working Document SWD (2015)80 'Launching the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework' of 26 March 2015.

development are not covered extensively within this document. For example, although actions to address the root causes of migration are currently a major focus in EU development cooperation, during the time period covered by this report only a limited number of projects focused primarily and specifically on migration and the available data are not sufficiently meaningful to draw aggregated results. Nevertheless, important results relevant to migration do exist at the level of individual projects, and can be found in the sections of this report relating to specific country and thematic programmes. For example, in **Libya**, 26 000 migrants received medical and humanitarian support, including 15 000 consultations with doctors. In **Kenya**, 13 300 refugees could access information about their rights and an additional 7500 refugees received free legal advice, representation in court, and counselling. In **Morocco**, state decision-makers addressed over 70 recommendations put forward by an EU-funded project on how migrants could have better access to education, training, health and justice services.

Annex 1 provides more detailed explanations on the methodological basis for the present report.

At the same time, the report also contains non-aggregated results data which are reported in the sections relating to specific country and thematic programmes. These help to present a wider picture as regards the results achieved.

The report provides different types of results: to set the context, it presents the development progress made by the partner countries. While the focus is on results in the field, it also provides some data on the European Commission's own organisational performance. The various data are presented as follows, based on the structure of the EU Results Framework:

➤ Section 1: Setting the context – development progress in partner countries

To establish the background against which the EU contributions to partner countries' results should be understood, Section 1 provides an overall picture of the development progress made by EU partner countries, i.e. the longer-term development results (outcomes and impact). It aggregates and reflects results achieved by the partner countries based on the collaboration between partner countries, donors and other development players, including the private sector. The results presented in this section are based on a limited number of quantifiable indicators and thus provide a snapshot of partner countries' progress in development.

The aggregated values presented in Section 1 include data from all those countries with which the EU still has bilateral cooperation programmes over the 2014-2020 programming period and not from those with which it had bilateral programmes under the programming period 2007-2013 but no longer does (e.g. India). Data have been obtained from international statistical sources (e.g. United Nations' agencies, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and others), the majority of which refer to 2013, being the latest available data for the predefined indicators when this publication was compiled. A complete list of the data sources for the indicators presented in Section 1 is provided in Annex 1.

➤ Section 2.1: EU contribution to results in partner countries: aggregated results

With a focus on results which can be more closely linked to EU projects and programmes, Section 2.1 gives aggregated results (outputs and direct outcomes) from projects and programmes financed by the EU in order to demonstrate, on the basis of EU Results Framework indicators, how the EU is

contributing to development progress in partner countries. Thus, as mentioned above, this section provides a snapshot of selected results achieved with EU contributions.

Information on results presented in this section has been drawn from the reporting by partners actually implementing the projects and programmes in question (i.e. partner countries themselves, international organisations, non-governmental organisations, EU Member States' development agencies, and international financial institutions). As mentioned above, the results reported for these projects and programmes cover the full period of their implementation, with the majority starting in 2009 or later and ending between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014.

The results reported have been calculated using a contribution approach, which is also used by other donors such as the World Bank. This means that where a project has been financed by the EU jointly with other funders – such as partner country governments or other donors – the overall results of the collective effort are reported, rather than results attributed to the share of funding provided by the EU.

- Sections 2.2 and 2.3: Results achieved with EU contributions for individual countries and for thematic programmes (non-aggregated results)

To complement the aggregated results given in Section 2.1, Sections 2.2 and 2.3 present selected results from EU-funded projects and programmes for individual countries and thematic programmes.

The country and thematic results included in the report have been drawn from the same set of projects that contributed to the aggregated results given in Section 2.1 – i.e. those with a value of over EUR 750 000 and which were completed between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014. They represent a selected sample of the results that have been recorded and are not exhaustive. While these results enable a wider picture to be drawn of EU contributions to results in partner countries, for the reasons explained above, the overview of the results achieved by these EU-funded projects and programmes remains partial. Thus, the results should not be regarded as providing a comprehensive overview of the various activities carried out with EU funding in the partner countries.

- Section 3: European Commission's organisational performance as the manager of EU aid

This section gives information on how European Commission services are managing their operational processes and resources in order to contribute to achieving development results. Some of the results presented in Section 3 relate to indicators for which the Union has defined targets reflecting the political commitments the EU has made; others come from the legal framework for implementation of the EU's development and cooperation policy.

Data reported in this section are based on the financing decisions taken by the European Commission from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014 for projects and programmes in support of partner countries.

As regards future steps with respect to the EU Results Framework, the present reporting on completed projects, as set out in the SWD (2015)⁸⁰ of March 2015, must be seen as a transitional stage in an effort to progressively step up results reporting, in particular by reporting results from ongoing operations, thereby increasing transparency. This would widen the reporting base when

compared to reporting on projects coming to an end over a one-year period, and give a more comprehensive picture of EU development and cooperation assistance³.

A review of the EU Results Framework is planned for the second half of 2016, once the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators have been agreed by the international community.

³ The Commission services will be able to consider reporting of annual results from ongoing projects and programmes when a new operational information system currently under development becomes fully operational. This is expected to be achieved by the end of 2018.

Selected partner country results supported by the EU (July 2013 - June 2014)

The EU contributed to the following results which were achieved by projects and programmes implemented in EU partner countries that ended between mid-2013 and mid-2014:

Good Governance

32 000 human rights defenders were supported in promoting civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights

19 elections were supported where the electoral process was perceived by independent observers as free and fair

197 000 individuals benefited directly from justice, rule of law and security sector reform programmes

372 000 people benefited directly from legal aid programmes, central to ensuring equality before the law by providing the right to counsel and the right to a fair trial

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

651 000 people benefited directly from programmes that specifically aimed at supporting civilian post-conflict peace building and/or conflict prevention

Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

2 883 000 hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems were managed by sustainable land-management practices to reverse the degradation of agricultural ecosystems in partner countries caused by factors such as climate change

528 000 people received rural advisory services to add value to their produce and improve the links between farmers and markets

51 000 people secured tenure of land, building up their assets in order to enjoy sustainable livelihoods

4 544 000 women of reproductive age and children under 5 years old benefited from nutrition-related programmes

988 000 food-insecure people received assistance through social transfers

Energy

1300 km of transmission/distribution lines were built or upgraded as part of efforts to provide access to secure, sustainable energy services

Public Financial Management

16 countries improved their overall public financial management, which is critical to the efficient management of public resources and delivery of services in partner countries

Education

19 447 000 children were enrolled in primary education

9 562 000 children were enrolled in secondary education

33 000 teachers were trained, all providing a foundation for future learning and skills

Health

1 160 000 births were attended by skilled health personnel, helping to reduce maternal mortality

934 000 children under 1 year were immunised, helping to reduce child mortality

43 053 000 women had access to contraception

4 233 000 people with advanced HIV infection received antiretroviral therapy

150 000 000 insecticide-treated bed nets were distributed to prevent the spread of malaria

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

49 partner countries either developed and/or implemented climate change strategies to help them adapt to global changes such as climate change and ecosystem degradation

13 785 000 hectares of protected areas were managed to help ensure biological diversity and to preserve natural heritage

3900 micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) applied sustainable consumption and production practices to support a 'green' economy that generates growth, creates jobs and helps to reduce poverty

Transport

11 000 km of roads were constructed/rehabilitated/maintained to provide better access to transportation, particularly for the most disadvantaged groups

8 431 000 people were given access to all-season roads

Employment and Social Protection

326 000 people benefited from Vocational and Educational Training (VET)/skills development and other active labour market programmes intended to improve employability, productivity and competitiveness

Trade and Private Sector Development

450 firms gained access to credit to help them avoid risks and make investments

140 quality certifications were issued to improve the quality of partner countries' national infrastructure in order to meet international standards and thus reap the benefits of the multilateral trading system

7 countries improved their business environment thereby enabling private enterprises to develop, leading to economic growth

Section 1

Development progress in partner countries

This section presents the development progress made by partner countries in order to set the context in which the EU's contribution to results should be seen. It focuses on the longer-term development outcomes and impact in the countries, thereby reflecting the results from the collective actions of partner countries, donors and other development players/stakeholders. It should be understood as providing the context within which the EU's external assistance operates. As this is the first year of reporting against the EU Results Framework, the figures should be considered as baselines for each indicator. Future reports will be able to give a clearer indication of progress against these baselines.

The indicators presented in this section reflect strategic priorities set out in the European Commission's Communication on the Agenda for Change COM(2011) 637⁴. The aggregated values listed in the tables below are based on data from all the partner countries in which the EU is financing bilateral programmes over the 2014-2020 programming period (see Table 1 below which shows which countries are part of each OECD-defined region). Countries with which the EU used to have bilateral programmes under the programming period 2007-2013 but no longer has similar bilateral programmes under the 2014-2020 programming period (e.g. India) are not reflected here.

The statistics used to report on the indicators were taken from international statistical sources (listed in Annex 1) and in the majority of cases refer to 2013, which is the latest available data for the predefined indicators at the time of publication⁵.

As 2015 is the first year of reporting against the EU Results Framework, no trend data is available for the indicators. However, for those which are also Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators, for the brief analysis provided in this section we have referred to the 2015 Millennium Development Goals Report⁶ issued by the UN Statistical Division.

⁴ Due to unavailability of data, the following indicator is not presented in this report: Economic loss as a proportion of GDP from climate-related and natural disasters, average over ten years (%). This is because international reporting on economic losses linked to climate-related and natural disasters is incomplete. Reporting levels vary according to the region and type of disaster – records are particularly scarce from Africa where economic losses were reported for just 13 % of the events that have taken place over the last 20 years.

⁵ Detailed information on data sources and calculations for each of the indicators can be found in their individual methodological notes at: <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/eu-rfi>

⁶ <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2015/English2015.pdf>

Table 1: Development progress in EU bilateral cooperation countries⁷ : list of countries by OECD-defined regions⁸

Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North and Central	America, South	Asia, Far East	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South and Central	Europe	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Algeria	Angola	Anguilla	Bolivia	Cambodia	Iraq	Afghanistan	Belarus	Cook Islands	Aruba
Egypt	Benin	Antigua and Barbuda	Colombia	Laos	Jordan	Armenia	Moldova	Fiji	Bahamas
Libya	Botswana	Belize	Ecuador	Mongolia	Lebanon	Azerbaijan	Ukraine	Kiribati	Barbados
Morocco	Burkina-Faso	Cuba	Guyana	Philippines	Occupied Palestinian Territory	Bangladesh		Marshall Islands	Bermuda
Tunisia	Burundi	Dominica	Paraguay	Timor-Leste	Syria	Bhutan		Micronesia	Bonaire
	Cameroon	Dominican Republic	Peru	Vietnam	Yemen	Georgia		Nauru	British Antarctic Territory
	Cape Verde	El Salvador	Suriname			Kyrgyzstan		Niue	British Indian Ocean Territory
	Central African Republic	Greenland				Myanmar/Burma		Palau	British Virgin Islands
	Chad	Grenada				Nepal		Papua New Guinea	
	Comoros	Guatemala				Pakistan		Samoa	Cayman Islands
	Congo	Haiti				Sri Lanka		Solomon Islands	Curaçao
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Honduras				Tajikistan		Tonga	Falkland Islands
	Côte d'Ivoire	Jamaica				Turkmenistan		Tuvalu	French Polynesia
	Djibouti	Montserrat				Uzbekistan		Vanuatu	French Southern and Antarctic Lands
	Equatorial Guinea	Nicaragua						Wallis and Futuna	
	Eritrea	Saint Kitts and Nevis							Israel
	Ethiopia								New Caledonia and Dependencies

⁷ Bilateral cooperation over the period 2014-2020.

⁸ OECD methodology (see <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dacandcrsodelists.htm>) was followed, with the exception of countries not in the OECD list of recipient countries. These were classified under the heading 'More advanced developing countries'; Greenland has been included under the North America category.

Gabon	Saint Lucia							Pitcairn Islands
Ghana	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							Saba
Guinea								Saint Barthélemy
Guinea-Bissau								Sint Eustatius
Kenya								Sint Maarten
Lesotho								South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
Liberia								Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Madagascar								Trinidad and Tobago
Malawi								Turks and Caicos Islands
Mali								
Mauritania								
Mauritius								
Mozambique								
Namibia								
Niger								
Nigeria								
Rwanda								
St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha								
São Tomé and Príncipe								
Senegal								
Seychelles								
Sierra Leone								

Table 2: Development progress (regional averages)⁹

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Proportion of population living below USD 1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	29.0	1.8	49.5	17.0	4.7	4.4	23.9	11.6	0.0	8.7	-
Income share held by the lowest 40 % of income distribution (% income, period averages)	17.7	20.5	15.5	12.0	12.1	20.5	21.6	17.3	24.2	15.0	14.2
Real GDP growth, latest available year (%)	3.8	1.1	5.1	3.4	4.6	-0.2	5.8	6.1	-3.5	4.6	2.6
Real GDP growth, average over 5 last available years (%)	4.5	2.8	4.9	2.5	4.8	5.9	5.4	6.3	0.8	5.6	3.3
Average Rule-of-Law score (Worldwide Governance Index, ranges from approx. -2.5 (weak) to approx. +2.5 (strong) performance)	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	0.1	0.8
Average Control of Corruption score (Worldwide Governance Index, ranges from approx. -2.5 (weak) to approx. +2.5 (strong) performance)	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	0.2	0.9
Average Voice and Accountability score (Worldwide Governance Index, ranges from approx. -2.5 (weak) to approx. +2.5 (strong) performance)	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.3	1.0
Average score for 2013	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	1.0
Average score for 2008	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7	0.3	0.0	-1.1	-1.0	-0.6	-0.7	0.6	0.9
Average score for 2013	-0.4	-1.2	-0.6	0.3	0.0	-1.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.6	0.6	0.9
Average score for 2008	-0.4	2.4	14.4	30.5	19.3	5.1	6.1	6.2	4.6	8.8	6.5
Number of violent deaths per 100 000	10.7										

⁹ Data as of May 2015, with the exception of primary and secondary completion rates, the proportion of employed people living below USD 1.25 a day (September 2015), agriculture value added and change in domestic revenue mobilisation (October 2015).

Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	54.4	91.4	30.0	71.1	75.4	81.4	59.3	71.1	93.6	30.6	98.3
Road density (km. of road per 100 sq. km of land area)	12.0	7.2	9.4	28.2	11.3	16.1	22.6	18.6	31.9	5.6	64.7
Proportion of employed people living below USD 1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	29.7	1.3	49.2	11.1	6.4	3.9	29.0	16.5	0.0	11.9	-
Share of older people receiving pensions (%)	38.2	43.5	22.5	16.5	37.2	26.6	32.9	25.7	93.8	4.9	76.7
Average Global Competitiveness score (range 1-7)	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	-	4.4
Exports of goods and services as percentage of GDP	31.9	32.7	28.8	26.5	23.3	38.4	24.6	49.6	50.8	57.9	35.5
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.2	13.9	21.7	23.4	20.5	13.3	15.2	25.4	13.0	3.2	22.8
Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married before their 18 th birthday	29.5	11.9	37.1	30.4	21.3	22.6	35.4	13.3	8.4	21.6	10.8

By sector

Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Proportion of population living below USD 1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	29.0	1.8	49.5	17.0	4.7	4.4	23.9	11.6	0.0	8.7	-
Income share held by the lowest 40 % of income distribution (% income, period averages)	17.7	20.5	15.5	12.1	12.0	20.5	21.6	17.3	24.2	15.0	14.2
Real GDP growth, latest available year (%)	3.8	1.1	5.1	3.4	4.6	-0.2	5.8	6.1	-3.5	4.6	2.6
Real GDP growth, average over last 5 available years (%)	4.5	2.8	4.9	2.5	4.8	5.9	5.4	6.3	0.8	5.6	3.3

In EU partner countries¹⁰, 29.0 % of the population continue to live in extreme poverty (on less than USD 1.25 a day). This is a significant improvement since 1990 (MDG baseline) when nearly half of the population in partner countries lived on less than USD 1.25 a day. However, in sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of extremely poor people remains high at 49.5 %.

The income share of the poorest 40% of the population in partner countries stands at 17.7 %. In South America, the gap between rich and poor is even wider, with the bottom 40 % of the population holding a mere 12.0 % of the income share.

Over the last five years, average GDP growth in the partner countries has been 4.5 %, with Far East Asia showing the highest growth at 6.3 %.

Good Governance

		All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Average Rule-of-Law score (as measured by the Worldwide Governance Index)	average score for 2013	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	0.1	0.8
	average score for 2008	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	0.2	0.9

¹⁰ It should be noted that in this section EU partner countries include only those countries where the EU funds bilateral programmes for the Development Cooperation Instrument, the European Development Fund, the European Neighbourhood Instrument or the Greenland Instrument.

		All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Average Control of Corruption score (as measured by the Worldwide Governance Index)	average score for 2013	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.3	1.0
	average score for 2008	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	1.0
Average Voice and Accountability score (as measured by the Worldwide Governance Index)	average score for 2013	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7	0.3	0.0	-1.1	-1.0	-0.6	-0.7	0.6	0.9
	average score for 2008	-0.4	-1.2	-0.6	0.3	0.0	-1.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.6	0.6	0.9

The Worldwide Governance Indicators¹¹ (WGI) are compiled by the World Bank. They comprise several components which measure the quality of governance in over 200 countries.

Since the WGI is a relative index (scores are normalised against the global average), no significant changes can be observed at the aggregate level for all the partner countries over the last five years (2008-2013). However, there are observable changes in regional averages over this period.

The rule-of-law score reveals perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society – in particular, the quality of contract enforcement, the police and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. The regional rule-of-law score improved in South America, remained stable in sub-Saharan Africa, South/Central Asia and Far East Asia, and fell in Middle East Asia and North Africa.

The corruption score measures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and large-scale forms of corruption, as well as ‘capture’ of the state by elites and private interests. The corruption score in the majority of the Asian region improved, with particular progress in Far East Asia, whilst in Southern America the situation worsened.

The voice and accountability score measures perceptions of the extent to which a country’s citizens are able to participate in electing their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association and a free media. The voice and accountability score in North Africa has seen an important improvement over the last five years. It also improved in Southern and Central Asia, but either remained stable or fell slightly in most other regions.

¹¹ The WGI composite governance measures are in units of a standard normal distribution ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding to better governance. For more information, see <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Number of violent deaths per 100 000	10.7	2.4	14.4	30.5	19.3	5.1	6.1	6.2	4.6	8.8	6.5

The partner countries recorded an average of 11 violent deaths per 100 000 deaths. The number of violent deaths per 100 000 is highest in North and Central America (31), followed by South America (19).

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Agricultural value added per hectare (measured using proxy of cereal yield per ha)	2523	3139	1433	2164	3420	1796	3353	4273	3870	3342	3696
Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) of children aged under 5 years	34.8	23.4	37.4	26.5	18.4	28.3	40.2	31.1	4.4	43.4	5.3
Prevalence of undernourishment	16.7	5.0	19.5	17.9	11.4	21.1	18.1	13.0	-	7.4	8.3

A proxy of cereal yield per hectare is used to measure agricultural value added. The average yield in partner countries is 2523 kg. In sub-Saharan Africa, the yield is significantly less at 1433 kg per hectare.

Stunting has fallen in all developing regions except sub-Saharan Africa, where prevalence stands at 37.4 %. Despite the higher prevalence rate in South and Central Asia (40.2 %), the region has experienced a decline in stunting since 1990.

The proportion of undernourished people in partner countries has fallen by almost half since 1990 (MDG baseline). Despite this progress, on average 16.7 % of people in partner countries still do not have enough to eat. The hunger rate varies widely by region – North Africa is close to eradicating food insecurity, having attained a level of 5.0 %, whilst progress in Middle East Asia (21.1 %) and sub-Saharan Africa (19.5 %) has been slow.

Energy

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Percentage of the population with access to energy services	62.6	99.4	32.4	80.9	92.1	83.3	73.7	84.4	99.8	22.9	96.5
Renewable energy production as a proportion of total energy production (%)	23.7	6.6	22.0	26.6	78.0	6.3	32.0	28.6	5.0	-	0.4

On average, 62.6 % of the population in partner countries have access to energy services. This percentage is highest in Europe (99.8 %) and North Africa (99.4 %), with Oceania and sub-Saharan Africa lagging behind (22.9 % and 32.4 % respectively).

On average, 23.7 % of energy in partner countries comes from renewable sources. This percentage is by far the highest in South America (78.0 %), followed by South and Central and Far East Asia (32.0 % and 28.6 % respectively).

Public Finance Management

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central America	America, South America	Asia, Middle East Asia	Asia, South & Central Asia	Asia, Far East Asia	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Change in domestic revenue mobilisation as a percentage of GDP over 3 years	-1.4	-2.1	-2.9	1.0	0.7	-3.4	-0.3	-1.1	1.0	-	-2.0

Although the majority of partner countries (56 out of the 99 with available data) increased the share of domestic revenues in their GDP between 2011 and 2014, an important number of countries have been affected by the slowdown in commodity prices. In particular, large reductions in revenue in sizeable oil-exporting economies, such as Libya, Angola and Nigeria, contributed to an overall decline of 1.4 percentage points in domestic revenue mobilisation as a share of GDP in partner countries. Africa and Asia are most affected, whereas the Americas achieved a rise in domestic revenue mobilisation over the three years (2011-2013).

Education

		All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Primary Education Completion Rate (%)	Female	75.9	100.0	64.3	90.3	100.0	64.3	80.0	96.0	100.0	76.9	100.0
	Male	79.8	100.0	70.8	89.1	100.0	76.9	80.2	94.3	100.0	86.4	100.0
	All	77.9	100.0	67.6	89.7	100.0	70.7	80.1	95.2	100.0	81.8	100.0
Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds (%)	Female	77.1	85.6	64.6	91.5	98.7	86.0	76.6	96.1	99.8	77.3	99.4
	Male	84.2	92.8	76.0	91.9	98.3	92.7	82.7	96.2	99.7	68.9	99.7
	All	80.6	89.3	70.1	91.7	98.5	89.5	79.6	96.2	99.8	73.0	99.5
Lower Secondary Education Completion Rate (%)	Female	53.6	82.7	29.0	68.3	80.7	52.4	58.9	79.1	97.6	64.6	100.0
	Male	55.5	77.7	36.3	65.5	74.4	56.5	58.9	74.2	98.3	69.7	97.7
	All	54.5	80.1	32.6	66.9	77.5	54.5	58.9	76.6	97.9	67.2	98.9

The proportion of children in partner countries who have completed primary education¹² has increased by more than 13 percentage points since 1999¹³ and currently stands at 77.9 %. The completion rate is at its lowest in sub-Saharan Africa at 67.6 %.

The completion rate in lower secondary education is 54.5 % in the partner countries. Seen from a regional perspective, there are wide discrepancies between the highest rate in Europe (97.9 %) and the lowest in sub-Saharan Africa (32.6 %), where girls are lagging behind boys (-7 % points).

Whilst more and more children are completing primary and lower secondary education, such progress is facing challenges across all regions worldwide: inequalities are prevalent, particularly among the most disadvantaged groups (e.g. poorest families, ethnic minorities, girls); conflict is a barrier to education for millions; and many children are still unable to read, write and count properly, despite having attended school.

Since 1990, the literacy rate among 15-24-year-olds has steadily increased globally, currently standing at 80.6 % in partner countries. The literacy rate in sub-Saharan Africa remains lower than in any other region at 70.1 %. Apart from rates and numbers, there is a wide array of issues regarding literacy, ranging from poor reading, writing and comprehension skills to the ability of individuals to “achieve their goals in work and life and participate fully in society”¹⁴.

¹² Completion rate (for both primary and lower secondary) is measured using a proxy indicator called ‘gross intake to the last grade’.

¹³ All data is derived from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics database, accessible at: <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>

¹⁴ Education For All Global Monitoring Report 2015.

Health

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	69.9	23.7	92.3	32.2	20.8	32.8	62.3	30.6	9.5	54.1	6.3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	337.8	69.1	503.6	155.7	102.4	120.1	173.6	106.5	19.3	193.9	12.6
HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9

Over the last two decades, substantial progress has been made in reducing child mortality; globally, the under-five mortality rate has declined by more than a half since 1990 (from 90 to a projected 43 deaths per 1000 live births in 2015¹⁵). In EU partner countries, child mortality now stands at 70 deaths per 1000 live births on average. Although sub-Saharan Africa has the world's highest rate (92 deaths per 1000 live births), the absolute decline in child mortality has been the largest in this region over the last 20 years. However, Southern and Central Asia continue to have high rates of under-five mortality (62 deaths per 1000 live births).

The maternal mortality ratio has also declined significantly, having almost halved over the past two decades. In our partner countries, the ratio now stands at 338 per 100 000 live births on average. Even the regions with high maternal mortality ratios, such as sub-Saharan Africa (504 deaths per 100 000 live births) and South and Central Asia (174 deaths per 100 000 live births) have seen a decline close to 50 % over the past two decades.

In partner countries, an estimated 0.8 % of young people live with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region most severely affected by the HIV epidemic with a HIV prevalence rate of 1.6 %.

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Number of deaths per 100 000 population from climate-related and natural disasters (average over	2.3	0.1	0.5	35.7	0.5	0.1	2.9	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.1

¹⁵ See <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2015/English2015.pdf>

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
10 years)											
CO ₂ equivalent emission (Kilo tonnes)	2 953 381	476 001	576 940	115 599	185 877	294 172	482 762	277 412	410 652	7416	126 550
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	78.4	91.1	64.6	86.0	89.2	80.0	86.4	90.8	98.3	52.2	99.0
Rate of net forest cover change, since 2000 (%)	-4.0	-4.3	-3.5	-8.4	-4.1	-6.7	-3.0	-7.5	-4.9	-1.6	-1.9
State of global biodiversity		Number of global species			3038	Global percent change 1970-2010				-52.0 %	
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	54.4	91.4	30.0	71.1	75.4	81.4	59.3	71.1	93.6	30.6	98.3

Averaged over the latest 10-year period, partner countries recorded two out of 100 000 deaths related to climate events and natural disasters. By far the highest number of deaths were recorded in North and Central America (36 per 100 000).

Between 1990 (MDG baseline) and 2012, global emissions of CO₂ (carbon dioxide) increased by over 50 %. Whilst average emissions per person in the developed regions are three times higher than those in the developing regions, growth in the latter has been a key driver in the acceleration of global emissions. The global CO₂ equivalent emissions in partner countries stand at almost 3 million kilo tonnes. The EU will continue to support the design and implementation of low-carbon development strategies, in particular in the context of intended nationally determined contributions.

In recent years, the net loss of forest area has slowed globally. In partner countries, the average loss since 2010 is 4.0 %. The decline has been slowest in Oceania and the more advanced developing countries (1.6 % and 1.9 % respectively) and fastest in North and Central America and Far East Asia (8.4 % and 7.5 % respectively).

Over the last 40 years, global biodiversity has fallen dramatically. This is reflected by the size of populations of vertebrate species, which declined globally by 52.0 %¹⁶ between 1970 and 2010.

On average, 78.4 % of populations in partner countries are using improved drinking water sources. Despite achieving a 20 % increase since 1990, sub-Saharan Africa fell short of meeting the MDG target of halving the proportion of the population lacking sustainable access to safe drinking water,

¹⁶ Trends observed in a sample of 10 380 representative populations from 3038 vertebrate species (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish) [see Living Planet Reports at: http://www.panda.org/about_our_earth/all_publications/living_planet_report/]

and only 64.6 % of the region's population use improved drinking water sources. Furthermore, taking into account the population growth sub-Saharan Africa has experienced over the last 20 years, the number of people using unimproved drinking water has actually risen.

Globally, the proportion of people using an improved sanitation facility has risen. On average, 54.4 % of the population in the partner countries are now using a better sanitation facility. However, the proportion of the population with improved sanitation in sub-Saharan Africa remains very low at 30.0 %.

Transport

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)	12.0	7.2	9.4	28.2	11.3	16.1	22.6	18.6	31.9	5.6	64.7

On average, the road density in partner countries is 12.0 km of road per 100 km² of land area. The density is highest in the more advanced developing countries (64.7 km per 100 km²) and lowest in Oceania (5.6 km per 100 km²) and North Africa (7.2 km per 100 km²).

Employment and Social Protection

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Proportion of employed people living below USD 1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	29.7	1.3	49.2	11.1	6.4	3.9	29.0	16.5	0.0	11.9	-
Share of older people receiving pensions (%)	38.2	43.5	22.5	16.5	37.2	26.6	32.9	25.7	93.8	4.9	76.7

The proportion of employed people living in extreme poverty has fallen sharply since 1990 (MDG baseline). However, progress across regions has been uneven and the highest number of working poor can be found in sub-Saharan Africa, where 49.2 % of employed people live on less than USD 1.25 a day, and South and Central Asia, where 29.0 % of employed people live on less than USD 1.25 a day.

On average, 38.2 % of older people in EU development cooperation partner countries receive old-age pensions. The percentage is considerably higher in Europe and a lot lower in North and Central America where 93.8 % and 16.5 % respectively of older people have pension cover.

Trade and Private Sector

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Average Global Competitiveness score, range 1-7 (2013-2014)	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	–	4.4
Exports of goods and services as percentage of GDP	31.9	32.7	28.8	26.5	23.3	38.4	24.6	49.6	50.8	57.9	35.5

The Global Competitiveness Index assesses the relative competitiveness of an economy. It measures various components, each focusing on different aspects of macroeconomic and microeconomic competitiveness.

Between 2013 and 2014, the average global competitiveness score in partner countries stood at 3.7 (out of a possible range between 1 and 7). Only small regional variations can be observed in the scores, with the more advanced developing countries achieving the highest score (4.4) and sub-Saharan Africa the lowest (3.6).

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) in partner countries stood at 31.9 % on average. The share was considerably higher in Oceania (57.9 %), Europe (50.8 %) and Far East Asia (49.6 %), but lower in South America (23.3 %) and South and Central Asia (24.6 %).

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

	All partner countries	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)	Oceania	More advanced developing countries
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.2	13.9	21.7	23.4	20.5	13.3	15.2	25.4	13.0	3.2	22.8
Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married before their 18 th birthday	29.5	11.9	37.1	30.4	21.3	22.6	35.4	13.3	8.4	21.6	10.8

Women have gained ground in parliamentary representation over the last two decades, with the average proportion of women in parliament almost doubling during that period. Nevertheless, on average, only 19 of every 100 members of parliament in partner countries are women.

On average, in partner countries, 29.5 % of women aged between 20 to 24 years were married before their 18th birthday. The percentage is highest in sub-Saharan Africa (37.1 %) and South and Central Asia (35.4 %) and lowest in Europe (8.4 %).

Section 2

Partner country results supported by the EU

This section presents a selection of operational results aggregated from EU-funded projects and programmes¹⁷ that were completed between July 2013 and June 2014. As a result of this and other factors which had to be taken into account for this first report, and as set out in the Executive Summary above, by their very nature, the results provided represent only a snapshot of the results of EU-funded projects and programmes.

Information on the results has been drawn from the reporting by EU implementing partners (i.e. partner countries, international organisations, Member State development agencies, international financial institutions and NGOs).

The results reported have been calculated using a contribution approach. This means that where a project has been financed by the EU jointly with other funders – such as partner country governments or other donors – the overall results of the collective effort are reported, rather than the results attributed to the share of funding provided by the EU.

¹⁷ Projects and programmes are either fully or co-financed by the EU with a minimum contribution of EUR 750 000.

2.1. EU contribution to results in partner countries: aggregated results

The results presented in this Section have been aggregated on the basis of indicators in the EU Results Framework. They have been aggregated across all countries against each indicator. Along with the aggregated results, examples of achievements for each EU Results Framework indicator are also given.

The March 2015 European Commission's Staff Working Document that presented the EU Results Framework also raised the possibility that not all output/outcome indicators in the Framework would be covered in the first results report. This is the case for the following indicators:

- Renewable energy production supported by the EU (MWh)
- Number of people provided with access to sustainable energy services with EU support
- Number of countries whose capacity to trade across borders has improved with EU support.

For the first two indicators, there was insufficiently reliable information on the results to reflect the scale of interventions. Results from the third indicator did not adequately reflect the support provided by EU interventions in that sector.

The SWD (2015)⁸⁰ of March 2015 also announced that, where possible, results data will be sex-disaggregated for those indicators for which this is relevant. These data are presented in Annex 3.

Tables 3 and 4 present, respectively, the list of countries covered by the data collection, and the aggregated results achieved with EU support for the EU Results Framework indicators.

Table 3: Partner country results supported by the EU – list of countries broken down by OECD-defined region

Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North and Central	America, South	Asia, Far East	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South and Central	Europe	Oceania	More advanced developing countries	CEEC/NIS
Algeria Egypt Libya Morocco Tunisia	Angola Benin Botswana Burkina-Faso Burundi Cameroon Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo Côte d'Ivoire Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Gabon Ghana	Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Belize Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Haiti Honduras Jamaica Mexico Montserrat Nicaragua Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Colombia Ecuador Greenland Guyana Paraguay Peru Suriname Uruguay Venezuela	Cambodia China Indonesia Korea, Dem. Laos Malaysia Mongolia Philippines Thailand Timor-Leste Vietnam	Iraq Jordan Lebanon Occupied Palestinian Territory Syria Yemen	Afghanistan Armenia Azerbaijan Bangladesh Bhutan Georgia India Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Myanmar/Burma Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	Belarus Moldova Ukraine	Cook Islands Fiji Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia Nauru Niue Palau Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu Wallis and Futuna Islands	Aruba Bahamas Barbados Bermuda Bonaire British Antarctic Territory British Indian Ocean Territory British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Curaçao Falkland Islands French Polynesia French Southern and Antarctic Lands Israel New Caledonia and Dependencies Pitcairn Saba Saint Barthélemy Saint Pierre and	Russia

Guinea	Miquelon
Guinea-Bissau	Sint Eustatius
Kenya	Sint Maarten
Lesotho	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands
Liberia	Trinidad and Tobago
Madagascar	Turks and Caicos Islands
Malawi	
Mali	
Mauritania	
Mauritius	
Mozambique	
Namibia	
Niger	
Nigeria	
Rwanda	
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	
São Tomé and Príncipe	
Senegal	
Seychelles	
Sierra Leone	
Somalia	
South Africa	
South Sudan	

Table 4: Aggregated results achieved with EU support (2013-2014)

EU Results Framework indicator	Total results
Number of human rights defenders who have received EU support	32 000
Number of elections supported by the EU where the electoral process is perceived by independent observers as free and fair	19
Number of individuals directly benefiting from justice, rule of law and security sector reform programmes funded by EU external assistance programmes	197 000
Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid programmes	372 000
Number of individuals benefiting directly from EU-supported programmes that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace building and/or conflict prevention	651 000
Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable land-management practices have been introduced (in hectares)	2 883 000
Number of people receiving rural advisory services	528 000
Number of people who have secure tenure of land	51 000
Number of women of reproductive age and children under 5 benefiting from nutrition-related programmes	4 544 000
Number of food-insecure people receiving assistance through social transfers	988 000
Kilometres of transmission/distribution lines built or upgraded	1300
Number of countries where overall public financial management has improved	16
Number of children enrolled in primary education	19 447 000
Number of children enrolled in secondary education	9 562 000
Number of teachers trained	33 000
Number of births attended by skilled health personnel	1 160 000
Number of 1-year-olds immunised	934 000
Number of women using any method of contraception ¹⁸	43 053 000

¹⁸ These results were achieved primarily or exclusively through Global Fund programmes, part-financed by the EU.

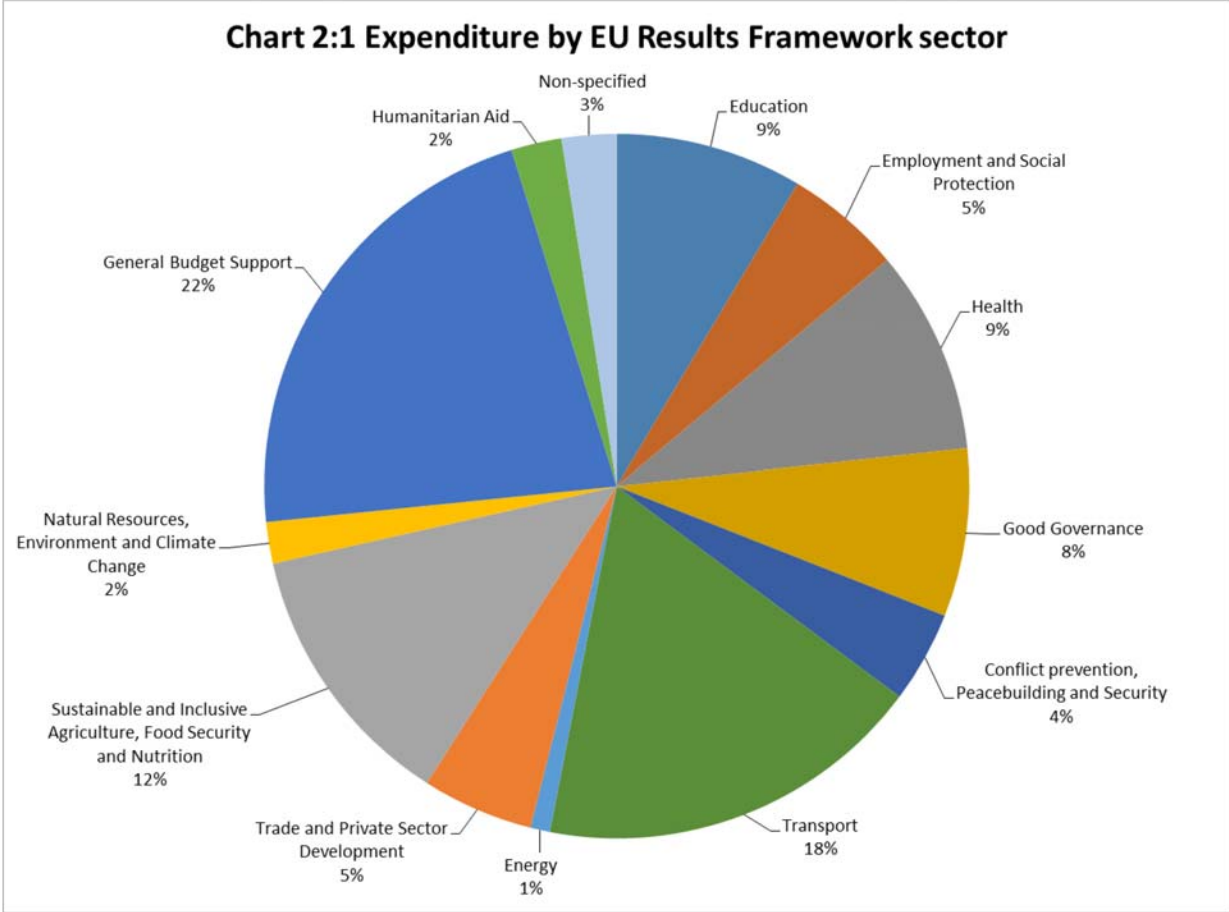
EU Results Framework indicator	Total results
Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy ¹⁸	4 233 000
Number of insecticide-treated bed nets distributed ¹⁸	150 000 000
Number of countries/regions with climate change strategies either being developed and/or implemented with EU support	49
Number of hectares of protected areas being managed	13 785 000
Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) applying sustainable consumption and production practices	3900
Total length of road constructed/rehabilitated/maintained (km)	11 000
Number of people with access to all-season roads	8 431 000
Number of people who have benefited from VET/skills development and other active labour market programmes	326 000
Number of firms with access to credit	450
Number of quality certifications issued	140
Number of countries where the business environment has improved	7

Expenditure by sector for projects and programmes reporting results aggregated on the basis of the EU Results Framework indicators

Chart 2.1 shows the expenditure for the projects and programmes covered by this report, broken down by sector.

In the period of reference of this report, i.e. from mid-2013 until mid-2014, total expenditure on projects and programmes reported against EU Results Framework indicators was EUR 3 222 million. This compares to an overall spend of EUR 4 153 million on all projects and programmes with results information and with a value above EUR 750 000. The difference between the two amounts can be explained by the fact that some of those projects and programmes delivered results which did not correspond to, and thus were not captured by, the EU Results Framework indicators (a selection of such results is presented in section 2.2).

Chart 2.1: Expenditure by sector for projects/programmes reporting results against EU Results Framework indicators (EUR million)¹⁹



Source: Directorate-General International Cooperation and Development

¹⁹ Please note that:

- a) Information on spend is based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) sector codes assigned to each project and programme; a clear one-to-one mapping between the sectors, as defined by the OECD-DAC and by the EU RF, is not always possible.
- b) There are some OECD-DAC sectors that are not covered by the EU RF; in particular, General Budget Support (GBS) has its own OECD-DAC sector code, but it is not covered by the EU RF – although GBS programmes have contributed significantly to results in the health and education sectors.
- c) Other expenditure includes multi-sector aid, urban development, actions relating to debt, and programmes on culture and recreation.

Results by sector

Good Governance

EU Results Framework indicator	Total results
Number of human rights defenders who have received EU support	32 000
Number of elections supported by the EU where the electoral process is perceived by independent observers as free and fair	19
Number of individuals benefiting directly from justice, rule of law and security sector reform programmes funded by EU external assistance programmes	197 000
Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid programmes	372 000

Good governance is vital for inclusive and sustainable development. EU support in this sector is focused on partners' commitments to democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, and to meeting their peoples' demands and needs.

The EU supported human rights defenders across a number of countries, including support to **372** human rights defenders of migrants across **Central America**; and **51** representatives from NGOs trained in judicial and quasi-judicial procedures, **across Asia and Africa**. These human rights defenders sought the promotion and protection of civil and political rights as well as the promotion, protection and realisation of economic, social and cultural rights in their countries.

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

EU Results Framework indicator	Total results
Number of individuals benefiting directly from EU-supported programmes that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace building and/or conflict prevention	651 000

Within the framework of Article 21 of the Treaty on the European Union, the purpose of EU development and foreign and security policy is to create a more coherent approach to peace, state-building and poverty reduction while addressing the underlying causes of conflict. Where conflict has occurred, the EU aims to contribute to a smooth transition from humanitarian aid and crisis response to long-term development cooperation.

In **Sri Lanka**, **26 000** internally displaced people were supported by the EU in post-conflict rehabilitation and development through the provision of essential small-scale infrastructure and

improved access to public services. This included building 20 pre-schools, 5 primary health-care centres and 87 water points – as well as training 5000 members of village-level community-based organisations to identify their own infrastructure needs in the future.

Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

EU Results Framework indicator	Total results
Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable land-management practices have been introduced (in hectares)	2 883 000
Number of people receiving rural advisory services	528 000
Number of people who have secure tenure of land	51 000
Number of women of reproductive age and children under 5 benefiting from nutrition-related programmes	4 544 000
Number of food-insecure people receiving assistance through social transfers supported by the EU	988 000

In agriculture, the EU aims to support sustainable practices, including safeguarding ecosystem services, prioritising locally developed practices and focusing on smallholder agriculture and rural livelihoods, the formation of producer groups, the supply and marketing chain, and government efforts to facilitate responsible private investment. The EU continues to work on strengthening nutritional standards, governance of food security and reducing food-price volatility at the international level.

Land tenure is important in rural development interventions which emphasise building people's endowments of assets so that they can enjoy sustainable livelihoods. Property rights to land, together with labour, form the most common endowments used to produce food for home consumption as well as cash crops that allow the family or individual to pay for other needs, such as health and education.

In the **Philippines**, three tribes comprising **15 000** people were granted legal ownership of their ancestral lands (covering an area of **146 000 hectares**) with EU support, enabling them to determine which agricultural products should be grown on their land.

The effect of under-nutrition on young children can be long-lasting. It can impede behavioural and cognitive development, educability, and reproductive health, thereby also undermining future work productivity. Good nutrition is also the first line of defence against numerous childhood diseases, which can leave their mark on a child for life.

In **Senegal, Guinea-Bissau and the Gambia**, **939 000** children under 5 were provided with vitamin A supplements with EU support. This was part of a programme to improve children's sight over the long term, as well as to provide corrective eye surgery (such as cataract operations) to adults, in the short term.

Energy

EU Results Framework indicator	Total results
Kilometres of transmission/distribution lines built or upgraded	1300

In energy, the EU aims to offer technology and expertise focusing on three main challenges: price volatility and energy security; climate change, including access to low-carbon technologies; and access to secure, affordable, clean and sustainable energy services.

With EU support, in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, 22 km of medium-voltage and low-voltage electricity transmission lines were built, benefiting rural households in the Mutsora, Mutwanga and Nzenga districts.

Education

EU Results Framework indicator	Total results
Number of children enrolled in primary education	19 447 000
Number of children enrolled in secondary education	9 562 000
Number of teachers trained	33 000

Support for basic (primary and lower secondary) education is the foundation for future learning and skills development. However, in 2013, the number of children and young adolescents out of school stood at 124 million²⁰. Many of these children live in conflict-affected areas or are from disadvantaged backgrounds (e.g. rural or remote areas, ethnicity, disabilities, poverty, and girls).

In **Vietnam**, **7 303 000** primary school children (3 523 000 girls and 3 780 000 boys) and **9 347 000** secondary school children (4 563 000 girls and 4 784 000 boys) were enrolled in school, with EU support. Over the lifetime of the project, the net enrolment rate increased by 2 percentage points at primary school level, and 1.5 percentage points at secondary school level.

²⁰ UNESCO: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/fs-31-out-of-school-children-en.pdf>

Investing in young people and Ecuador's future

By improving access to flexible education, Ecuador is working to combat child and juvenile labour and to provide better opportunities for young people and their families.

European Commission

Context

In Ecuador, around 30 % of young people have fallen severely behind in their schooling. To remedy this situation, the EU provided financial support to a project addressing child labour by giving youngsters who had dropped out of school access to flexible education programmes. The project was implemented by the DYA (Centre for Development and Self-management), a development NGO working locally in Ecuador.

Objectives

- ▶ To combat child and juvenile labour through accessible and flexible education programmes
- ▶ To prevent 5000 children from engaging in labour activities and to take 2800 children out of the work environment
- ▶ To mobilise local agencies to help prevent child labour and establish educational services that serve as models for teenagers and young people who have fallen behind in their schooling

Results

- ▶ Through an agreement with the Ministry of Education, the DYA delivered its educational model in September 2014. Since then it has supplied technical assistance to cater for 50 000 young people between the ages of 15 and 21 years
- ▶ Since 2012, the Centre has been running the project 'Investing in boys and girls: Ecuador without child labour', which targets 8000 boys and girls from 50 Ecuadorian communities.

Individual achievements

Never too old to learn

María Paucar is a 17-year-old Ecuadorian who left school to work and help her mother support the family. María lives in an Andean community in Cotopaxi Province. She had barely finished primary school when, at the age of 13, she had to start working in a grocery store. As a result, María was unable to complete her studies and found it impossible to get a better job later on.

María had visited several different schools to ask if she could enrol, but was always told that she was too old to be accepted. She was reluctant to enrol in any other type of education as she wanted to attend a normal school with classmates, teachers, breaks, laboratories, sports fields and libraries. However, all the schools and colleges were geared towards people who had not dropped out of school or who had very little catching up to do.

Thanks to the EU-funded educational programme, María was given the opportunity to study alongside other older classmates, covering three school years in just 11 months. During this programme, the students attend class every day and are given relevant educational material, while their teachers are trained to develop a pupil-centred approach to their development. On completing the programme, the participants can enrol in any institution they choose to continue their normal high school studies.

Combating child and juvenile labour means giving all children equal access to education. Through this programme, children like María are given the chance to achieve their personal goals and fully exercise their right to an education, providing for the future they deserve.

“The schools where I tried to enrol told me: ‘You’re too old to enrol here and we cannot accept you’.”

Health

EU Results Framework indicator	Total results
Number of births attended by skilled health personnel	1 160 000
Number of 1-year-olds immunised	934 000
Number of women using any method of contraception	43 053 000
Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy	4 233 000
Number of insecticide-treated bed nets distributed	150 000 000

The EU is taking action to develop and strengthen health systems, reduce inequalities regarding access to health services, and increase protection against global health threats so as to improve health outcomes for all.

A key policy area is enabling women to have access to skilled care during pregnancy and childbirth, to ensure prevention, detection and management of complications. Assistance provided by trained health personnel with adequate equipment is key to lowering maternal deaths.

Another policy priority is the immunisation of children under one year old, as this is an essential part of reducing under-5 mortality rates. It is also one of the specific actions to increase protection against global health threats.

In **Liberia**, **30 000** children under one were fully immunised, with EU support, in the Lofa, Kolahun, Foya, Voinjama, Sinoe, Grand Kru, Bong, Paynesville and Duala districts, which helped to reduce under-5 mortality rates in the country.

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

EU Results Framework indicator	Total results
Number of countries/regions with climate change strategies either developed and/or implemented with EU support	49
Number of hectares of protected areas being managed	13 785 000
Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) applying sustainable consumption and production practices	3900

Since 2007, the Global Climate Change Alliance between the EU and the partner countries most vulnerable to climate change has been supporting those vulnerable countries, in particular the Least

Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDs) to increase their capacities to adapt to the effects of climate change. In addition, where it benefits their poverty-reduction objectives, the Alliance is helping such countries to participate in the global climate change mitigation effort.

One of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) is to promote the transparent management of natural resources, including raw materials and maritime resources.

In **Sierra Leone and Liberia**, **199 000** hectares of protected areas were managed with EU support (71 000 hectares in the Sierra Leone Gola Rainforest National Park, 88 000 hectares in Liberia, and 40 000 hectares in the Sierra Leone/Liberia corridor). This has led to the conservation of forests in these areas, and preserved biodiversity. Longer term, the programme behind this protection has also initiated improved governance structures for forest management along the Sierra Leone/Liberia border.

The EU is also promoting a 'green economy' that can generate growth, create jobs and help reduce poverty by giving value to and investing in natural capital. This includes supporting market opportunities for cleaner technologies, energy and resource efficiency, low-carbon development while stimulating innovation, the use of information and communications technologies, and reducing the unsustainable use of natural resources.

In **Indonesia and Malaysia**, **610** small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) were trained in environmentally friendly methods for batik (cloth dyeing) production, with EU support. As part of this project, the SMEs were also trained in better marketing batik products made with cleaner production processes.

Growing success for the Great Green Wall

The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI) was launched by African leaders in 2007. The EU has supported the initiative since 2009, mainly through capacity-building, to help improve the region's resilience to climate change, land degradation and drought.

European Commission, Desertification Secretariat

Context

Human pressure on ecosystems, deforestation and soil exhaustion in Africa's drylands is threatening a way of life that is heavily dependent on agriculture, livestock and rainfall. The region is also vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including lower rainfall and more extreme weather conditions. The Great Green Wall Initiative is promoting the sustainable management and use of forests, rangelands and other natural resources. It covers activities in over 20 countries supporting sustainable, income-generating land-management practices. It is being implemented with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Global Mechanism of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Objectives

- ▶ Improve living conditions in arid zones of Africa and reduce their vulnerability to climate change, climate variability and drought
- ▶ Improve and boost the resilience of their ecosystems
- ▶ Mobilise resources through national, regional and international partnerships

Results

- ▶ Formulation and adoption of a regional harmonised strategy for GGWSSI
- ▶ Development and adoption of 8 national action plans
- ▶ 9 concepts identified for cross-border projects, and another under development
- ▶ Pilot projects for capacity-building in Burkina-Faso, Niger and Mali; launch of an ecotourism project in Senegal; 2 workshops on building resilient forest landscapes in drylands
- ▶ Capacity-development strategy developed and workshops held on resource mobilisation
- ▶ Developing a learning and networking platform for knowledge, technology transfer and partnership-building
- ▶ Approval of follow-up projects (with the FAO and the UNCCD) to promote civil society and local authority involvement in 10 francophone countries, and to boost resilience in fragile ecosystems in ACP countries.

Individual achievements

Sowing the seeds of sustainability

Rebuilding the Great Green Wall in Senegal began in 2009, and the dusty scrubland of Tessékéré, a 600-hectare pilot site in the north of the country, is now dotted with acacia trees. As a source of gum, which is extracted from the bark, these trees are more valuable standing than felled. They also provide shade, which means the ground loses less water to evaporation.

The GGWSSI educates local farmers and supplies them with resilient seeds, technical assistance and a forum to share information with other villages. Restoration has brought other benefits, too, as Elimane Diop, Chief Lieutenant of the nearby village of Widou explains: "Wildlife has returned to the site – we have seen antelope, hyena, porcupine and guinea fowl here."

“The Green Wall should be seen as a metaphor for the coordination of a variety of international projects, for economic development, environmental protection against desertification and to support political stability in the heart of Africa.”

Boubacar Cissé, Africa Coordinator, UNCCD Secretariat

The initiative’s evolution

- ▶ From the initial idea of a line of trees crossing the African desert, the Great Green Wall now covers a range of initiatives across over 20 countries, supporting sustainable, income-generating land-management practices.
- ▶ The Support to the Great Green Wall project has been succeeded by two related projects: ‘FLEUVE: Front Local Environnemental pour une Union Verte’, supporting activities in five countries, and ‘Action Against Desertification’, in eight others.

Transport

EU Results Framework indicator	Total results
Total length of road constructed/rehabilitated/maintained (km)	11 000
Number of people with access to all-season roads	8 431 000

Roads are the principal means of transport in the majority of partner countries and account for 80-90 % of passenger and freight transport. Often, roads are the only way of reaching most rural communities, and they provide a means of transportation that is readily accessible to the most disadvantaged sections of the population.

However, the development of road networks frequently outstrips the resources available to properly maintain them – resources that are estimated at approximately 5-10 % of the operating budgets of many partner country governments.

Malawi relies very heavily on roads for the transportation of goods and services. The percentage of freight carried by roads increased by 35 % to 70 % between 1998 and 2004. As part of an EU-funded project, 26 km of secondary road were built between Mchinji and Kawere, providing access during the wet season and to farms between the two towns.

Employment and Social Protection

EU Results Framework indicator	Total results
Number of people who have benefited from VET/skills development and other active labour market programmes with EU support	326 000

Through capacity-building and exchange of knowledge, the EU supports vocational training to enhance employability, productivity and competitiveness, especially among the young, who are more likely to be unemployed because of a lack of appropriate skills that match the demands of the current labour market.

In **South Africa**, **134 000** people were given vocational skills/crafts training with EU support as part of the National Skills Fund Project, a fund to fill skill shortages with priorities identified in the National Skills Development Strategy. As part of this project, 10 further education campuses were built and two more were refurbished to develop long-term training capacity.

Better skills and standards for refugees from Myanmar/Burma

The vocational skills of refugee camp residents aged between 15-55 years were enhanced thanks to quality vocational training in line with Thai and international standards.

Context

The prolonged encampment of refugees from Myanmar in the camps along the Thai-Myanmar border resulted in a wide range of social and economic issues that impacted negatively on the refugees' quality of life. Feelings of frustration and anxiety due to a lack of meaningful activity lead to an increase in mental illness, gender-based violence, and alcohol and drug abuse. In the absence of useful activities and livelihood opportunities, the refugees became almost completely dependent on aid to meet their basic daily needs.

Objectives

- ▶ Overall objective: to build self-reliance and enhance the quality of life of those living in 7 refugee camps along the Thai-Myanmar border and surrounding communities
- ▶ Specific objective: to increase the vocational skills of camp residents aged between 15 and 55 years through quality vocational training (VT) in line with Thai and international standards

Results

- ▶ 9000 camp residents completed and benefited from VT courses
- ▶ 10 VT courses were approved and certified by the Thai Vocational Authority
- ▶ Recognition of the certified VT courses by Myanmar's Department of Technical and Vocational Education, leading to better access for VT graduates to job opportunities in the Thai and Myanmar labour markets.

Individual achievements

Weaving nightmares into dreams

Hannah heard the deafening screams of fellow villagers echo around her as they watched the Burmese soldiers burn their houses to the ground. Although helpless and frightened, she instinctively grabbed her few belongings and fled into the wilderness. This incident sparked the beginning of a terrible nightmare for Hannah and many other villagers in their tiny Karen village in Myanmar. What made it even more terrible was the fact that rather than being a nightmare, it was real.

Hannah, 41, comes from a poor agricultural family who could not afford to continue her schooling past seventh grade. "Life was difficult. Being poor meant that we had no access to education, medical care or even freedom. The government just did not care," explained Hannah dejectedly.

Having seen her home destroyed, she resolved never to go back to her village. Instead, together with four other families, Hannah secretly headed to Thailand where, in 2003, she settled in Ban Tham Hin refugee camp in Kanchanaburi Province where she lived with her family in a small hut made from bamboo and dried leaves.

Many years later, on learning that the ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency) was offering vocational training courses for refugees in the camp, Hannah decided to attend the sewing classes. "I chose sewing because I have always dreamed of being a seamstress; I had learnt some basic sewing as a child," she explained. "ADRA has given me a skill I can use for a lifetime. Previously, I only knew the basics of sewing, but now my hands can produce beautiful things which I can sell.

“I left Myanmar feeling empty; I had lost everything and had nothing. But after mastering this skill, I feel I now have more to give. I can sew cushions, crochet, clothes and other lovely things for my family and friends, and earn an income,” said Henna proudly.

“I’d like to thank the donors for giving us refugees the opportunity to learn new skills. Thanks to my sewing skills, I feel more confident, and am now a citizen who can contribute to society. Thank you for making a difference in my life!”

Trade and Private Sector Development

EU Results Framework indicator	Total results
Number of firms with access to credit	450
Number of quality certifications issued	140
Number of countries where the business environment has improved	7

The EU supports the development of competitive local private sectors, including by building local businesses and institutional capacity, promoting SMEs and cooperatives, supporting legislative and regulatory framework reforms and their enforcement, and facilitating access to business and financial services. This enables partner countries, especially the poorest, to harness the opportunities offered by globally integrated markets.

In **Uganda**, the EU supported the development of legislation to improve the business environment. More specifically, it funded technical assistance to draft the national innovation and intellectual property policy, and reviewed legislation on competition law, the Electronic Signatures Act, the Business Names Registration Act, and the Partnership Act.

The EU is helping SMEs to achieve quality certification standards so that their goods and services meet international standards and they can reap the benefits of the multilateral trading system.

In **China**, **51** companies received ISO14001 certification (an internationally recognised system for environmental management) with EU support. Following this certification, these companies have increased their capacity to take into account all environmental issues relevant to their operations, such as air pollution, waste management, soil contamination and fuel efficiency.

2.2. Results achieved with EU contribution for individual countries (non-aggregated results)

This section gives selected results achieved in a number of individual countries with the support of the same EU-funded geographic and thematic projects and programmes as those for which Section 2.1 of this report presents aggregated results. Some of the results presented for individual countries are also included in those aggregated results presented in Section 2.1, but most of them reflect achievements in the specific country context. The results can be both qualitative and quantitative. Those reported in this section are the overall results of the collective effort of the partner country concerned with the EU and other donors.

In a similar way to the results presented in Section 2.1, the results presented in this section are selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014. They therefore cover only part of the projects and programmes financed by the EU in the countries concerned. In particular, they do not cover projects and programmes of less than EUR 750 000 or those which were still ongoing in mid-July 2014. Thus, the results reported here cannot be interpreted as providing a representative picture of the results of the projects and programmes financed by the EU in the countries concerned.

AFGHANISTAN

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 28 398 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 61 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.468

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2007): 23.0 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 253 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 10.6 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

1900 women and girls received counselling and family mediation to resolve conflicts (with 30% participation by male family members) and protective shelter, psychosocial counselling, and health checks

890 women and girls enduring domestic violence were given legal counselling or judicial representation on family or civil issues

310 additional female police officers were recruited and trained

830 women received life-skills education through literacy and numeracy training, and business and entrepreneurship, including book-keeping

Employment and Social Protection

2300 street children benefited from improved protection against exploitative child labour and child trafficking

780 children with disabilities (315 girls and 465 boys) were integrated into mainstream primary schools and community-based classes

150 young adults with disabilities (75 girls and 75 boys) completed skills training and found jobs

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

310 farmers in Wardak Province received improved seeds and reported an increase in wheat production

1500 women improved their knowledge of good nutrition practices and applied at least one of the techniques which were promoted during cooking demonstrations

Good Governance and Human Rights

An additional 38 350 police service personnel were paid on time and transparently.

Current EU support to development

The Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2014-2020 focuses on vital sectors for growth and social stability, such as rural development and agriculture (EUR 337m), health (EUR 274m), policing and rule of law (EUR 319m) and strengthening democracy and accountability (EUR 163m).

ALGERIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 37 063 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 72 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.717

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: not available

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2009): USD 3 063 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 2.8 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Migration

The study 'Contribution à la Connaissance des Flux Migratoires Mixtes, vers, à partir et à travers l'Algérie' was published and, as the first study carried out on this topic, is considered to be one of main references in this field.

Draft legislation on immigration and asylum has been prepared in coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. This exercise helped to start a debate on this issue even though the law has not been approved yet. A forum (Table Permanente sur la Migration, or TPM) of representatives from the Algerian government, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations has been established and is meeting regularly to discuss migration issues.

Thanks to the creation of the TPM, institutional dialogue on the protection of migrants and the participation of national authorities has increased

2800 refugees and migrants have benefited from assistance on social integration, including 27 people who have completed vocational training

60 children from refugee or migrant families attended primary school

Culture

76 professional and young producers and film-makers were trained to produce documentaries

16 documentaries or films successfully obtained financing following this training

Good Governance and Human Rights

A service was set up to better prepare prisoners for integration after their release

Care by medical staff in prisons has improved

Education

2300 people have benefited from skills development (through seminars, training courses and study trips) as part of the prison-system reform.

Current EU support to development

The main sectors of intervention in Algeria are supporting the programme for the implementation of the Association Agreement (EUR 65m), environment (EUR 65m), and water and sanitation (EUR 30m). Support for implementing the Association Agreement targets all sectors (economic, social, legal and trade) and operates primarily via twinning which entails Member State experts sharing their expertise with the Algerian administration. Water and sanitation is primarily targeted through budget support. Technical capacity development and training are essential elements of these programmes.

ANGOLA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 19 549 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 52 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.526

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2008): 43.4 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2008): 15.0 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 2 409 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2007-2012): 5.7 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Water and Sanitation

130 new water points became operational and accessible in the southern region of Angola, particularly in poor peri-urban and rural communities

220 people (80 women and 140 men) were trained in safe water access and sanitation and 100 water and sanitation community groups were trained in the same subject

11 000 families were given access to latrines, up from 3800 in 2011

96 community awareness-raising meetings were organised (65 % of participants were women)

16 women participated in lobby groups on water and sanitation

45 water technicians benefited from training aimed at reducing water leakages in the infrastructure

Health

14 600 counselling services for family planning were provided in the Province of Kwanza Norte and 38 000 pregnant women were vaccinated against tetanus

Current EU support to development

Eradication of poverty and diversification of economy are the Angolan Government's main priorities. Under the 11th European Development Fund, EU support will focus on the following sectors: water and sanitation (EUR 65m), sustainable agriculture (EUR 84m) and technical and vocational education and training and higher education (EUR 45m). Measures supporting civil society have been allocated EUR 6m while support measures will receive EUR 10m.

ARMENIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 2 963 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 71 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.730

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 1.8 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 21.7 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 2 487 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 0.7 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Employment and Social Protection

A multi-party web-based information system called the Umbrella Support Information System for Employment Services (ULISSES), which consolidates information on labour demand in EU Member States, was created by the Government of Armenia, and used by job seekers, private employment agencies as well as public bodies

900 institutions from both EU Member States and Armenia, working in the area of facilitation and regulation of labour migration, cooperated on the EU labour market

3 private employment agencies subscribed to ULISSES

500 000 individuals saw TV documentaries and TV public service announcements broadcast by Armenian TV stations which were aimed at increasing awareness of the EU's employment framework, including talk shows and debates on the subject of labour migration

A study was produced which included recommendations about the alignment of national legislation with the EU law

The capacities of the National Commission for Child Protection have been enhanced, thus strengthening its role in managing, monitoring and coordinating the child protection system in Armenia

The country strategy for social protection of children in difficult situations has been revised and was approved by the Armenian Government

Education

150 members of staff working in orphanages attended training courses on special pedagogy and modern methods of working with disabled children

4 universities in Armenia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova cooperated in the academic network of the regional Masters programme 'Human Rights and Democratisation'

20 students graduated in 2013 with a Masters in Science from the regional 'Human Rights and Democratisation' Masters programme which involved universities in Armenia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova.

Current EU support to development

EU bilateral assistance to Armenia for the period 2007-2013 amounted to EUR 281.5m. The current financing framework for 2014-2017 proposes an additional EUR 140-170m for the country. This assistance is being implemented through three focal sectors: private sector development, including agriculture and rural development, public administration and governance reform, and justice sector reform, in particular through the budget support instrument. In addition, assistance is also being provided through thematic allocations to civil society and local administrations, the Neighbourhood Investment Facility, and regional projects.

AZERBAIJAN

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 9 095 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 72 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.747

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2008): 0.3 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2008): 20.5 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014) USD 3 272 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 4.5 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Good Governance and Human Rights

57 specialist advisers to the ombudsman, NGO representatives and volunteers received training on judgments by the European Court of Human Rights and UN Human Rights treaties and on protecting the rights of vulnerable groups

Employment and Social Protection

A unit was set up for monitoring, evaluation, data analysis, forecasting and strategic planning within the Azerbaijan Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population and is functional

12 members of staff from Azerbaijan institutions were trained and gained qualifications in applying methods for selected actuarial calculations, data analysis, forecasting, monitoring, evaluation, social budgeting and strategic planning

140 labour inspectors were trained in the field of occupational health and safety, including ethical behaviour

A tripartite Occupation Health and Safety Council was established

20 trainers were trained in training others in investigative processes into harmful working conditions and workplace accidents

Trade and Private Sector Development

Recommendations were issued to improve the quality of the Azerbaijan business register

Public Finance Management

The effectiveness of the internal audit function in Azerbaijan has improved (the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) score for indicator PI-21 went up from “D” in 2008 to “C+” in 2014).

Current EU support to development

With EUR 179m of funding committed in the period 2007-2015, the EU is the largest foreign grant donor in Azerbaijan to both the government and civil society. EU aid in this period targeted the development of the country's economy, institutional and regulatory reform and strengthening its democratic institutions in three focal sectors. Regional and rural development aims at supporting the government's efforts towards diversification of the economy and promotion of more balanced and sustainable and inclusive growth, whilst reducing disparities between regions. Justice sector reform supports consolidation of the rule of law and promotion of the independence of the judiciary. The programme on education focuses on enhancing the quality and relevance of the education system through development of a national qualifications framework and quality assurance for higher education and VET; increasing the attractiveness and labour market relevance of all levels of VET, and strengthening civic participation, governance and the inclusiveness of the education system. As such, it responds to a clear need within the country.

BANGLADESH

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 151 125 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 71 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.558

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2010): 43.3 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2010): 21.3 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 799 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 6.0 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Health

141 000 mothers and children participated in immunisation programmes

3800 births were attended by skilled health personnel

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

420 flood protection infrastructure schemes based on community action plans were completed by 280 communities

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

39 000 ultra-poor women in the Gaibandha District initiated new self-employed activities and grew home gardens to diversify and balance their diets

61 000 vulnerable women and their dependants improved their nutritional status by eating at least two meals a day as a result of diversified income-generating activities

Education

3000 children from poor households enrolled in formal and informal education

2520 children (1290 girls and 1230 boys) living in the periphery of the Sundarbans mangrove forest enrolled at school (1970 children enrolled in primary school, 390 in high school, and 160 in Madrasah school)

Employment and Social Protection

25 500 working children were able to access health, education and recreation services

150 local action plans which claim rights and services for marginalised communities were developed by unit development committees following capacity-building and advocacy by local decision-makers and service providers.

Current EU support to development

The Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2014-2020 focuses on: i) Strengthening democratic governance (EUR 103m); ii) Food and nutrition security (EUR 300m); and iii) Education and skills development (EUR 280m). On governance, the EU will focus on enabling civil society to participate in decision-making and supervision, access to justice at the local level, and public finance management. Food and nutrition security programmes aim to enhance livelihoods and increase resilience, in particular among extremely poor women, as well as improving maternal and child nutrition. Support to the education sector is targeting quality and inclusive primary education and the development of a comprehensive system of technical and vocational training aligned to labour market needs.

BENIN

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 9 510 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 59 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.476

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2011): 51.6 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2011): 15.5 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 594 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2007-2012): 3.8 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

290 civil society organisations strengthened their knowledge of legislation against violence and abuse

5200 cases of violence against girls and women were reported in the 20 municipalities where the EU supported women's rights

Civil Society and Local Authorities

4200 women were directly involved in politics and management of public life at the local level and contributed to promoting women's rights and the rights of other vulnerable people

2100 women contributed to the promotion of women's rights

560 women benefited directly from rural development advisory services

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

760 hectares of lowland were developed for rice production, and producers received equipment such as pumps, winnowing, and threshing machines

1300 agricultural producers received training

2700 tonnes of paddy rice were commercialised through contract farming

Transport

6000 km of a classified road network were maintained periodically

36 % of roads within Benin's entire road network have been kept in good condition

Good Governance and Human Rights

A document was drafted on the Justice Sector's Policy and National Development Strategies and was made available for validation by the Benin Government

530 people were trained on how to implement the new Code of Criminal Procedure

The overcrowding rate in prisons dropped from 320 % in 2012 to 193 % in 2015.

Current EU support to development

Under the European Development Fund's 11th National Indicative Programme for Benin, for the period 2014-2020, in agreement with the Government of Benin, the focus will be on the following sectors: support for good governance (EUR 184m), sustainable agricultural development (EUR 80m); access to modern and sustainable energy (EUR 80m); and a civil society support programme (EUR 18m). The good governance component is provided through budget support and is designed to achieve better performance in economic activities and better accountability in public finances. In agriculture, the EU is supporting a sector-reform approach focusing on family farming through agricultural training, access to microcredit and a labour-intensive feeder-road access programme. The energy support programme starts with training and capacity-building activities as the basis for further public and private investments in the sector.

BOLIVIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 10 157 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 68 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.667

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 8.0 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 12.3 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2013): USD 1 234 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 4.9 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Transport

In 2014, 350 vehicles passed through the Santa Cruz-Puerto Suárez corridor every day (up from 52 vehicles per day in 2003)

The travel time from Santa Cruz to Puerto Suárez was reduced by 10 hours (from 72 hours in 2003 to 62 hours for heavy trucks in 2014)

82 km of the Bi-Oceánico highway were constructed (between Santa Cruz and Roboré)

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

52 000 hectares of land came under conservation management (12 000 hectares in Amboró and 40 000 hectares in the Rio Grande Integrated Management Natural Area (AMNI Valle Cruceños RG-VC)

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

The food security of 6 000 peasant families was improved through access to high-quality foodstuff

700 leaders and technicians from farmer families received training on alternative marketing methods or improved marketing initiatives

Health

82 projects promoting the sexual and reproductive health rights of adolescents and young people were implemented by local governments (up from 25 projects in 2010)

28 health centres adopted strategies for sexual and reproductive health rights (up from 3 health centres in 2010)

28 networks of young people were trained on sexual and reproductive health rights.

Current EU support to development

EU cooperation with Bolivia is helping to support efforts to reduce poverty and to reach the MDGs. Under the 2007-2013 strategy (EUR 234m), operations were directed at promoting social cohesion (thereby reducing poverty, inequality and social exclusion) and regional integration. Priority was given to the following areas of intervention: i) generating sustainable economic opportunities for decent work at the level of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (SME); ii) supporting Bolivia's fight against illicit drug production and trafficking through the comprehensive development and rationalisation of coca production by means of social control mechanisms; and iii) supporting the sustainable management of natural resources, in particular through the integrated management of international river basins. Under the 2014-2016 National Indicative Programme (EUR 164m), the reform of the justice sector was introduced as a new focal point.

B R A Z I L

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 195 210 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 75 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.744

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 3.8 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 11.0 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 5 805 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 3.2 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Water and Sanitation

2 water and sanitation systems were designed and constructed

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

Following an EU-funded intervention aiming to contribute to an increase in the earnings of small farmers, the average annual income of families engaged in the production of fruit, fish and honey increased from 42 000 Brazilian Real (2010) to 185 796 Brazilian Real (2014)

The average annual income for women increased from 547 Real to 1227 Real

Good Governance and Human Rights

4000 people suffering from domestic violence in the Recife Metropolitan Region received psychological assistance

960 people in the Recife Metropolitan Region received legal assistance

Employment and Social Protection

900 women and young people living in the Recife Metropolitan Region, who received training and obtained a professional qualification, were able to increase their income

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

A strategy for territorial and environmental management has been negotiated and endorsed by a sufficient number of stakeholders, enabling an additional 12 510 000 hectares of land to be protected.

Current EU support to development

The main intervention sectors in the EU-funded cooperation projects in Brazil are human rights (EUR 8.5m), environmental protection (EUR 22.4m), and social and economic development (EUR 29.5m).

BURKINA-FASO

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 15 540 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 59 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.388

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2009): 44.5 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2009): 17.3 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 525 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2007-2012): 6.1 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Social Protection and Employment

1650 people from vulnerable households that were affected by floods in 2010 in the Province of Namentenga received monetary transfers (1 150 people received “cash for work” transfers, 300 received transfers after attending a training course, and 200 received direct transfers)

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

2180 people from vulnerable households that were affected by floods in 2010 in the Province of Namentenga received training in agricultural production techniques

150 people with managerial responsibilities in farmers’ organisations in the Centre North which were affected by floods were trained in governance in farmers’ organisations

1010 women from the Gnagna Province who were affected by floods in 2010, and members of women’s groups received support on productive activities in the agricultural sector

900 producers in Zondoma and Nahouri Province were trained in water and soil conservation techniques, soil defence and restoration and assisted natural regeneration

6900 households in the north of Burkina-Faso benefited from the distribution of seeds

Water and Sanitation

In the regions of Hauts-Bassins, Cascades, South West and Mouhoun, 44 wells were rehabilitated; and 1350 family latrines were built.

Current EU support to development

Ongoing projects have been selected in line with the major challenges and in coherence with the priorities of the country’s national development strategy. To this end, several key sectors have been selected as part of the 10th European Development Fund: good governance, EUR 65.9m; sector policy support programme – drinking water supply and sanitation, EUR 75m; health sector policy support programme, EUR 36m; decentralisation, EUR 25m; and food security, EUR 16.6m.

CAMBODIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 14 365 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 73 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.584

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2011): 10.1 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2011): 21.5 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 708 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 5.6 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Education

370 young people (230 girls and 140 boys) received vocational training

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

4000 farmers were able to meet household food and income needs for 10 months of the year from their own agricultural produce

Health

All HIV-positive pregnant women who gave birth in the hospital in Kampong Speu Province received antiretroviral therapy to prevent mother-to-child transmission

Good Governance and Human Rights

Court rules were reviewed and international standards of justice were introduced and applied at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

4 former Khmer Rouge leaders were investigated by the courts and are undergoing legal proceedings

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

5 commune-level disaster-risk-reduction plans were developed and implemented in line with Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan.

Current EU support to development

Cambodia's ongoing programmes focus on education (EUR 37.3m); governance, including reforms in public financial management (EUR 8m); decentralisation (EUR 15m); and agriculture (EUR 20m).

Support for education is provided through budgetary assistance and is designed to achieve more equal access to education through better management of education resources. Support in the governance sector is intended to foster greater democratic accountability at sub-national level, build capacity in public financial management, and support the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. In agriculture, the EU is supporting a pro-poor programme in fisheries and livestock. In addition, support to trade (EUR 4.5m) and climate change (EUR 6m) has also been complemented by support to civil society to promote human rights and the participation of civil society actors in development (EUR 6m).

CAMEROON

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 20 624 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 57 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.504

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2007): 27.6 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2007): 16.4 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 1 012 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 3.9 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

Forest-dependent communities and civil society organisations identified and influenced a legal reform proposal in the area of forestry law, which conformed with the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)

Energy

160 km of medium-voltage gridlines were installed in the north of Cameroon

6300 households, 19 health centres and 33 schools in the north of Cameroon benefited from 19 new electricity grids

6000 information leaflets were distributed in the north of Cameroon to explain to households the best way to use the new electricity grid

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

An additional 248 000 tonnes of bananas (up from 256 000 in 2009 to 504 000 in 2013) were grown for export

Health

Two pieces of diagnostic medical equipment (a CD4 cell-count machine and a haematology analyser) were provided to monitor and control HIV/AIDS and malaria among banana workers.

Current EU support to development

The European Development Fund's 11th National Indicative Programme (EUR 282m), signed in Cameroon at the end of 2014, focuses on governance (EUR 84m) and rural development (EUR 178m). The 11th programme will take off progressively while projects from the 10th EDF (EUR 239m) on governance, trade and regional integration are being finalised. New programmes in rural development will continue to support agricultural and farming activities with a specific focus on strengthening local actors. Rural transport is a main component and will receive budgetary support.

Projects concerning governance will contribute to consolidating the rule of law, fostering the reform of public finances and improving the business climate and management of natural resources.

CAPE VERDE

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 488 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 75 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.636

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2007): 13.7 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2007): 15.3%

Lower middle income country - Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 1 960 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2007-2012): 2.4 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Energy

1130 people (500 women and 630 men) in the isolated rural settlements of Santo Antão Island were given access to electrical services

360 people (160 women and 200 men) in the isolated rural settlements of Santo Antão Island were given access to electricity from renewable sources

Public Finance Management

Satisfactory progress was made in implementing the strategy for growth and poverty reduction (Document de la stratégie de croissance et de réduction de la pauvreté, DSCR II)

The execution rate of the state investment budget (own resources) dedicated to education increased from 75.8 % in 2007 to 81.1 % in 2009

The execution rate of the state investment budget (own resources) dedicated to health, increased from 58.6 % in 2007 to 112.2 % in 2009

The number of management accounts analysed by the European Court of Auditors rose from 126 to 235 (annual average)

The monetary value of actions monitored by the inspector-general of finances (Inspeção-Geral de Finanças) increased from 2 billion to 60 billion Cape Verdean escudos

Current EU support to development

Cape Verde's ongoing cooperation and development is being implemented mainly within the framework of the Budget Support Programme (10th European Development Fund), with a sum of EUR 66m (95 % of the national envelope). The programme is divided into two main areas: support to the country's strategy for growth and the fight against poverty (including interventions in sectors such as public finances, health, environment, and water and sanitation) and support to the special partnership between the EU and Cape Verde, which is based on six pillars of intervention, namely good governance, security and stability, regional integration, technical and normative convergence,

information and knowledge society, and development and the fight against poverty. Other important initiatives include funding and support to civil society as well as emergency response to natural disasters which have recently affected the country, such as drought and a volcanic eruption.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 4 350 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 51 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.341

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2008): 62.8 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2008): 10.2 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 232 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2007-2012): 2.8 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Health

A performance-based payment system for health-training subsidies has been put in place

12 health professionals were trained in medicines management

Public Finance Management

Good progress has been made on the macroeconomic balance

60 public officials benefited from capacity-building in public financial management

Public expenditure management has improved in terms of respecting procedures, the approval of legislative texts and regulations, installation of an IT system for public financial management, and greater fiscal revenue

Water and sanitation

As the result of EU-funded interventions in water and sanitation in the Nana-Mambéré region:

580 sanitation facilities (community and household latrines) were built

From 2009 to 2014, the access rate (percentage of people) to a sanitation facility increased from 10 % to 43 %

84 300 people were given access to a sanitation facility

89 700 people were given access to drinking water less than a kilometre from their home

Between 2009 and 2014, the percentage of the population with access to drinking water rose from 32 % to 46 %.

Current EU support to development

After three years of crisis, the EU is supporting the stability and peace process in the Central African Republic through restoration of the criminal justice system (EUR 15m), support to the electoral process (EUR 20m), the redeployment of interior security forces (EUR 7.6m) and various

reconciliation programmes with civil society. The EU is also financing rehabilitation programmes linking emergency and development in the social sector (EUR 27m), in public and economic infrastructure (EUR 37.7m), and in the management of natural resources (EUR 11.5m).

A two-year budget support programme totalling EUR 40m was signed in June 2015.

CHAD

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 11 721 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 52 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.372

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2011): 36.5 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2011): 14.6 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 561 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 6.5 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

An information system on food security and early warning has been put into operation with EU support at the national level

12 600 people from the Ati District who were affected by food insecurity diversified their agricultural production of crops, livestock and vegetables

Transport

190 km of roads between Moundou and Koumra were rehabilitated

Thanks to EU institutional support and political dialogue, national road maintenance covered 3 200 km in 2010 (compared to 1800 km in 2004) and 43 % of the finance needed to maintain the national road network was made available in 2012 (compared to 13 % in 2004)

Water and Sanitation

1100 points of access to water were installed in the regions of Guéra (400) and Batha (700)

439 000 people were given access to drinking water

12 shops were opened selling spare parts for water-supply systems

52 people were trained to maintain and repair water pumps

1100 new water-point management committees were created and remain operational

An information system on rural development and territorial planning has produced many planning tools, among which is an Atlas of Chad

Current EU support to development

Under the 10th European Development Fund Programme, the main focus in Chad is on water supply and sanitation (EUR 109m), the transport sector (EUR 75m), local development (EUR 63m), security forces (EUR 28m) and the justice sector (EUR 25m). EU support is helping Chad to achieve the MDG target of access to a safe water source for 60 % of the population by 2015, to bring sustainable

improvements to transport-sector performance through institutional support and investments, to implement local development plans reflecting communities' priorities and aspirations, and to improve the performance and ethics of services delivered by security forces and justice personnel.

COLOMBIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 46 445 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 78 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.711

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 5.6 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 10.6 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 4 384 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 4.2 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

One consequence of the many and prolonged armed conflicts in Colombia's countryside has been the loss of interpersonal and social trust, essential for the well-functioning of community networks and society. This situation was aggravated by increases in drug production and trafficking which enabled organised crime and irregular armed groups to infiltrate local and national government. To reinforce the conditions for development, peace and reconciliation, EU-funded initiatives are promoting human, territorial, alternative and socio-economic regional development, with the following results:

773 000 internationally displaced people were offered a wide range of services, such as the provision of medical care and shelter, assistance with documentation procedures and legal support

49 400 people received support from legal aid centres

4250 rural jobs were created and/or maintained

1650 people received legal assistance in Montes de María (PBA), Nariño and Meta (Cordepaz)

Following EU-funded interventions in Colombia, the Organizational Capacity Index, a tool for measuring the organisational capacities of local farming communities, rose by 28.2 % (from 43.7 % in 2008 to 55.9 % in 2012)

The land area used for illicit crops fell by 71 % (from 619 hectares in 2007 to 176 hectares in 2012).

Current EU support to development

Colombia's ongoing programmes for the period 2014-2017 focus mainly on two sectors: i) local development and institutional strengthening; and sustainable trade and investment. EU support in Colombia has been crucial to creating conditions for sustainable peace, fostering greater development in the territories, strengthening public institutions, and promoting respect for human rights and for the rights of victims of internal armed conflict.

All EU-funded actions have taken into account their impact on cross-cutting issues including, among others, human rights, good governance, gender equality, children's rights, indigenous peoples, protection of the environment, and conflict resolution.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 62 191 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 52 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.338

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2005): 87.7 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2005): 14.7 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 273 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2001-2006): 5.3 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Health

40 150 births were assisted in Mutwanga, Kayna and Lubero

Good Governance and Human Rights

2640 magistrates were trained on subjects such as preventive detention, professional ethics for magistrates, organisational and judicial competences, the status of magistrates, etc.

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

Increased tax revenues from mining and forestry following EU support in the natural resources sector

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

91 tonnes of seeds were produced by 180 farmers' organisations in Bulungu

1700 hectares of commercial forest plantations were developed in three zones in Bas Kisangani

Water and Sanitation

94 000 people were provided with daily access to 20 litres of clean water in North Kivu

Current EU support to development

The main ongoing EU programmes in the framework of the 11th European Development Fund in the DRC focus on: i) health linked to LRRD ("linking relief, rehabilitation and development") (EUR 150m), as a contribution to improving the population's health; ii) environment and sustainable agriculture (EUR 130m), as a contribution to protecting and valuing DRC's unique environmental capital while simultaneously increasing positive economic benefits for the population; iii) strengthening governance and the rule of law (EUR 160m), as a contribution to improving governance, strengthening the state's authority, helping democracy to take root, combatting impunity and promoting just and lasting peace; and iv) rehabilitation of the national route 1 – the Tshikapa section of Mbuji-Mayi (EUR 150m), working towards road connections across the whole territory.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 18 977 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 53 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.452

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2008): 35 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2008): 14.8 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 945 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2007-2012): 2.8 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Transport

280 km of unpaved road were rehabilitated in the cotton-producing zones of Séguala and Mankono

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

69 property certificates were issued with the aim of securing rural property in the Abengourou and Soubré regions

86 people received training on planting rubber tree and palm oil nurseries

1000 people (650 women and 350 men) received training on grafting rubber and palm oil trees

2150 former fighters (690 women and 1460 men) and youth at risk were reintegrated through professional training

1100 people from cooperatives who are responsible for planting sugar cane were given management training

Energy

3300 rural households in 110 localities were given access to electricity

760 km of transmission lines (medium and low voltage) were installed

Current EU support to development

Under the 11th European Development Fund National Indicative Programme, support focuses on three main areas: (i) strengthening essential state functions and consolidating peace through budget support (EUR 60m); (ii) support to agriculture and food security (EUR 60m); and (iii) support to the energy sector, access to electricity and improving energy efficiency (EUR 139m). Complementary support to civil society actors is an important cross-cutting feature included in most of the sector work undertaken.

CUBA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 11 282 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 78 years

Human Development Index – Very high human development (2013): 0.815

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: data not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: data not available

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2011): USD 4 977 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years: data not available

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

Milk production increased in four municipalities by 16 %, from 2m litres to 2.3m litres

4700 hectares of cropped land were adapted to local climatic and soil conditions, resulting in improved pastures

35 (out of 40) farms improved the quality of their milk from class III to class I, which means the milk can now be sold to national suppliers

2300 farmers, technicians and managers from 20 cooperatives were trained on gender issues, milk quality (primary production and industry), calf rearing, climate change and management of extreme weather conditions, and the efficient use of wind energy for water pumping and energy planning

Imports of food worth over USD 20m have been substituted by production from domestic cooperatives, in the period 2011-2013

In the period 2011-2013, 370 cooperatives increased their crop production by 60 %

2200 farmers (13 % women) – who received idle land – were given access to agricultural inputs, machineries and technical assistance

5600 farmers (17 % women) – who are members of cooperatives – were given access to agricultural inputs, machinery and technical assistance

50 local institutions improved the quality of the services available to producers (veterinary, soil, bio-fertilisers, seeds, etc.).

Current EU support to development

Since the resumption of EU-Cuba cooperation in 2008, the EU has made available more than EUR 140m for projects in Cuba for food security (EUR 58.7m), environment, climate change and energy (EUR 31.6m), hurricane response and disaster preparedness (EUR 18.7m), culture and heritage and

social issues (EUR 16.2m) and support to economic modernisation and management capacities (EUR 15.7m). New projects to the value of EUR 50m (included in the EUR 140m mentioned above) will be identified during 2015-2017 in the areas of food security and sustainable agriculture; renewable energies and water management; and sustainable economic and social modernisation.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 10 017 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 74 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.700

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 2.3 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 14.2 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 4 872 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 3.9 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Trade and Private Sector Development

National laboratories have certified 27 additional quality control tests conforming to international ISO standards

Quality standards and regulations were developed for 4 agricultural products (honey, coffee, mango and avocado), facilitating their compliance with EU standards and hence their export to the EU market

23 small and medium-sized enterprises (agro-industry, textiles and furniture) implemented internationally certified management systems (i.e. ISO 9000 - ISO 9001 - ISO 14000 - HACCP - BPA - BPM-OHSAS)

2220 laboratory officials and technicians were trained as part of their quality certification procedure

Health

A draft law on sexual and reproductive health was prepared, approved by civil society and submitted to the National Congress. Moreover, 3 preliminary draft laws supporting access to sexual and reproductive health services and with a focus on human rights were presented to the National Congress (one on violence against women, one on sexual and reproductive rights, and one on the penal code)

53.7 % of citizens either acknowledged or supported the campaign on sexual and reproductive rights and backed the planned law on sexual and reproductive health

170 national media publications covered sexual and reproductive rights between 2011 and 2013 (29 in 2011; 60 in 2012; and 83 in 2013)

Media campaigns (TV, print media, Facebook) reached 2.3m people

Energy

1800 people from the mountain area of Moca in Espaillat Province with no access to electricity were provided with solar energy.

Current EU support to development

Present EU cooperation priorities promote more inclusive economic development (through improvements to both the business environment and technical and vocational education), as well as a more efficient and service-oriented public sector. The ongoing programmes in the first sector focus on agriculture (competitiveness of the banana sector, EUR 16.3m, agricultural census EUR 0.5m, etc.), and in the second sector on the reform of public administration (EUR 9.6m), strengthening local authorities (EUR 15.6m) and improving public financial management (EUR 5m). Bi-national cooperation with the Dominican Republic and Haiti amounts to EUR 50.1m).

EL SALVADOR

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 6 218 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 73 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.662

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 2.5 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 15.9 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2013): USD 2 960 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 0.8 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

20 municipal councils for the prevention of violence and other platforms for interinstitutional coordination were established and are operational

42 local plans for the prevention of violence, social cohesion and citizen co-existence were developed and/or implemented

240 coordination spaces were created in municipalities (community and intercommunity) and are working on social prevention of violence

78 communities have developed maps of risks (unsafe areas) and drafted plans to mitigate them

13 400 volunteers received training and carried out activities aimed at strengthening communities' social fabric and providing young people with alternative activities to join in their free time (educational, cultural, sport)

23 youth networks and organisations were established and are working towards better social cohesion in their municipality

Employment and Social Protection

12 offices for labour intermediation were created and/or supported

170 single mothers between 15 and 35 years completed training courses to help them (re-)enter the labour market

570 young people aged between 15 and 35 years completed vocational training courses aimed at helping them enter the labour market.

Current EU support to development

El Salvador's ongoing programmes focus on education (EUR 25m), social cohesion (EUR 47.4m), youth and violence prevention (EUR 11.3m) and fiscal policy (EUR 24.2m). Except for the work on violence prevention, which involved more of a classical project-type intervention, the rest of the

cooperation was provided through budget support. Work is also being carried out with civil society actors (including NGOs) and local authorities, on a wide range of human rights and governance issues, such as gender-based violence or working with youth at risk.

ERITREA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 5 741 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 64 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.381

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: no data available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: no data available

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2011): USD 192 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2001-2006): 0.7 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Education

1600 teachers were trained through open and distance learning

1640 classrooms were built

100 technical and vocational education and training instructors employed at the Ministry of Education received two years of basic training in the fields of management and pedagogy

2300 girls participated in education incentive schemes which included books, bicycles, uniforms and scholarships

5.2m textbooks were printed and delivered to the Ministry of Education: Eritrea has 9 ethnic groups and all primary school students received textbooks in both their mother tongue and English

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

The proportion of rural households achieving food security increased by 28 % (from 52 % in 2010 to 80 % in 2014)

3500 hectares of land were provided with new or rehabilitated irrigation systems

6300 households were given access to improved and certified seeds

539 000 hectares of rangeland were improved by using sustainable land-management practices which reduced overgrazing and erosion

Energy

The capacity of liquefied petroleum gas storage facilities in Massawa increased by 2 000 metric tonnes (from 1000 in 2007 to 3000 in 2013).

Current EU support to development

EU support to programmes in Eritrea is focusing on agriculture/food security (EUR 41.8m), energy (EUR 9.1m), and governance (EUR 9m). In the first sector, the support covers various sub-sectors, including crop production, livestock, and natural resources management. The largest component

addresses solar-powered irrigation. In energy, the EU is supporting the construction of a photovoltaic power plant to provide electricity for 2 towns and 40 villages. Access to justice and public administration capacity-building are pillars of the governance programme.

ETHIOPIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 87 095 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 65 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.435

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2010): 36.8 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2010): 20.4 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 162 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 10.2 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

Forest-based income of households in forest-user communities has increased by 28 %

63 000 hectares of woodland in Bale National Park were placed under community management

281 800 hectares of forest have been brought under participatory forest management

Employment and Social Protection

2400 vulnerable young people were provided with training to help them to find decent employment

81 % of these 2400 young people found jobs as a result of the training

1600 young people received start-up capital or in-kind support to start a business

Good Governance and Human Rights

88.7 % of corruption cases (410 of 550 under investigation) have been prosecuted by the Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission

Voter turnout at the 2010 general election was 93.4 % (of registered voters), which was higher than the 2005 election where voter turnout stood at 82.6 %

Public Finance Management

92 % of public-sector performance and financial audits were conducted in accordance with international standards; this is an increase of 60 % over a three-year period (2010-2013).

Current EU support to development

Under the current 11th European Development Fund National Indicative Programme, Ethiopia's programmes are focusing on food security/resilience (EUR 110m), agriculture production (EUR 75m), natural resources (EUR 70m), health (EUR 200m), roads infrastructure (EUR 140m), energy (EUR 90m), and governance, including public financial management and support to civil society (EUR 52m). While most EU cooperation in Ethiopia comprises contributions to the government's flagship programmes (provision of basic services, food security safety net, agriculture production, land

management) and budget support (roads, health), the EU also finances directly grant schemes in specific areas where other implementation modalities are appropriate, such as a genuine resilience approach (with ECHO), an EU civil society fund, an integral approach in selected eco-regions, or social accountability schemes.

FIJI, WALLIS AND FUTUNA, FRENCH POLYNESIA, KIRIBATI, TONGA

Fiji - Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 861 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 70 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.724

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2008): 5.9 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2008): 16.1 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 3 708 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 2.1 %

Wallis and Futuna - Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 14 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): data not available

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): data not available

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: data not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2008): data not available

Gross National Income per capita: data not available

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years: data not available

French Polynesia - Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 268 000

Life expectancy (at birth): data not available

Human Development Index – High human development: data not available

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: data not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: data not available

High income: non OECD- Gross National Income per capita: data not available

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years: data not available

Kiribati - Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 98 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 67 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.607

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: data not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: data not available

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 1 781 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 1.0 %

Tonga - Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 104 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 71 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.705

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: data not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: data not available

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 2 562 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2007-2012): 1.5 %

Fiji - Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Water and Sanitation

The quality and accessibility of drinking water were improved following the construction of 2 160 rainwater catchments, 6 utility water-storage systems, 15 boreholes, 23 water sheds and the installation of 26 electric pumps

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

5 emergency operation centres were renovated and 4 new ones built

The technical capacity of the early-warning systems in the outer island/rural communities was improved through the supply of 408 radio sets, 1 generator, 5 automatic weather stations and 10 seismic stations.

Wallis and Futuna - Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Transport

The original wharf in Mata'Utu was renovated and 8 000 m² of land were refilled

60 additional metres of docks were built and port facilities (captaincy, storage sheds, etc.) were built, improved or modernised

Education

14 primary schools, including nursery and elementary classes, were renovated, including the construction or rehabilitation of documentation centres, computer rooms and sanitary facilities

2 existing dormitories in 2 boarding schools were renovated and 2 additional dormitories were built in the same schools

4 school buildings, including nursery and elementary classes, were renovated according to anti-cyclonic standards.

French Polynesia - Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Water and Sanitation

360 connections were financed, representing an additional 550 m³/day of waste water treated, and about 1800 more inhabitants were connected to the public waste-water system

280 additional water junctions were built for the disposal of waste water

The rate of users connected to the waste-water collection systems rose from 35 % in 2010 to 60 % in 2014

Transport

2 km of road protection, destroyed by cyclone Oli, were renovated.

Kiribati - Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Public Finance Management

Following the provision of technical assistance, public finance management systems were strengthened, including improvements to the budget process and timely submission of public accounts.

Tonga - Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Energy

An off-grid electricity plan is available for the country, following drafting support.

Current EU support to development

In the Pacific, the EU's focal sector programmes include sustainable energy for the region (EUR 170m), mitigation of climate change issues (EUR 140m), and support for the sustainable management of fisheries (EUR 33.4m). The climate change allocation addresses the Pacific's main challenges – to adapt to climate change and strengthen disaster risk-management capacities. Where EU cooperation in the fisheries sector is concerned, its development programmes have been the basis for improved scientific knowledge on tuna fisheries. EU cooperation has also directly contributed to economic development in the fisheries sector and to the reinforcement of regional fisheries organisations.

GEORGIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 4 389 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 74 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.744

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 14.1 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 15.5 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 2 233 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 3.9 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Good Governance and Human Rights

350 staff from the National Bureau of Enforcement, bailiffs and private enforcement agents were trained to provide better services to citizens

A translation and coordination unit targeted at accelerating translations of priority EU regulations and directives was created and came into operation within the Ministry of Justice

The first-ever study book on enforcement proceedings for students was published in Georgia

Trade and Private Sector Development

The Logistics Performance Index of the World Bank for Customs increased from 2.37 in 2010 to 2.9 in 2012, indicating the strengthened efficiency of the clearance process (i.e. speed, simplicity and predictability of formalities) by border control agencies

A World Trade Organization (WTO) enquiry point, set up to deal with enquiries from other WTO members and the public on subjects such as technical barriers to trade and sanitary/phytosanitary measures, came into operation

A bilingual website (Georgian/English) on e-procurement aimed at helping foreign companies to better understand Georgian e-procurement procedures and to participate in tenders was set up and put into use

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

Over 100 000 internally displaced people and citizens in host communities benefited from small infrastructure projects

6300 internally displaced people were provided with sustainable housing solutions

Over 7000 internally displaced people were given ownership of their properties.

Current EU support to development

The current financing framework for 2014-2017 proposes EUR 335-410m for the country. This assistance is being implemented through three focal sectors: public administration reform, justice, and agriculture and rural development. The implementation of the Association Agreement with the EU signed in 2014 (which includes a 'Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area' with the EU) is the main driver of EU support for Georgia, with dedicated reform programmes and peer-to-peer collaboration with EU Member States through twinning projects. Engagement with civil society is also a core priority. In addition, assistance is being provided through thematic allocations to civil society and local administrations, the Neighbourhood Investment Facility, and regional projects.

INDIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 1 205 625 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 66 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.586

Population living below national poverty line (2011): 23.6 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2009): 20.7 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 1 247 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 7.2 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Health

Specific EU assistance targeting the reproductive and sexual health of young people was provided between 2009 and 2014. During this period, the average age for marriage increased by 1 year for men and 0.9 years for women

Pap-smear testing kits were made available at antiretroviral treatment centres in 51 district government hospitals

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

7 associations of informal sector workers in 4 Indian states were registered by the environmental authorities

21 local authorities (12 Panchayati Raj Institutions, 6 districts and 3 municipalities) have integrated climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation plans in their strategies

Education

260 education practitioners were trained in systems analysis, child rights and participation, and the introduction of best practice in education

5 states (Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Rajasthan) reviewed and initiated policy and structural reforms in teacher development and management based on international best practices

Employment and Social Protection

The Rajasthan state government introduced sustainable standards in the textile industry

Occupational health and safety issues and standards are now part of government policy having been included in the 12th five-year plan.

Current EU support to development

The EU currently finances around 140 projects in India with an overall value of approximately EUR 430m. This funding is delivered through various means of implementation, such as sector-specific budget support, grants or services. The economic sector covers economic opportunities and skills development; the environment sector includes renewable energy and climate change; and the social sector comprises education, health and social justice/human rights. For the current EU budgetary period 2014-2020, there are no new bilateral allocations for India, although thematic and regional cooperation continue. Many projects funded from previous allocations are ongoing until 2017/2018. Additional funds are being provided through the Partnership Instrument (managed by the FPI).

INDONESIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 240 676 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 71 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.684

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2011): 16.2 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2010): 19.0 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 1 811 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 5.8 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

1500 people were engaged in the process of participative mapping for land allocation

Good Governance and Human Rights

2500 senior officers in the Indonesian national police (300 women and 2200 men) received training in transnational crime from the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation

390 public officials (290 women and 100 men) attended training events related to prevention and eradication of corruption

300 trainers in the Indonesian national police force received initial or refresher training on human rights and gender issues

Public Finance Management

29 indicators in the 2011 Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment either improved or remained the same compared to those of 2007 (12 indicators improved, 17 were stable)

An additional 17 800 000 people were registered as tax payers following EU support to Indonesia's Public Financial Management and Revenue Administration.

Current EU support to development

Indonesia was one of the major beneficiaries of EU bilateral financial development assistance in Asia until 2013, the year of the last large EU funding decision for the country. Most of those programmes decided under the 2007-2013 financial framework (EUR 356m) are still being implemented in the following priority sectors: education, good governance (justice and public finance management), trade-related assistance, and climate change and forestry. Some programmes will last until 2019.

IRAQ

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 30 962 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 70 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.642

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 3.9 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 21.9 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 1 852 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 6.4 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

220 government officials from the Iraqi Ministry of Interior Higher Institute for Security and Administrative Development were trained in areas such as strategic planning, general management, and IT skills

38 officers were trained in policing skills

There were 4 study tours to European partner institutions for employees of the Ministry of Interior Higher Institute for Security and Administrative Development; they covered topics such as security concepts and riot management

9 Council of Representatives Directorates benefited from the standard operation procedures manuals, which comprise the organisational structure, objectives, visions and missions of each directorate. These manuals are aimed at helping to improve the planning and implementation of activities within the directorates

400 women and 900 men in the Iraqi Council of Representatives were trained in topics based on the Directorates' priorities (e.g. management skills, documentary and financial recording, audit, code of conduct, etc.)

70 senior diplomatic staff and 320 other Iraqi officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received capacity-building training in negotiation and implementation of international agreements.

Current EU support to development

Iraq's ongoing and future programmes focus on governance (EUR 51m) and education (EUR 41m). Projects in governance are intended to support the country's democratic development, improve the national rule of law and human rights protection system, promote the principle of judicial independence and sustain the security sector reform. Support is also provided for primary and secondary education as well as higher education and vocational training. Following the rise of ISIS, the EU has fostered its support to promote resilience, recovery and post-conflict reintegration and stabilisation (EUR 50m).

J A M A I C A

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 2 741 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 74 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.715

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2004): 0.2 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2004): 14.3 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 3 995 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): - 0.7 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

In 2014, the annual murder rate fell to 1 000 (from 1700 in 2009)

In 2013, the annual rate of major crimes (shooting, rape, aggravated assault) fell to 2500 (from 3200 in 2009)

The framework for the Jamaica Justice System Reform Policy Agenda was approved by the government

110 fatal police shootings were recorded in 2014 (down from 240 recorded in 2009)

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

400 farmers participated in agro-forestry activities

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

400 hectares of land were reforested

3700 hectares of crown land were declared forest reserves or forest management areas

7 hectares of mangroves were restored in degraded coastal regions

2 management plans for Negril and Montego Bay Marine Parks were developed and adopted by the Forestry Department

The climate change policy and action plan was drafted and released for public consultation.

Current EU support to development

The lives of significant numbers of Jamaicans have been improved through direct socio-economic support measures (EUR 22m allocated to poverty-reduction programmes), through support to macroeconomic reforms (around EUR 30m disbursed to support reforms in justice, security and

better public finance management), and in support of the economic diversification of rural development (around EUR 100m allocated for the period 2008-2017, notably in the sugar, banana and rum sectors).

JORDAN

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 6 455 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 74 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.745

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2010): 0.1 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2010): 20.2 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 2 859 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 3.2 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Trade and Private Sector Development

180 private sector service providers have been supported in areas such as the development of export business plans, the strengthening of business associations, acquisition of certifications and special support to start-up activities

The number of employees in supported providers in the service sector increased by 350 (from 1900 in 2009 to 2250 in 2012)

The export value of the 32 supported providers in the service sector increased by EUR 1.2m (from EUR 2.5m in 2009 to EUR 3.7m in 2013)

Good Governance and Human Rights

11 pieces of national legislation or regulations have been harmonised with the EU *acquis*

4 new regulations, sector strategies and development plans have been prepared

5 memoranda of understanding have been signed between the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and five other national bodies that support economic development (municipalities, private sector, civil society organisations and others)

Water and Sanitation

780 houses have been provided with new water connections.

Current EU support to development

Between 2014 and 2017, and in line with the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) priorities, the EU will allocate between EUR 312m and EUR 382m to promote Jordan's development objectives towards reducing poverty, and raising social equity and living standards for the entire population.

25 % will go to “reinforce the rule of law for enhanced accountability and equity in public service delivery”, 30 % for “employment and private sector development”, and 30 % for “renewable energies

and energy efficiency". Moreover, 5 % will be allocated to support civil society and 10 % will be used to support the ENP Action Plan priorities. The EU is also helping Jordan to cope with the impact of the Syrian crisis, notably in the education sector.

KAZAKHSTAN

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 15 921 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 68 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.757

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2010): 0.1 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2010): 22.8 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2013): USD 4 739 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 5.4 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Good Governance and Human Rights

5 legal documents were prepared with the assistance of an EU-funded project and further reflected in the Republic of Kazakhstan's Programme for Legal Reform 2010-2020, namely: the concept of e-justice; the concept of free legal aid; regulations for mentoring newly appointed judges; specific recommendations on the arrest warrant; and the concept of new courts for juveniles

106 private bailiffs from the newly created training school were trained in and enhanced their knowledge of EU best practice in the field, in particular as regards the organisation of the profession and its place and role among other legal professions

Employment and Social Protection

6 new occupational standards were developed for vocational education training (VET): i) farmers in the agricultural sector; ii) agro-tech service specialists in the agricultural sector; iii) machine operators in the machine engineering sector; iv) welders in the machine engineering sector; v) fitters in the oil and gas sector; and vi) oil and gas field operators

6 curricula were developed by VET institutions for six occupational standards relating to professions in the oil and gas fields, including specific guidelines for content, sequence, duration of the different vocational subjects, vocational modules and internships

1600 senior managers from local authorities and state-run VET institutions were trained in management

Health

16 600 people potentially at risk increased their awareness of preventing and treating HIV and tuberculosis

16 essential clinical protocols (9 obstetric and 7 neonatal) were developed and endorsed to support the implementation of key clinical guidelines for mother and child health

82 national and regional trainers were trained in and enhanced their knowledge of modern mother and child healthcare.

Current EU support to development

EU-funded programmes currently running in Kazakhstan are focusing on the country's transition to a green economy model (EUR 7m), improved governance (EUR 12m) and increased regional development (EUR 15m). These programmes have been adapted to fully support the five institutional reforms launched by the government in 2015, which aim to: strengthen a modern, professional and independent state apparatus; establish a better climate for businesses; diversify the economy; build one nation; and create a transparent and accountable state.

KENYA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 40 909 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 61 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.535

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2005): 43.4 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2005): 13.5 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 645 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 6.0 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Good Governance and Human Rights

2 free and fair elections took place (referendum in August 2010 and general election in March 2013)

Migration

260 police officials and 320 lawyers and law students were trained in refugee rights, 62 of whom signed up as pro-bono lawyers

13 300 refugees were able to access information about their rights and an additional 7500 refugees received free legal advice, representation in court, and counselling and referral services in the 2 newly opened protection and referral centres

75 000 urban refugees participated in peace-building activities in their host communities to prevent potential conflict situations

Health

10 300 women gave birth in the presence of skilled birth attendants in north-eastern Kenya

73 600 children under 5 years old received vitamin A supplements.

Current EU support to development

Kenya's ongoing programmes are focused on food security and resilience to climate shocks (EUR 162m), sustainable infrastructure (EUR 297m) and the accountability of public institutions, including private sector reform, governance, election support and devolution (EUR 61m). Support for maternal health is one of the sectors supported by the thematic budget lines. The 10th European Development Fund programme on Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience programme has designated EUR 19m for the programme 'Contributing towards the nutritional well-being of deprived children and women in Kenya'.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 24 501 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 70 years

Human Development Index: not available

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: not available

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita: not available

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years: not available

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

20 fish farmers were trained in fish harvesting, selection, transport and rinsing, thereby increasing the capacity for fish distribution and preservation

500 farm operators were trained to use and maintain farm assets such as tractors and other machinery

Annual tractor breakdowns were reduced from 7 % to 2-3 % as a result of greater maintenance capacities in farm workshops

The fuel-wood plantation in South Hamgyong Province grew by 63 hectares

Water availability for paddy irrigation increased by 30-35 % in South Hamgyong Province as a result of rehabilitating the irrigation system

Reforestation coverage was increased by 87 hectares in Buchang, thus enhancing watershed resource rehabilitation and agro-forestry development for food security by slopeland farmers in Sinpo County

The rice paddy production rate per hectare increased by 16.3 % due to improved irrigation and applying a system of rice intensification

Availability of dairy products in childcare institutions rose by 12 tonnes (61 % increase)

The surface area for growing vegetables on dairy farms that deliver to child welfare institutions increased from 5 % to 21.7 %.

Current EU support to development

The EU support focuses on food security (on average EUR 6-7m) and is provided via three different components: community-based and partnership projects, implemented by resident and non-resident partners; the Food Security Office, which supports the EU in the implementation of the Food Security

Programme; and the provision of agricultural supplies, which allows the DPRK to replicate lessons learned under projects.

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 5 334 000

Life expectancy at birth (2013): 69 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.628

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2011): 5.1 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2011): 19.9 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 620 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 3.7 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Public Finance Management

Overall public financial management (PFM) has improved

PFM reform action plan has been developed and adopted

Employment and Social Protection

1570 people (550 women, 1020 men) graduated from vocational courses in 14 different occupations

Good Governance and Human Rights

A comprehensive legislative framework was developed and adopted at all levels, significantly improving prison management nationwide. As a part of this, 6 laws, 25 government decrees, 5 government decisions and 110 prison service orders were adopted to improve prison management and conditions

A new National Strategy for the Development of the Penitentiary System to guide prison reform until 2016 was adopted in May 2012

460 members of prison staff upgraded their skills through the adoption of a training curriculum and a manual for prison staff capacity development

In 2012, 42.5 % of estimated costs to run the prison service were covered by the state budget, up from 27.2 % in 2008

2800 prisoners and 390 prison staff benefited from the refurbishment of 4 state prisons, in which the sanitary conditions and quality of water were improved

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

2000 farmers were trained on sustainable irrigation water-saving methods

2750 m³ of irrigational canals were repaired and concrete casting of 400 m³ of irrigation channels completed

11 cold-climate greenhouses were constructed and 213 plastic tunnels installed

Current EU support to development

For the period 2014-2020, there is a substantial increase in support to the Kyrgyz Republic, with a total allocation of up to EUR 184m over 7 years. Three focal sectors have been identified which correspond to government priorities: i) rule of law (EUR 37.7m); ii) education (EUR 71.7m); and iii) integrated rural development (EUR 71.7m). Rule of law projects are focusing on strengthening the capacities and coordination of all authorities with oversight functions and on providing various support to policy, legislative and judiciary reforms. Support to education is provided through budget support, designed to reinforce the education sector's strategic, institutional and financial management framework. Integrated rural development includes social protection reform to support vulnerable groups, including capacity-building for delivering sustainable social services. Support to integrated rural development will be delivered through more investments in rural development combined with income-generating activities to support poverty alleviation.

LEBANON

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 4 341 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 80 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.765

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: not available

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 7 190 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2006-2011): 7.5 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Good Governance and Human Rights

All newly arrived prisoners were given access to a lawyer, social worker and psychologist if required; prisoners who had endured torture received medical, social and legal assistance

940 policemen (40 of them high-ranking officers) were trained to carry out interrogations without the use of violence

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

29 000 people living close to minefields benefited from land clearance

Water and Sanitation

The solid-waste-treatment plant in the Caza of Nabatieh in South Lebanon expanded its recycling capacity to 200 tonnes of waste a day

300 000 people are served by this new waste-treatment plant

Current EU support to development

With the vast increase in the number of people from Syria seeking refuge in Lebanon, the EU is assisting vulnerable Lebanese communities and refugees from Syria; it is also supporting Palestinian refugees. The EU is providing support for the agricultural infrastructure, waste management, energy conservation and the use of renewable energies. It is working with hundreds of municipalities to help them strengthen their capacities and improve public service delivery. Through its private sector development programmes, the EU is aiming to boost economic growth by stimulating the productivity and competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises. Strengthening the effectiveness and the legitimacy of the Lebanese security sector is another priority.

LESOTHO

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 2 009 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 50 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.486

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2010): 56.2 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2010): 9.6 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2013): USD 1 306 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2007-2012): 5.3 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Water and Sanitation

2 sewer networks were rehabilitated and reconstructed in Maseru

As a result, 2700 people were connected to existing and new sewerage networks in Maseru

The Maseru Sewerage and Sanitation Master Plan was completed and submitted by local authorities for approval

Good Governance and Human Rights

3 operational monitoring systems were put in place across government to combat corruption

A national information system for social assistance was set up and used for the registration of cash grant beneficiaries

Around 75 000 orphans and vulnerable children have been reached through cash assistance grants

Employment and Social Protection

A draft social protection coordination mechanism was defined and submitted to government.

Current EU support to development

Strengthening Lesotho's justice sector (EUR 4m) to enhance a professional, accessible and impartial sector to ensure fair, timely and efficient delivery of justice and to effectively combat corruption.

Support to the water resources policy and administrative management (EUR 32m) will help Lesotho's efforts to achieve access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, and improve health through a significant increase in reliable access to sustainable water and sanitation services.

Support to public finance management reform (EUR 13m) to help implement the Lesotho Public Finance Management Reform for the implementation of a modern regulatory framework providing transparent and effective policy coordination of the budget.

LIBERIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 3 958 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 62 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.412

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2007): 83.8 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2007): 17.8 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 261 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2006-2011): 7.5 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Good Governance and Human Rights

2 electoral processes have been conducted since 2011 with the elections perceived by independent observers as free and fair

5500 security forces members were trained in security-related roles during elections

19 000 people were trained in polling and other aspects of managing elections

The voter registration system was considered as accurate, inclusive and in line with international standards

Revised electoral law and regulations have been drafted and validated

Health

30 000 children under one year old have been fully immunised

20 000 births were attended by skilled health professionals.

Current EU support to development

In 2014, the EU disbursed EUR 31m in budget support to the Liberian government to support the national budget and strengthen the health sector and financial management. Then, in 2015, it disbursed a further EUR 31m in budget support to bridge the gaps in the health sector, following the Ebola outbreak, and to support the security and justice sector. The EU is also supporting the decentralisation process with EUR 5.5m, as well as safe access to water (EUR 9m).

MALAWI

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 15 014 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 60 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.414

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2010): 72.2 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2010): 14.6 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 261 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2005-2010): 7.1 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Transport

470 km of paved roads have been rehabilitated and maintained in cities and on main corridor roads

750 km of feeder roads have been constructed, rehabilitated or maintained across the country

As a result, 320 000 people have gained access to all-season roads

Public Finance Management

Government expenditure on essential public services such as health and education increased from 70 % to 75 %

The quality of the civil servants' payroll management system was improved

5 local assemblies started using integrated financial management systems

Health

There was an improvement in the availability of stocks of essential drugs.

Current EU support to development

The EU is implementing development programmes in Malawi in the following sectors: agriculture, including forestry and rural development (EUR 145m); good governance, public finance management and support to the justice system (EUR 137m); and infrastructure in transport and water and sanitation (EUR 94m).

MALI

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 13 986 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 57 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.407

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2010): 50.6 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2010): 20.0 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2007): USD 453 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2006-2011): 4.5 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Employment and Social Protection

Innovative projects aimed at improving services and support to reintegrate children and young people from disrupted families and social ties were implemented, with the following results:

Over 1500 street children and young people benefited from health and psychological assistance

500 young girls benefited from the increasing involvement of local authorities in providing health services and other assistance

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

Over 9000 farmers converted to biological agriculture

4700 hectares were converted for the purpose of biological cotton plantation

Over 2000 tonnes of biological and fair trade cotton were sold (an increase of 100 %)

84 rural cooperatives producing biological cotton became members of Mali's biological movement (an increase of 100 %)

440 km of rural roads were rehabilitated and/or built in the area of Kita and Bougouni to facilitate transportation of the cotton.

Current EU support to development

The partnership between the Government of Mali and the EU for the period 2014-2020 is aiming to tackle the root causes of the political, institutional and security crises and the consequences the country has experienced since 2012. The four sectors of intervention are: i) economic and democratic governance and the rule of law; ii) rural development and food security; iii) education; and iv) road infrastructure. Support to civil society to promote accountability is a key component of this strategy. The overall financial envelope amounts to over EUR 600m.

MAURITANIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 3 609 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 63 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.487

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2008): 23.4 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2008): 16.5 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 715 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 5.4 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

Following the food crisis in 2012 in 5 regions of Mauritania, the EU contributed to World Food Programme efforts by means of cash transfers to the most vulnerable populations and distribution of food to the most vulnerable people and to villagers' food stocks

In 2012, 7900 households affected by the food crisis received monetary assistance as part of an emergency response

9900 households affected by the 2012 food crisis received emergency food packages

In 2012, 11 800 households affected by the food crisis benefited from food stocks in villages

Migration

Early in 2012, violent clashes in northern Mali triggered waves of displacements into Mauritania, where a refugee camp was established in the Hodh El Charghi region. Following the military intervention in northern Mali in January 2013, there were new influxes of Malian refugees. In collaboration with the Mauritanian government, UN organisations and national and international NGOs, the UNHCR is leading the humanitarian response to 50 000 Malian refugees in Mberra camp

540 officials were trained in international protection and refugee rights (14 training sessions including 3 workshops at national level, 3 at regional level and 5 with the police)

100 refugees (24 women and 76 men) followed professional vocational training

170 refugees improved their means of subsistence thanks to revenue-generating activities (restaurants, food retail, and new technologies)

96 refugee children (59 girls and 37 boys) enrolled in primary education

53 refugee children (27 girls and 26 boys) enrolled in secondary education.

Current EU support to development

Cooperation between the EU and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is aiming to reduce poverty through sustainable development, promoting peace and security, and the promotion of democracy and human rights. Many projects are currently being financed and implemented in collaboration with the government, local authorities and civil society actors in the sectors of food security, sustainable agriculture, rule of law, health (EUR 195m for the period 2014-2020, 11th European Development Fund), in water and sanitation (EUR 11m), decentralisation (EUR 20m), conflict prevention (EUR 6m) and security (EUR 13m).

MOLDOVA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 3 573 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 70 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.663

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2011): 0.2 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2011): 21.4 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 1 306 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 3.3 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Health

Health satellite accounts, which provide information on financial resources in the health system and data to improve strategic planning, have been introduced and institutionalised

The population covered by health insurance increased by 8 % (from 75 % in 2008 to 83 % in 2013)

The Medium Term Expenditure Framework has been used effectively to allocate resources strategically in the healthcare sector, define sector priorities, and plan costs and allocations at the decision-making level

The new public health strategy and action plan 2014-2020 have been endorsed by government

Migration

47 teachers from Moldovan vocational education institutions were trained as trainers in different professional areas (tailoring, sanitation, cookery, baking, interior floor tiling)

215 vulnerable young people (105 girls and 110 boys) from families affected by migration benefited from business start-up training and 46 of them also received a business start-up grant

150 migrant parents received psychological and legal assistance from certified professionals in Italy

Energy

Solar water-heating systems and biomass-burning plants were installed in 78 public facilities (schools, crèches, hospitals, social care centres, youth and sport centres)

Direct environmental benefits came from fuel switching from coal to biomass and the heating-comfort level rose for around 27 000 direct beneficiaries in these facilities

Around 100 jobs were created by the operator responsible for solar water-heating systems and biomass-burning plants. At least 60 small and medium-sized enterprises were created specialising in the production of briquettes and pellets from agricultural waste.

Current EU support to development

The current financing framework for 2014-2017 proposes EUR 335-410 for the country. This assistance is being implemented through three focal sectors: public administration reform, police reform and border management, and agriculture and rural development. The implementation of the Association Agreement with the EU, signed in 2014 (which includes a 'Deep and comprehensive Free Trade Area' with the EU) is driving EU support for Moldova, with dedicated reform programmes and peer-to-peer collaboration with EU Member States through twinning projects. Engagement with civil society is also a core priority. In addition, assistance is being provided through thematic allocations to civil society and local administrations, the Neighbourhood Investment Facility, and regional projects.

MOROCCO

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 31 642 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 71 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.617

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2007): 2.6 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2007): 17.0 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 2 492 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 4.1 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Migration

1300 women and child migrants benefited from training, psychological support or legal advice

State decision-makers addressed 74 recommendations put forward by an EU-funded project linked to migrants' access to education, training, health and justice services

2500 young people attended courses on personal development, citizenship and civic engagement and risks associated with migration

Transport

39.1 km of road were rehabilitated (RP 4105, Al Hoceïma Province and Chefchaouen Province)

Education

The net primary school enrolment rate for girls in rural areas increased from 84.7 % to 98.4 % between 2007/2008 and 2012/2013

The proportion of female students reaching the end of the college cycle increased from 52 % to 65.3 % between 2008 and 2012

100 000 students benefited from non-formal education, 35 000 of whom have been reintegrated in formal or vocational education

The college drop-out rate fell from 13.4 % to 9.3 % between 2011 and 2013.

Current EU support to development

The most important ongoing programmes in Morocco in terms of financial contribution are in four sectors: health (EUR 150m), governance (EUR 140m, including economic governance), education (EUR 127m) and energy (EUR 126m). In light of the Advanced Status granted in 2008, an important multi-sector programme (EUR 188m) is supporting Morocco in the process towards regulatory convergence to the *acquis communautaire*. Health support is designed to allow for equal access to basic services and social protection. Education support allows for quality basic education and literacy

for all while promoting the principles of equity and equality. Projects and programmes in the governance sector relate to human rights and democracy and to economic governance. Within the framework of economic governance, a large programme is being implemented to modernise public administration (EUR 84m) according to the budget support modality and covers various aspects of public governance. Support towards the renewable energy sector is primarily implemented in the frame of the Neighbourhood Investment Facility.

MOZAMBIQUE

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 23 967 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 54 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.393

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2009): 60.7 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2009): 14.7 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2013): USD 434 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 7.1 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Energy

790 private households were provided with photovoltaic systems (320 households) and solar lanterns (470 households) and a further 40 public sites were supplied with photovoltaic lighting

Photovoltaic systems were installed in 5 schools and 4 health centres, benefiting 85 000 people who use these health centres

Employment and Social Protection

1100 homeless people were identified and provided with access to social protection services, such as legal assistance in obtaining IDs and registering with social security as well as psychological support

3 community self-help groups have been empowered and enabled to take a more active role in the provision of social systems

4500 people have increased their awareness of the rights of vulnerable groups via workshops, drama performances, conferences, etc.

310 children (140 girls and 170 boys) stopped working as child labourers and enrolled in the formal education system

160 children were enrolled in 1 of 3 new community childcare facilities.

Current EU support to development

The EU is presently engaged in several sectors. Infrastructure, which is a traditional sector for the EU in Mozambique, remains a focal point with a EUR 81m programme for the construction of roads in the Zambezia region, to be topped up by an allocation of EUR 16m to cope with the consequences of the catastrophic floods in January 2015. Local development is also receiving attention, with a EUR-27m programme for economic development at district level. Food security and nutrition are centre stage, with a EUR-67m programme being implemented in cooperation with three UN organisations.

MYANMAR / BURMA

Key country statistics

Total population (2014): 51 931 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 66 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.524

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: not available

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita: not available

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 6.9 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

273 child soldiers were reported through a dedicated phone line and community monitoring activities

176 released child soldiers received reintegration support in the form of vocational training

Health

55 400 one-year-olds (28 400 girls and 27 000 boys) were immunised in Maungdaw Township against diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, polio3, Bacillus Calmette-Guérin, and measles

6650 more women of reproductive age attended reproductive health education sessions in collaboration with auxiliary midwives or traditional birth attendants

840 pregnant women in Dala and Seikyi Khanaungdho Townships attended antenatal classes given by trained or auxiliary midwives

Water and Sanitation

17 400 vulnerable people (8900 women and 8500 men) in Dala and Seikyi Khanaungdho Townships were equipped with individual water-treatment units.

Current EU support to development

Myanmar's ongoing programmes focus on education (EUR 241m), rural development, agriculture and food security (EUR 241m), governance, rule of law and state capacity building (EUR 96m) and peace building (EUR 103m). The EU contributes to a number of multi-donor trust funds, including the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT), the Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP) and the Three Millennium Development Goal Fund (3MDG).

NAMIBIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 2 179 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 68 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.624

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2009): 23.5 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2009): 8.9 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 4 627 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2006-2011): 3.9 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Water and Sanitation

The structure for the Water Basin Management Committees' Basin Support Unit was established and is operational

A new data system on groundwater levels and flows has been made available following EU support. Water resources monitoring data were used by Basin Management Committees to develop 4 water management plans for sub-basins

Technical and financial capacities were developed within Basin Management Committees for the implementation of integrated water resource management plans

A basin-wide information system was developed (and is currently being tested).

Current EU support to development

Development cooperation under 10th European Development Fund has focused on rural development and human resources development, with a total envelope of EUR 123m. The financial resources made available by the EU to the Republic of Namibia for the period 2014-20 amount to EUR 68m and focus on education and skills and the agriculture sectors.

N I C A R A G U A

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 5 822 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 74 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.614

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2009): 8.5 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2009): 13.9 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 1 379 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 3.2 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Health

In 2014, in the health units of the 3 indigenous municipalities of the Northern Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN), 76 % of women benefited from reproductive healthcare (including prenatal care, birth, and post-birth control), compared to 66 % prior to EU-funded interventions in 2007

The rate of young people with comprehensive and accurate knowledge of HIV and AIDS rose to 61 % in 2013 in Chinandega and the RAAN, up from 48 % in 2011

In the Segovia region, the occurrence of complications among people affected by hypertension and diabetes was reduced by 9.1 %, from 25.9 % in 2011 to 16.8 % in 2013, following targeted EU campaigns and other actions

53 000 women were helped with breast cancer prevention in 8 rural departments by mobile units and the Ixchen centres

Good Governance and Human Rights

Institutions within the justice system have adopted an inter-institutional manual on the treatment of evidence and the custody chain, which has led to several technical and procedural changes towards improving the use of physical evidence in criminal justice

7300 staff members in the justice administration have been trained on the use of physical evidence, including 3900 people trained in evidence preservation, 1100 in investigation, and 1600 in inter-institutional cooperation.

Current EU support to development

Nicaragua's cooperation programme focuses on three sectors identified in the Country Strategy Paper for 2014-2020, namely: support for the rural productive sector (EUR 78m); education for employment (EUR 68m); and support for adaptation to climate change (EUR 50m). The objective of the first sector is to increase the sustainable productivity, competitiveness and climate resilience of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in agriculture and the agro-industry. In education, the

objective is to improve the employability of the labour force, particularly secondary education graduates. Lastly, the objective in the third sector is to increase the population's resilience to the impacts of climate change, improving the integrated management of water resources and alleviating the pressure on natural forests.

NIGER

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 15 894 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 59 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.337

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2011): 40.8 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2011): 21.7 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 258 (constant 2005 USD)

Average real Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 5.3 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Public Finance Management

8 financial controllers were established in all regions to oversee control of public procurement

A court of auditors was established and is operating and functional

The public procurement audit report and the general report of the Court of Auditors are published annually

Delays were reduced in the analysis of legislation by the Court of Auditors and their submission to parliament was speeded up

Education

The gross enrolment rate in primary school for girls increased to 63.5 % in 2013 (up from 47 % in 2007)

The primary school completion rate increased to 54.3 % in 2013 (up from 49.3 % in 2010)

Health

291 000 births were attended by skilled health personnel (nurses, midwives and doctors) in integrated healthcare centres, district hospitals, regional hospitals and maternity centres

The reimbursement rate to service providers of healthcare services provided free of charge reached 100 % in 2013 (up from 45% in 2011)

82.5 % of malnourished children under 5 were assisted by the national health service in 2013

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

660 cooperative managers trading in agricultural inputs were trained in business management

Health

48.6 % of births were attended by skilled health personnel in Keita in 2011 (up from 25.9 % in 2010).

Current EU support to development

The overall purpose of EU cooperation in Niger is to assist the country in its fight against poverty. One of the main areas of concern is rural development and food security which receives a total of around EUR 100m. This support contributes to both food security and improved nutrition levels, and also paves the way towards application of the '3N strategy': 'The Nigeriens Nourish the Nigeriens'. The construction and rehabilitation of road Infrastructure is another important part of the cooperation strategy with a budget of EUR 162m. Support to improve access and quality health and education services is provided under a budget support approach for a total of EUR 160m. Besides these main areas, special attention is also given to good governance (EUR 51m) with the aim of strengthening the democratic process, and supporting political dialogue with civil society actors and their participation in policy development and implementation.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 4 013 000

Life expectancy (at birth): (2013) 73²¹ years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.686

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2009): 0.1 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2009): 19.6 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2013): USD 1 588 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years: not available

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Good Governance and Human Rights

6300 days of training were given to professional staff working in the State Audit and Administrative Control Bureau

Public Finance Management

86 auditors were trained in audit planning and financial audit (including on-the-job training)

Health

1440 healthcare staff were trained in mental health specialisms

7100 consultations were given on mental health in primary healthcare clinics

1900 consultations were provided by the expanded Gaza Community Mental Health Programme

167 000 hospital patients and 400 000 primary healthcare centre patients in parts of the West Bank and Gaza under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority benefited from pharmaceutical drugs and vaccines financed by the multi-donor trust fund

Education

626 000 students attended public primary schools in parts of the West Bank and Gaza under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority, operated with the support of the multi-donor trust fund

12 vocational training centres in parts of the West Bank and Gaza under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority have been equipped using finance from the multi-donor trust fund; 250 people attended vocational training in these centres.

²¹ Source: UNDP - Human Development Report 2014.

Current EU support to development

The EU supports Palestine with a bilateral yearly allocation of around EUR 300m. Over half of the overall allocation is dedicated to direct financial support to the Palestinian Authority (contribution to civil servants' salaries, social protection allowances and support to East Jerusalem hospitals) and to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency's general budget (over EUR 80m). In addition, the EU supports 3 focal sectors for development: private sector; water and land development; and governance at the local and national level. Finally, the EU is addressing the needs of Palestinians living in East Jerusalem through a multi-sector annual programme worth EUR 10m.

PAKISTAN

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 173 149 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 66 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.537

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2010): 12.7 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2010): 22.7 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 862 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 3.6 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Education

17 200 teachers were trained (6200 female teachers and 11 000 male teachers) in topics such as lesson planning and the new curriculum

Employment and Social Protection

4400 children aged between 5 and 14 years who previously worked as child labourers were helped to leave

8350 children (4310 girls and 4040 boys) who worked as child labourers were withdrawn from hazardous occupations either through their removal (3000 children went to school and 5200 children took up safer employment) or protection provided at their workplace (150 children)

4000 primary schoolteachers were trained on child labour issues in order to combat abusive child labour

25 rapid assessment surveys were conducted on the worst forms of child labour (12 in Punjab, 6 in Sindh, 5 in KP and 2 in Balochistan)

Health

13 000 children (6700 girls and 6300 boys) working as child labourers or at risk of becoming child labourers received basic health services

Water and Sanitation

780 primary schools (180 girls' schools and 600 boys' schools) benefited from the provision of clean drinking water

Through the rehabilitation of 16 government water-supply schemes, the construction/rehabilitation of 35 water-supply schemes and the installation of 93 hand pumps, the share of targeted households in the districts of Jaffarabad, Zhob and Balochistan who benefited from access to safe drinking water following the 2010 floods increased by 65 % (from 34 % in 2011 to 99 % in 2013)

Following the 2010 floods, the construction of 3000 household latrines and the training of community members to construct latrines increased the share of the targeted population in the Jaffarabad, Zhob and Balochistan districts with access to household latrine facilities by 55 % (from 11 % in 2011 to 66 % in 2013)

The share of targeted households in the Swat, Kohistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa districts who benefited from access to safe drinking water, following the 2010 floods, increased by 49 % (from 41 % in 2011 to 90 % in 2013).

Current EU support to development

EU-Pakistan cooperation is focusing on three main areas: rural development, education, and governance. The focus on rural development concerns fragile and under-served areas and communities that are unlikely to benefit from mainstream development because of the lack of structural access to basic services, including their exposure to natural disasters or insurgency and terrorism. Support to education is essential because too many children still have no proper access to quality teaching. The third key sector – good governance, human rights and rule of law – focuses on the areas of public accountability, parliamentary oversight and rule of law.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 6 859 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 62 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.491

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: not available

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 743 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 7.6 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Good Governance and Human Rights

685 human rights defenders were trained, organised and mobilised to increase human rights awareness at community level

The knowledge of human rights of 120 journalists was enhanced following a series of interactive capacity-building training events

90 feature stories on human rights were published

48 local organisations received training and capacity-building towards better supporting and enhancing the work of defenders of human rights

Current EU support to development

Papua New Guinea's programme focuses on rural entrepreneurship, investment and trade (EUR 85m), water supply, sanitation and hygiene (EUR 60m) and education (EUR 30m). Through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the EU is continuing to promote the work of human rights defenders, support safe refuge for women, girls and children who are fleeing their homes, support gender champions and leadership, and fight corruption.

PERU

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 29 263 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 77 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.737

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 2.9 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 13.5 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 3 939 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 5.8 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

920 rural women from the Quechua and Aymara communities in Puno have acquired or improved their skills in textile production (weaving and knitting), commercial management and personal development

37 % of women from poor Andean highland zones in the regions of Ayacucho and Huancavelica now have greater influence on the day-to-day management of their families' herds of camelids (llama, alpaca, vicuña, guanacos)

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

58 alpaca breeders received training in sustainable development of the rural sector in the Ayacucho and Apurímac regions – as part of a 'train the trainer' programme – and have given technical assistance to a further 600 rural families (58 out of a total of 69 trained farmers)

Trade and Private Sector Development

8 local council orders and 3 updated development plans were issued by local, district and regional government supporting the development of the alpaca sector in the Ayacucho and Apurímac regions

Migration

8300 cases linked to the protection of migrants against trafficking were attended by the Peruvian ombudsman; 1570 consultations, claims and petitions were received in Peru and Italy; a total of 6770 people were directly informed of events by the ombudsman

150 civil servants from the Peruvian ombudsman's office were trained in migration and human trafficking issues.

Current EU support to development

The EU is one of the largest aid donors in the country but as an upper middle income country Peru will graduate from 'traditional' cooperation in the future. For the period 2014-2017, it will receive funding for: i) the promotion of inclusive development at regional/local level (EUR 42.8m); and ii) sustainable trade and investment (EUR 9.9m).

PHILIPPINES

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 93 444 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 69 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.660

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 19 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 15.3 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 1 976 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 6.3 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Health

Enrolment in the national health insurance scheme increased by 25 % (from 62 % in 2010 to 87 % by the end of 2014) – this includes the enrolment of the two poorest quintiles of the population

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

495 hectares of protected areas were established or rehabilitated in forest and coastal eco-environments

320 hectares of land were reforested and preserved under the rehabilitation of ancestral domains, which are territories of indigenous people who have continuously lived as an organised community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who, under ownership claims since time immemorial, have occupied these domains

Good Governance and Human Rights

15 000 indigenous peoples (7300 women and 7700 men) in Occidental Mindoro acquired secure tenure of land in their ancestral domains, with 3 out of 5 tribes achieving legal and economic rights over their respective ancestral domains (certificate of ancestral domain title); the other 2 tribes are engaged in the application process

Energy

150 small and medium-sized enterprises in the tourist sector (hotels, restaurants, etc.) applied energy and carbon-reduction strategies, leading to an estimated reduction of 11 900 tonnes of CO₂

313 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) in Metropolitan Manila and Calabarzon have reduced their pollution levels and increased resource efficiency; 143 of the MSMEs were awarded a formal certification on sustainable energy savings

MSMEs on the island of Cebu, which participated in activities aimed at environmental accountability, responsibility and transparency, have achieved an estimated annual energy saving of 84 MWh

Water and Sanitation

46 000 residents in 6 municipalities in the Bohol Province have better access to basic municipal services, such as clean water and organised waste-management services

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

300 000 people from conflict-affected communities in Mindanao have been provided with basic infrastructure, early recovery and livelihood assistance

EU support to the peace process in Mindanao has continued to prove instrumental in guaranteeing security on the ground and fostering political negotiations towards the historical signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro.

Current EU support to development

The EU is supporting the Philippines government in the health sector, providing trade-related assistance to the country, supporting good governance and focusing in particular on the development of Mindanao, including strong support for the peace process. For the period 2014-2020, the EU has allocated EUR 325 million for bilateral development cooperation with the Philippines to strengthen the rule of law (EUR 95m) and enable inclusive growth through access to sustainable energy and job creation (EUR 225m).

SENEGAL

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 12 951 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 64 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.485

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2011): 34.1 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2011): 16.4 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 803 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 3.0 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Transport

146 km of road were paved along the National Road 2 Saint Louis - Rosso

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

240 boats were controlled to monitor fishing activities

Health

770 700 people underwent eye examinations or screenings

35 % of children aged between 0 and 5 years slept under insecticide-treated bed nets

Good Governance and Human Rights

4 directives from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) were implemented in the public finances sector

21 suspicious transactions reports were processed in the framework of anti-fraud and the financing of terrorism.

Current EU support to development

The EU Delegation to Senegal intervenes in three main sectors: i) promoting the rule of law and access to justice, good governance and security (EUR 20m); ii) increasing food security and developing sustainable agriculture (EUR 105m); and iii) improving access to water and sanitation (EUR 65m); all of these allocations are for the 2014-2017 period. An additional sum of EUR 5m is foreseen to support the action of civil society organisations in various development fields.

SIERRA LEONE

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 5 752 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 46 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.374

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2011): 56.6 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2011): 19.4 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 489 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 10.0 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

5600 farmers (2200 women and 3400 men) in the districts of Bo, Pujehun and Kenema were trained in sustainable farming systems and best agricultural practices

4000 farmers (1600 women and 2400 men) in the districts of Bo, Pujehun and Kenema were trained in technical, economic and marketing aspects of running a business (cassava, rice, palm oil, honey processing, maintenance of equipment, record keeping, business planning, business management, village saving and loan association)

Health

99.6 % of births in Kenema District were attended by skilled health personnel in 2013 (up from 66 % in 2011)

210 health facilities serving more than 250 000 beneficiaries were rehabilitated

Employment and Social Protection

4300 children and young people under 18 who were engaged in child labour were provided with education (2050 were enrolled in formal education 1900 children were enrolled in non-formal education and 350 young people attended vocational training)

Education

300 000 primary school students benefited from improvements to 52 schools that were rehabilitated and provided with gender-sensitive water, sanitation and hygiene facilities; they also received school furniture as well as teaching and learning materials and textbooks

Public Finance Management

4 out of 6 documents listed in the public expenditure and financial accountability performance indicator were published regularly on the website of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development or the Audit Service Sierra Leone

The Auditor General submitted the 2012 annual audited public accounts to parliament within 12 months of having received them.

Current EU support to development

The 2014-2020 bilateral funding to Sierra Leone under the 11th European Development Fund follows priorities that have been agreed with the government and reflect its own national strategy for development, the 'Agenda for Prosperity'. The EU funding amounts to EUR 376m – a significant increase compared to previous years. Resources will focus on three sectors: governance and civil society (EUR 179m, including a budget support component), education (EUR 80m), and agriculture and food security (EUR 60m). The programme also provides for a EUR 43m specific intervention in the transport sector.

SOLOMON ISLANDS AND VANUATU

Solomon Islands - Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 526 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 69 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.491

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: data not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: data not available

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 885 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 4.6 %

Vanuatu - Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 236 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 72 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.616

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: data not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: data not available

Low middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2013): USD 1 999 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 2.0 %

Solomon Islands - Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Public Finance Management

The pre-2009 crisis expenditure levels in the key social sectors of education and health were maintained

The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment score for budget credibility improved from C in 2008 to B in 2012

The PEFA assessment score for budget comprehensiveness and transparency improved from B in 2008 to A in 2012

Employment and Social Protection

9200 people (4600 women and 4600 men) participated in the 'skill for life projects' supported by a training grant scheme

88 instructors were trained, 48 of whom were instructors working in training centres and 30 were student-teachers who will teach in community high schools.

Vanuatu - Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Trade and Private Sector Development

Vanuatu improved its institutional framework governing domestic and international trade

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

The overarching Primary Production Sector Policy, which will provide direction to further development of the agriculture sector, was developed by the Government of Vanuatu

Education

2 secondary schools were fully rehabilitated in Vanuatu following the earthquakes and cyclones

Transport

14 km of roads in Malaika were rehabilitated with climate change adaptation measures to make them more climate-change resilient.

Current EU support to development

Solomon Islands

The EU's current development cooperation with the Solomon Islands amounts to about EUR 40m. There are major interventions in water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH – EUR 17.4m), rural development with a focus on agriculture (EUR 10m), and good governance, including support to the electoral cycle (approx. EUR 7m). The Solomon Islands also benefit from regional programmes in important areas, such as climate change and disaster risk management, and fisheries.

Vanuatu

The EU's current development cooperation with Vanuatu amounts to about EUR 21m. Sectors of intervention include climate change (EUR 3.2m) and renewable energy (EUR 2.5m). In March 2015, Vanuatu was hard hit by the most destructive cyclone in recent history and most of the interventions support the country's recovery.

SOMALIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 9 636 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 54 years

Human Development Index – Other countries or territories: data not available

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: data not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: data not available

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita: data not available

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years: data not available

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Water and Sanitation

48 600 people (26 300 women and 22 300 men) were given access to water for human consumption

Of these people, 19 000 were given access to sanitation which was provided in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way

Good Governance and Human Rights

12 000 police officers (men and women) were recruited, trained and deployed (5000 in Somaliland, 1500 in Puntland and 5500 in South Central Somalia)

An election monitoring committee was established

The electorate's awareness of its democratic rights increased through the development of EU-funded awareness programmes

Following EU support to the Somalia Constitution-Making Support Project, a draft text of the constitution was produced for public consultation and circulated among the population.

Current EU support to development

Somalia's ongoing programmes focus on state building and peace building (EUR 65m), food security and building resilience (EUR 96m) and education (EUR 30m). Interventions under state building and peace envisage support to the rule of law, security, building and strengthening core state functions, democratisation and reconciliation. Support to food security and resilience aims to strengthen resilience to predictable shocks with considered actions to support institutions in preparing and implementing resilience and natural resources management strategies. Support to education aims to improve access to quality education and training, as well as strengthening the education systems.

SOUTH AFRICA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 51 452 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 60 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.658

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2011): 9.4 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2011): 6.7 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 5 919 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 2.4 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Health

The research conducted through a project in the Free State laid the foundations for setting up an antiretroviral treatment surveillance network, known as Southern Africa Treatment and Resistance Network (SATuRN)

Clinical test costs were reduced for antiretroviral treatment by establishing an in-house, cheaper version of the gold standard TRUGENE™ genotyping testing in Free State

Migration

2 migration desks were established in the Musina and Matatiele municipalities as part of their development plans

760 migrant cases were handled in the Eastern Cape to facilitate cross-border migration

400 officials (including magistrates and police officers) were trained in migration regulations in 7 areas of the Eastern Cape training for community advice officers

345 community advice officers from community-based offices were trained in 16 workshops in Port Elizabeth

Trade and Private Sector Development

670 small, medium and micro-enterprises received funding and business-support services

30 000 additional jobs were created and supported through funding proposals within the Industrial Policy Action Plan 2 (IPAP2) and the National Growth Plan

Employment and Social Protection

134 000 people were trained in the National Skills Fund project.

Current EU support to development

South Africa's ongoing programmes cover a range of sectors, with a particular focus on supporting employment, education and governance, while complementing these activities with support to civil society organisations.

SOUTH SUDAN

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 9 941 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 56 years

Human Development Index: data not available

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: data not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: data not available

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita: data not available

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years: data not available

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

The heads of 3100 vulnerable households (2200 women and 900 men) in Lakes State were trained to improve livestock production

3100 farmers (1500 women and 1600 men) in Central Equatoria State were given training in agricultural outputs and fish farming with the aim of increasing household income among vulnerable populations in the Yei and Lainya counties – resulting in a 30 % increase in average household income from the sale of food and other agricultural products

The heads of 9600 farming households in Melut County benefited from support and training, thereby improving capacity for agricultural production

46 000 people (23 900 women and 22 100 men) in Melut County benefited from better nutrition as a result of a sustainable seed-distribution system that was established at community level in 7 *payams* (local administrative divisions)

6500 livestock owners in Melut County were given access to adequate healthcare for their animals

9860 farmers (5320 women and 4540 men) in Eastern Equatoria State were trained to enhance local capacity and improve agricultural production

Trade and Private Sector

2470 farmers and entrepreneurs (1800 women and 670 men) were provided with access to credit

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

3800 people benefited from an increased awareness of natural resource management and sustainable land use to protect livelihood resources

Current EU support to development

The EU is currently investing EUR 120m to promote food security by financing the construction of feeder roads to link rural areas to markets, and specific measures to increase agricultural productivity, e.g. extension services, utilisation of improved inputs, and greater value added. The EU

also supports better and more accessible justice for all the citizens of South Sudan and is fostering peace and reconciliation through, amongst others, transitional justice processes (EUR 20m). The provision of basic health and education services is supported to the sum of EUR 16.5m.

S R I L A N K A

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 20 759 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 75 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.750

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2009): 4.1 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2009): 19.1 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2013): USD 1 952 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2007-2012): 6.4 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

23 000 internally displaced people, returnees and people staying with host community families (19 500 women and 3500 men) had access to infrastructure and enhanced their capacity to significantly improve their household income and food security

16 400 people benefited from improved housing provided in a conflict-sensitive and equitable manner

4800 people obtained land tenure through improved tenure security

3400 people improved their livelihood capacity and alleviated poverty through temporary and new job opportunities, vocational training and capacity-building in the field of disaster-resilient building methods

14 community-based organisations in northern and eastern Sri Lanka reached at least level 3 as measured by the institutional capacity-development indicators (scale 1 to 5)

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

1500 families in rural communities diversified and stabilised their income opportunities

610 hectares of home gardens were set up and are under cultivation in rural communities

7700 people had daily access to agricultural extension advice, training and local seed and seedling supply mechanisms

Trade and Private Sector Development

36 out of 40 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in northern and eastern Sri Lanka achieved an increase in turnover of 25 % or more

89 % employees and suppliers of 40 SMEs reported a 25 % increase in income.

Current EU support to development

Sri Lanka's ongoing programmes focus on integrated rural development (EUR 30m), support to district development (EUR 60m), aid to uprooted people (EUR 14m) and trade-related assistance (EUR 8m). Projects under integrated rural development aim to support the transition from early recovery or socio-economic backwardness to more sustainable development in lagging districts, through the provision of basic infrastructure and social services; the promotion of inclusive sustainable agricultural practices and promotion of an integrated water-management approach; strengthening the role of the private sector, SMEs and job creation; as well as strengthening capacities and good governance of inclusive and sustainable local development.

SUDAN

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 35 652 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 63 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.473

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: data not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: data not available

Lower middle income country - Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 959 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years: data not available

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

Following EU support to food security in Kassala State: 2200 people (1340 women and 860 men) benefited from capacity-building related to agricultural farming and extension

5000 people benefited from communal vegetable farms

10 500 people received pasture seeds

7500 animals were vaccinated

57 300 people in vulnerable households benefited from the distribution of seeds and farm tools in South Darfur

1600 households received adequate follow-up and technical support on farm inputs in South Darfur

3840 people participated in a food-for-work programme, working on micro-terrace rehabilitation and receiving food in return

Water and Sanitation

90 000 people benefited from rehabilitation and the construction of water sources

Employment and Social Protection

1260 people who benefited from skills training improved their earning capacities

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

1500 people (600 women and 900 men) participated in awareness-raising activities related to women's rights in the Red Sea State.

Current EU support to development

Sudan's ongoing programmes focus mainly on food security/agriculture (EUR 61m), health (EUR 22m), education (EUR 20m), and peace building (EUR 13m). Food security/agriculture projects aim to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable rural populations, promoting sustainable use of natural resources, improving animal health and supporting the overall capacity policy and financial planning within related institutions. Support in the health sector is aiming to promote better qualitative health services, especially in Eastern Sudan. Support for education aims to increase child access to a better quality of primary education. Peace-building projects are intended to contribute to peace, security and stability, especially in the bordering conflict-affected areas with South Sudan.

SYRIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 21 533 000²²

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 76 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.658

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2004): 1.7 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2004): 19.1 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2007): USD 1 614 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2005-2010): 4.9 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Security

5200 Palestinian refugee families in Syria affected by economic shocks (special hardship cases) received cash assistance

17 community-based organisations were trained in areas such as leadership skills, financial management and technical/service provision

18 700 Palestinian refugees in Syria (11 000 women and girls and 7700 men and boys) participated in activities organised by community-based organisations, such as skills training, child care, education, legal advice, and sports

14 United Nations Relief and Works Agency health centres remained equipped with adequate medical supplies and cold-storage facilities

39 000 Palestinian child refugees in Syria were immunised

Current EU support to development

Since the suspension of EU bilateral cooperation in 2011, EU support in Syria has been channelled mainly through UN organisations, NGOs and Member State agencies that can operate inside the country or from southern Turkey and Lebanon. After more than 4 years of crisis, humanitarian support, although essential, is far from sufficient to meet the needs of the affected civilians. During 2015, 28 projects worth EUR 109m were being implemented inside Syria with EU development assistance. They aimed to address the resilience needs of the population and strengthen the capacities of civil society organisations and local communities. Most of the assistance provided

²² Of which 4 million were refugees in neighbouring countries and 8 million were internally displaced (in 2014).

covers education needs and services, protection of vulnerable people (children and the disabled), health, water and waste-management services, cultural heritage protection, as well as support to livelihoods through social and economic assistance.

TAJIKISTAN

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 7 627 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 69 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.607

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2009): 6.5 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2009): 21.2 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2013): USD 477 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 6.5 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

8300 farmers increased their technical capacity to respond to challenges of land degradation through EU-supported training

970 hectares of land underwent soil erosion control, protection and conservation practices (such as 'contour ploughing')

720 households adopted water conservation techniques

Good Governance and Human Rights

850 parents of children with disabilities in the Khatlon region were given legal counselling

Energy

850 farmers in Baljuvon adopted energy-efficiency measures, including cooking stove modifications, house insulation, and improved house heating through the use of a heat exchanger

A total of 87 greenhouses, 46 bioclimatic cellars and 7 solar poultry farms were set up with EU support in the Sughd Province, allowing 140 households to generate additional revenue during winter

640 households in the Sughd Province adopted energy-efficient techniques (100 improved heating stoves, 300 improved cooking stoves, 233 insulated houses and 7 bioclimatic houses).

Current EU support to development

In Tajikistan, EU support is focusing on health (EUR 62.2m), education (EUR 75m) and rural development (EUR 110m). It is building on ongoing support in the areas of poverty alleviation, social protection and employment, governance/public finance management, private sector development, and agriculture (EUR 194m in total for bilateral allocations in the period 2007-2013), and is complemented by regional and thematic programmes. Support to the health sector is designed to

strengthen governance and improve coverage with appropriate, equitable, affordable and quality services, especially for vulnerable populations. In education, the EU intends to help Tajikistan in its efforts to improve the quality of secondary and vocational education and training, and to re-establish the nexus with the labour market. Projects in rural development are helping to reduce poverty in rural and isolated communities, focusing in particular on agriculture and managing natural resources.

TANZANIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 44 973 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 63 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.488

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 43.5 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 18.4 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 487 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2007-2012): 6.1 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

240 hectares of community land were afforested

72 400 farmers (29 000 women, 43 400 men) were trained in coffee-growing techniques

7960 farmers were trained in various topics related to tea-growing techniques

Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction

Following an intervention supporting rural communities in Central Tanzania to adapt and mitigate the impact of climate change, the average household income per annum increased by 18 % (from 585 042 Tanzanian shillings in 2011 to 690 360 Tanzanian shillings in 2014)

Health

In 2013, 50 % of pregnant women attended the recommended 4 antenatal clinic visits in Tandahitemba (up from 38 % in 2010)

9 health facilities were upgraded: 1 health centre and 2 dispensaries in Iringa; and 1 health centre and 5 dispensaries in Ludewa were renovated

Water and Sanitation

Following EU-funded interventions, 92 % of households in the target wards of Kibondo, Ngara and Biharamulo were supplied with improved water sources, up from 42% in 2011

54 % of households in the target wards of Kibondo, Ngara and Biharamulo were given access to adequate latrines, up from 9 % in 2011

Incidence of diarrhoea among vulnerable groups in the target areas dropped to 8 %, down from 17 % in 2011.

Current EU support to development

Tanzania is a significant beneficiary of EU development cooperation (in particular from the European Development Fund, with EUR 606m under the 10th EDF and EUR 626m under the 11th EDF). General

budget support has focused on the MDGs, poverty reduction and good governance. Other focal sectors include infrastructure, from roads to energy, and sustainable agriculture. In addition, funding has been made available for projects in culture, climate change and governance – in particular for the electoral process, water and sanitation, environment, trade and civil society actors. Human rights and gender are at the centre of the partnership, which is results-oriented and coordinated with other development partners. Under the 11th EDF, EUR 291m have been set aside for good governance and development, EUR 180m for energy, EUR 140m for sustainable agriculture and EUR 3m for civil society.

THAILAND

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 66 402 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 75 years

Human Development Index – High human development (2013): 0.722

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2010): 0.3 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2010): 17.3 %

Upper middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 3 283 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 3.6 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Employment and Social Protection

8600 refugees from Myanmar completed vocational training and reported experiencing improved self-reliance and quality of life for themselves and their families

490 refugees from Myanmar who completed a course on small enterprise development as part of their vocational training went on to use basic business skills and became involved in income-generating activities 6 months after completing their training

Education

A total of 4550 teachers from 67 schools received training in five core subjects

Good Governance and Human Rights

4880 people participated in workshops, conferences and policy networking sessions covering four areas of policy dialogue: i) trade and investment; ii) higher education and science and technology; iii) environment, climate change and energy; and (iv) good governance

9 stakeholder groups attended policy dialogue events, including representatives of the Royal Thai Government, the international donor community, the private sector, business associations, chambers of commerce, institutes, universities, NGOs and the media.

Current EU support to development

Thailand's ongoing programmes focus on policy dialogue with the Thai government, including provision of technical assistance in strategic areas where needs have been identified for greater support in Thailand, notably on: i) trade and investment; ii) higher education, science and technology; iii) environment, climate change and energy; and iv) good governance and human rights. EU programmes in Thailand also include support to civil society organisations, protection and promotion of human rights, trade and regional integration, and protection of the environment and promotion of sustainable production and consumption patterns.

TIMOR - LESTE

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 1 079 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 67 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.620

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2007): 34.9 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2007): 21.9 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2012): USD 2 742 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2007-2012): 11.8 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Trade and Private Sector Development

100 enterprises and community services (33 led by women and 67 led by men) were created or improved

Transport

120 km of roads were rehabilitated or maintained, 42 km of which were rural/district roads and 78 km were national roads

Health

760 children aged between 0 to 5 years old received a vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus and Hepatitis B

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

300 hectares of land used for sustainable agricultural production were irrigated

Household livestock assets in the Baucau district increased for animals used to support agricultural work (up 7 % for cows, 9 % for buffalo and 24 % for horses)

Sustainable production techniques were adopted for 1650 hectares of cultivated land

1620 rural households established or improved home gardens (1500 home gardens were cultivated by women and 120 by men)

5420 farmers (1 840 women and 3 580 men) in the districts of Ainaro and Manufahi received advice on improving sustainable crop production, utilisation and resource management

4750 farmers in the Ainaro and Manufahi districts increased their incomes as a result of the advice they received on sustainable agriculture.

Current EU support to development

The EU's ongoing programmes in Timor-Leste focus on rural development (EUR 43.5m), health (EUR 30m) and governance, including public financial management (EUR 18m). In the rural development sector, the EU is supporting the adoption of good agriculture practices and strengthening vocational training in agriculture, as well as the rehabilitation of district and rural roads. In the health sector, support is being provided to strengthen health systems at central and municipal level, and to reduce malnutrition, through the provision of supplementary feeding and promotion of behavioural change. In the governance sector, the EU has supported the establishment and/or strengthening of the national parliament, the Audit Chamber, the Scientific Investigation Police, media institutions and civil society actors. It is also providing budget support to encourage the implementation of public finance management reforms.

TOGO

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 6 306 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 58 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.473

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2011): 52.5 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2011): 13.5 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 397 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2004-2009): 2.7 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Health

20 400 people from two prefectures in central Togo became members of health insurance schemes

14 500 children under 5 with acute malnutrition were treated in one of 500 nutritional rehabilitation centres and 700 local facilities

130 000 pregnant or breastfeeding women were given training in baby nutrition and child health

2 528 000 children between 6 and 59 months received vitamin A supplements and were dewormed

Education

80 % (150 women and 35 men) of 230 French language students passed the examination at the end of their course

1860 people who were taught basic literacy skills accessed information in local libraries and in bulletins written in local languages

Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

530 local actors in 10 prefectures were trained in order to coordinate training on resources, environment and land management

Local environment management plans were validated and implemented in 10 prefectures

Current EU support to development

The focus is on governance, with budget support amounting to EUR 32m; institutional support (public finance, decentralisation, statistics, etc.) for line ministries, the National Assembly and various Togolese authorities, to the value of EUR 9.3m; justice and security sector reform, EUR 8m, and EUR 3m for water and sanitation for more than 400 000 people, with a total portfolio of more than EUR 70m. Support for civil society and national reconciliation totals EUR 6m, divided between more than 40 beneficiary organisations and over 300 beneficiaries of capacity-building actions. In total, 800 000 people benefited.

TUNISIA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 10 631 830

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 76 years

Human Development Index- High human development (2013): 0.721

Upper middle income – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 3 055 (constant 2005 USD)

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2010): 0.74 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2010): 18.26 %

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2009-2014): 1.80 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Trade and Private Sector Development

5 new microfinance institutions have been authorised, following the opening of the market accompanied by the programme

The number of customs tariff bands is 5 (down from 9)

All imports and exports were processed by the port of Radès one-stop shop

47 permissions are required to set up a company (down from 95)

The rate of non-performing loans fell to 12.7 % (down from 17.6 %)

Total capitalisation of the Tunis stock exchange reached 24 % of GDP (up from 16 %).

Current EU support to development

EU bilateral assistance to Tunisia for the period 2011-2014 amounted to EUR 614m. The assistance has been implemented through three focal sectors: good governance and democracy (EUR 67m), including actions related to strengthening civil society, justice sector reform, gender, migration and media reform; economic reforms (EUR 429m), with an emphasis on public finance and administration reforms, the competitiveness of the service sector, development of the private sector and vocational training; social and environment sectors (EUR 118m), including support to marginalised zones, health, rural development and higher education.

UGANDA

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 33 987 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 59 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.484

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 37.8 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 15.1 %

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 416 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 5.8 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

5180 farmers (refugees and hosts) (3040 women and 2140 men) were trained in crop production and animal husbandry

Public Finance Management

The 2015 Public Finance Management Act was enacted, encompassing an oil-revenue management framework. Open Budget Survey reviews noted significant improvements in terms of budget transparency, oversight and accountability of public finances in Uganda

Education

14 priority primary and secondary schools were constructed and rehabilitated in northern Uganda

Health

6 health units were constructed and rehabilitated in northern Uganda

Transport

157 km of roads between Masaka and Mbarara were rehabilitated and upgraded

Trade and Private Sector Development

A communication/public awareness strategy on sanitary and phytosanitary measures was designed and published

Water and Sanitation

452 500 people were given access to clean piped water

The Lubigi sewage and faecal treatment plant was constructed and is fully operational.

Current EU support to development

Uganda's ongoing programmes focus on infrastructure (EUR 172m), rural development (EUR 60m) and support to poverty reduction through general budget support (EUR 186m). Support to infrastructure includes the maintenance, rehabilitation and building of roads and institutional support of the key road-sector institutions. Projects in rural development are supporting production and productivity enhancement in agriculture and improving rural livelihoods. Budget support assists the government's macroeconomic reforms and promotes economic stability, growth and competitiveness. Other major projects are supporting good governance and human rights initiatives.

VIETNAM

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 89 047 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 76 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.638

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2012): 2.4 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2012): 18.7 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 1 022 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 5.7 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Energy

420 small and medium-sized enterprises have invested in energy-efficient and water-saving products and services

Carbon dioxide emissions fell by an estimated 9.85m tonnes as a result of using energy efficiency technologies

Public Finance Management

Vietnam became a full member of the World Trade Organization

A Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Review was completed in 2012

An Action Plan for the Financial Development Strategy 2011-2020 was adopted.

Current EU support to development

EU-Vietnam development cooperation is characterised by strategic support to Vietnam's economic and social reform agenda under the current Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2014-2020 (EUR 400m) in the fields of sustainable energy (EUR 350m), and rule of law and governance (EUR 50m), both of which represent a change in Vietnam's development context, now classified as a lower middle income economy. The other main area of intervention is health. Signed in 2014, the new EU Health Sector Policy Support Programme will support sector reforms and implementation of plans and projects to roll out these reforms over the period 2015-2017, to the total value of EUR 114m.

Y E M E N

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 22 763 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 64 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.5

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2005): 9.8 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2005): 19.5 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2005): USD 752 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2003-2018): 3.9 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Employment and Social Protection

The families of 36 000 children in the Taiz Governorate benefited from conditional cash transfers

99.8 % of beneficiaries receiving social protection were satisfied with the benefits they received

8450 loans for micro-enterprises were provided by the social welfare fund

473 400 working days of employment were created under the cash-for-work programme

3320 of community-level self-help initiatives were supported

Current EU support to development

The EU Delegation has been evacuated and most projects had to be suspended following the ongoing conflict. Nevertheless, some projects are continuing where work is still possible to maintain a useful presence. Contacts with relevant stakeholders continue in order to assess the situation which is being closely monitored to take advantage of any window of opportunity to intervene.

Z A M B I A

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 13 217 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 58 years

Human Development Index – Medium human development (2013): 0.561

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (2010): 74.3 %

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution (2010): 9.9 %

Lower middle income country – Gross National Income per capita (2013): USD 1 003 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2008-2013): 7.9 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Good Governance and Human Rights

8 mobile legal aid clinics were set up providing free legal advice

The backlog of court cases (civil and criminal) has been reduced by 16 % (from 62 % to 46 %)

Users of victim support units within police stations increased by 21 950 (from 8052 to at least 30 000)

The National Prosecution Authority was established in 2010

Registered legal aid clients seeking legal advice increased by 1280 (from 2000 to 3280)

A monitoring and evaluation system for the 'Access to Justice' programme was established within the Governance Department of the Zambian Government's Ministry of Justice

Transport

428 km of the Zimba-Livingstone road have been rehabilitated.

Current EU support to development

The EU's development priorities in Zambia centre on building solid foundations for inclusive growth: its key sectors are governance, agriculture and energy. Support to the governance sector is dominated by renewed support to elections (EUR 7m), access to justice (EUR 7m) and the enhancement of economic governance (EUR 13m). Its largest agriculture project is a private sector development project (EUR 14.8m) being implemented through the Zambian Farmers' Union. The biggest pipeline project covers co-financing the rehabilitation of the Kariba Dam (EUR 64m) to help safeguard Zambia's future hydropower production. In addition, it is currently financing a special initiative (EUR 48.5m) through the United Nations Children's Fund to improve the quality of maternal and child healthcare.

Z I M B A B W E

Key country statistics

Total population (2010): 13 077 000

Life expectancy (at birth) (2013): 59 years

Human Development Index – Low human development (2013): 0.492

Population living below USD 1.25 a day: data not available

Income share held by lowest 40 % of income distribution: data not available

Low income country – Gross National Income per capita (2014): USD 435 (constant 2005 USD)

Average Gross Domestic Product growth over 5 years (2007-2012): 5.0 %

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Good Governance and Human Rights

660 human rights defenders (CSOs secretariats, CSO leaders, journalists, editors) benefited from EU support in litigation and election petitions, security awareness and media independence

12 000 people benefited directly from legal aid programmes

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems with sustainable land-management practices were introduced on 350 hectares of land

32 000 farmers/citizens (12 800 women and 19 200 men) received rural advisory services

74 800 food-insecure people received assistance through social transfers

Health

The under-5 mortality rate fell to 75 per 1000 births in 2014 (down from 84 per 1000 live births in 2010)

In 2014, 80 % of births were attended by skilled birth attendants or took place in health facilities (up from 66 % in 2010)

In 2014, 77 % of women received post-natal care within two days of delivery (up from 27 % in 2010).

Current EU support to development

Zimbabwe's National Indicative Programme (2014-2020) focuses on three sectors: health (EUR 88m), agriculture-based economic development (EUR 88m), and governance and institution building (EUR 45m). EU support for health is aimed at improving health outcomes for the population by strengthening the national health system and increasing equitable access to quality health services. Support to agriculture aims to ensure food security at both the household and national levels, to contribute to employment and income generation, as well as helping to improve export earnings. In the governance sector, EU support aims to strengthen institutions so as to foster good governance

and contribute to Zimbabwe's economic recovery, consolidation of the democratic process as well as to promote peace and stability within the framework provided by the new constitution.

2.3. Results achieved with EU contribution for thematic programmes (non-aggregated results)

This section presents a selection of results from the same EU-funded thematic programmes and funding instruments as those for which Section 2.1 of this report presents aggregated results. These results have been selected by Commission thematic teams as the main results achieved. These programmes and instruments are organised by sector (e.g. human rights, stability, security, development and nuclear safety) and are broadly managed at the Commission's headquarters, although they may operate across many countries worldwide.

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

In Guatemala, India and Sierra Leone, 58 000 people were given training on how to gain property rights

In Colombia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 4000 victims were represented before national courts and at the International Criminal Court, contributing to greater accountability for gross human rights violations and redress for victims

In total, 460 judges, lawyers, prosecutors, human rights defenders and relevant judicial and quasi-judicial and policy institutions participated in workshops, focus group discussions, regional and domestic seminars and other meetings in Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The aim was to increase their capacity to promote human rights and democracy across Africa

In India, Peru, Sri Lanka and Sudan, 490 torture victims (430 men and 60 women) and their families received legal assistance to seek justice through national, regional or international courts and/or available human rights bodies. Legal representatives, human rights defenders, lawyers and national actors acting on behalf of 640 victims received training in combating torture and ill-treatment

In Moldova and Togo, 1800 detainees were provided with legal assistance to support their efforts to seek justice and redress

In Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico and USA, 100 human rights defenders were given support to become better equipped to defend the rights of migrants, including protecting them from trafficking

To ensure their protection from life-threatening attacks and threats, 370 human rights defenders were supported with emergency funding and other direct support in Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and USA

51 NGO representatives from Bolivia, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and Venezuela received training in judicial and quasi-judicial procedures to help them manage individual complaints of torture and other ill-treatment more effectively.

Current EU support to development

In spring 2016, the Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development will launch an annual global call for proposals to the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the overall aim of which is to support human rights defenders. It will also support civil society in the fight against impunity (transitional and criminal justice) and the International Criminal Court in building legal expertise. It will focus on ensuring that girls and women live a life free of violence and discrimination, and can participate as equals in economic life and at all levels of decision-making. It will also test new ways of delivering democracy support in a limited number of pilot countries.

Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Cameroon, Ghana and Vietnam improved transparency in their forestry sector and promoted greater participation and shared understanding with civil society organisations and other community groups through the Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA) with the EU

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) policies and climate policies have contributed to better forest governance in India, Indonesia, Uganda and Vietnam

4 Emission Reduction Purchase Agreements (ERPA) were signed in Brazil, Morocco, Tanzania and Vietnam, enabling stakeholders to buy or sell certified emissions reductions on a large scale

200 people in partner organisations (applied research institutes and non-governmental organisations in developing countries) received training in combatting climate change, enabling them to train additional stakeholders and organisations directly engaged in climate action

In Brazil, carbon dioxide emissions in the Santa Rosa and Candeias municipalities were reduced by 231 000 tonnes.

2 private sector initiatives in South Africa (in the winemaking industry) and Sri Lanka (in the tea and garment-making industries) have mainstreamed climate change policies (adaptation and greenhouse gas mitigation) into business practice

Current EU support to development

Currently, under the EU Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme on environment and climate change, around 340 projects and programmes worth EUR 1 billion are being implemented at global, regional and country levels. These projects and programmes cover a number of areas, namely: i) climate change through support to the Global Climate Change Alliance, mitigation projects and disaster risk reduction; ii) environment projects focusing on the green economy, combating desertification, and promoting the sound management of chemicals and waste; iii) biodiversity projects enhancing conservation and the sustainable use of natural capital and ecosystems; iv) forest projects tackling deforestation and forest degradation mainly through support to Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade and REDD+; and v) integrated water resource management.

Sustainable Agriculture, Nutrition and Food Security

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

The EU supports the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), which provides research-based policy options to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition in developing countries. As part of this support:

18 country-level assessments were carried out on food security

8 food-security policy dialogues and workshops took place in Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Peru and Uganda

300 web sources (formal and informal media such as weblogs, NGO sites and print media) have referred to information on the food security portal

6 policy tools were tested, shared with partners and disseminated

The food security website registered 230 000 hits.

Current EU support to development

There are approximately 100 ongoing programmes supported by the EU Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture component of the Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme, worth EUR 322m. The total indicative envelope for the period 2014-2020 is worth EUR 1.42 billion. Of these funds, 30-34 % support actions for 'generating and exchanging knowledge and fostering innovation' (such as agricultural research which can then be used by smallholder farmers), 30-35 % support actions for 'strengthening and promoting governance and capacity', and 32-42 % are 'supporting the poor and insecure to react to crisis and strengthening resilience'. All of these programmes address the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity and contribute to varying degrees to nutrition, resilience, sustainable agriculture and agricultural growth objectives.

Migration, Employment and Social Inclusion

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Migration: International Protection

26 000 people in Libya who were in need of international protection received humanitarian and medical assistance

4500 migrants in Libya were screened (to collect individual bio-data as well reasons for arriving in Libya and plans to return to their home country)

Over 510 health visits were carried out in 12 detention centres in Libya, generating over 15 000 consultations with doctors

5000 people who were rescued at sea received medical and emergency assistance upon arrival at Libyan ports

32 000 asylum seekers and refugees were registered in Libya

Employment and Social Protection

9300 informal workers in the tourism sector in Benin, Cambodia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal and Vietnam (4400 women and 4900 men) who were seeking employment or business support received technical vocational education and training (TVET). 92 % of these informal workers received a certification from a formal TVET institution

The average income for informal workers increased by 85.4 % (54.3 % for women and 121.1 % for men) within 6 months following the completion of formal TVET in the tourism sector in Benin, Cambodia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal and Vietnam. This represents an average increase from USD 3.36 to 6.23 per day (for women from USD 3.59 to 5.54 per day and for men from USD 3.13 to 6.92 per day)

A 13 % increase in the employment rate (from 74 % to 87 %) was recorded among people from Benin, Cambodia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal and Vietnam who participated in formal TVET.

Current EU support to development

The top three sub-sectors in which resources are currently being concentrated are: migration and refugees, decent work (including VET), and social protection. Current funding in these sectors under the Global Public Goods and Challenges Programme 2014-2020 is EUR 344m for migration and refugees, and EUR 150m for decent work and social protection. Through a number of projects in these sectors, the EU is helping developing countries to strengthen their policies, capacities and activities in the area of migration and mobility, with a view to maximising the impact of development on greater regional and global mobility.

Stability, Security, Development and Nuclear Safety

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Nuclear Safety

In Ukraine, recommendations by the International Atomic Energy Agency were implemented to enhance safety at the Zaporozhye nuclear power plant. The solid radioactive waste treatment building was designed and constructed and is now ready for use

Ukrainian and Armenian border station personnel were trained in the use of detection equipment to fight illicit trafficking of nuclear and/or radiation material

In Ukraine, symptom-based emergency operating procedures for reactor shutdown were developed and validated at nuclear power plants in South Ukraine, Rivne and Zaporozhye

Experts from Ukraine's National Nuclear Energy Generating Company were trained in the use of a new IT system for manual ultrasonic inspection, in order to prevent accidents and improve nuclear safety

A facility to measure radioactivity in the waste produced by the Rivne nuclear power plant (Ukraine) was installed, tested and is now in operation

In Brazil, guidelines and procedures for IT systems designed to prevent severe accidents and improve nuclear safety were provided for the regulatory authorities

Stability and Security

160 officials from different national ministries and agencies in Jordan, Montenegro, Armenia, Lebanon, Georgia, Mali, Albania, Egypt and Libya were trained in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) security-related issues.

Current EU support to development

Under the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC), the top priority is the promotion of high standards of nuclear safety. Ongoing projects represent around EUR 70m. For the period INSC 2014-2020, the allocation for promotion of nuclear safety is more than EUR 100m. Under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace's component 'addressing global and trans-regional threats and emerging threats'²³, the three priority sub-sectors are: i) counter-terrorism, where ongoing projects amount to about EUR 29m; ii) the fight against organised crime, for which ongoing projects amount to around EUR 57m; and iii) CBRN risk mitigation, where ongoing projects amount to EUR 139m.

²³ IcSP Article 5 'Assistance in addressing global and trans-regional threats and emerging threats'.

Civil Society and Local Authorities

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Civil Society

6900 journalists in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Poland²⁴ were informed of large-scale land acquisition in developing countries, with a special focus on Cambodia, Colombia, Mali, Mozambique and Zambia

622 000 people in Europe were kept informed via TV, print, web-based media and social networks on global progress towards the MDGs, to increase European support for sustainable development, and for the continued support of EU Member State resources to enable developing countries to make progress on reaching the MDGs in 2015

12 000 people in Finland and Sweden were given information on a fair and sustainable global system for the management of natural resources

More than 400 civil society organisations (CSOs) in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia and the UK were given information about sustainable energy, thereby enabling them to actively engage in dialogue on European policies for affordable, clean and sustainable energy in developing countries

Local Authorities

540 local authority employees and local actors in Argentina, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay interacted with their international peers on how to promote local development and social dialogue

Agreements for sustainable development were signed with local authorities in Brazil, Costa Rica and Santo Tome and Principe, which led to the development of pilot projects that promote citizen participation.

Current EU support to development

Currently, more than EUR 200m has been committed for ongoing projects which support and engage CSOs and local authorities. These projects serve three main objectives: i) the promotion of an inclusive and empowered society in partner countries; ii) public support for the MDG agenda and policy coherence for development; and iii) institutional coordination between CSOs' representative platforms and European institutions, and reinforcement of a multi-actor dialogue.

²⁴ Part of the work in the context of thematic programmes focused on civil society involves raising awareness in EU Member States about development issues.

Health and Education

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Health

EU support to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Supplies programme contributed to the following results:

28 621 000 women/couples used a form of family planning in 2013 and as a consequence 35 000 000 couple-years of protection (CYP)²⁵ were provided through contraceptives procured by the programme in 2013²⁶

28 of 46 programme countries have reproductive health commodities (contraceptives and life-saving maternal/reproductive health medicines) included in their essential medicines list

41 of 46 programme countries have partners implementing specific initiatives to reach poor and marginalised women and girls

As part of EU support to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM):

4 200 000 people with HIV received antiretroviral treatment and 700 000 HIV-positive pregnant women received antiretroviral prophylaxis to prevent mother-to-child transmission

100 million HIV counselling and testing appointments took place between 2010 and 2012

1500 million condoms procured through the GFATM were distributed during 2010-2012

150 million insecticide-treated bed nets procured through the GFATM were distributed during 2010-2012 for malaria prevention

Education

8 conferences were organised (covering education policies, strategies and plans) to fill teacher shortages

6 countries improved their capacity to address teacher shortages with support from UNESCO

13 regional and national case studies were produced and disseminated to share experience, information and analytical work on addressing teacher shortages.

Current EU support to development

EU thematic programmes will continue to support the various global initiatives (Global Partnership for Education, the Vaccine Alliance and GFATM). Special emphasis is given to supporting education opportunities and health systems to strengthen fragile and conflict/crisis-affected countries and regions. Some programme funds will also be allocated to further reinforcing family planning supplies

²⁵ Couple-years protection is defined as the estimated protection provided by family planning services during a one-year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge during that period.

²⁶ Source: UNFPA GPRHCS 2013 annual report.

and services in developing countries. Ongoing support will be given to the World Health Organization to strengthen policy dialogue and increase effectiveness in 19 developing countries, as well as to public health institutes in 8 countries to enhance their capacity to support policy-making for more equitable service delivery.

Energy

Selected results achieved with EU support through programmes completed between mid-2013 and mid-2014

Energy

The EU supports the African Forum for Utility Regulators to contribute to the development of effective power sector regulation in Africa, through facilitating the harmonisation of regulatory policies, the exchange of information and experiences amongst regulators and strengthening cooperation among the beneficiary countries involved. As part of this support:

5 studies on the structure of the energy market in African countries were carried out in Cameroon, Ghana, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia

5 studies comparing supply cost and selling price of electricity in African countries were carried out in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Namibia, Niger and Tanzania

The EU Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility supports the creation of an enabling environment for investments in sustainable energy markets across Africa, South-East Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. As part of this support, and at the request of partner countries/regions:

22 country studies were carried out on renewable energy and energy efficiency in Africa and Asia (Angola, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda)

10 regional studies were carried out on renewable energy and energy efficiency policy and strategies in ACP countries (Amazonia, CARICOM, Central Africa, East Africa, ECOWAS, Pacific, SADC and SAPP)

8 thematic studies were carried out on renewable energy (biomass, hydropower), energy efficiency and economics (Amazonia, CARICOM, Central Africa, East Africa, ECOWAS, Pacific, SADC and SAPP).

Current EU support to development

The Communication on the Agenda for Change COM(2011) 637 highlights the water-energy and food security Nexus. As part of the Nexus, a programme is being developed to set up a regional dialogue platform designed to involve partners in reflecting on interlinking the sectors and developing an investment programme. As regards energy, the European Commission has been working along three lines: i) reinforcing bilateral and multilateral political dialogue and strengthening regional cooperation with partner countries; ii) establishing an adequate regulatory framework as the first step towards a sound energy sector; and iii) financing energy projects.

Section 3

European Commission's organisational performance as the manager of the EU aid

This section provides a set of key data on how the European Commission services are managing their operational processes and resources in order to contribute to achieving development results.

Some of the indicators in this section have targets for which the Commission has either made political commitments or included in the regulations which constitute the legal framework for the implementation of the EU's development and cooperation policy.

All indicators presented in this section have been calculated with reference to the calendar year 2014, with the sole exception of the indicator 'Amount of EU-funded international cooperation and development assistance directed towards nutrition' which reports on the basis of 2013 data. The data in this section are thus not directly related to the completed projects for which results are presented in Section 2.

In terms of coverage, the figures presented here refer to the financing instruments managed by the Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development in the course of 2014: i.e. the European Development Fund (EDF)²⁷, the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)²⁸, the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)²⁹, the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)^{30,31}, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)³², the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation³³ and the Instrument for Greenland³⁴.

In all cases, the sources of data are the European Commission's internal monitoring systems.

EU organisational performance is assessed across three results areas:

- i. Quality at entry (design of projects and programmes)
- ii. Quality of portfolio performance (ongoing operations)
- iii. Policy priorities

Indicators of performance are presented in Table 5 and described in further detail thereafter.

²⁷ Council Regulation (EU) 2015/322 on the implementation of the 11th EDF, and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/323 on the financial regulation applicable to the 11th EDF.

²⁸ Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation for the period 2014-2020.

²⁹ Regulation (EU) No 232/2014 establishing a European Neighbourhood Instrument.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) No 230/2014 establishing an instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.

³¹ Key data refer only to activities under Article 5 of the IcSP which represents a small proportion of the overall financial envelope. The remainder is managed by the FPI under Article 3 (crisis response) and Article 4 (conflict prevention, peace building and crisis preparedness).

³² Regulation (EU) No 235/2014 establishing a financing instrument for democracy and human rights worldwide.

³³ Council Regulation (EURATOM) No 237/2014 establishing an Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation.

³⁴ Council Decision 2014/137/EU on relations between the European Union on the one hand, and Greenland and the Kingdom of Denmark on the other.

Table 5: EU organisational performance

Performance area	Indicator	Value attained (2014 ³⁵)	Target (reference period)
Quality at entry (design of projects and programmes)			
Quality of project documents as assessed by DG International Cooperation and Development's internal Quality Support Groups	% of project documents assessed as satisfactory ³⁶ in internal peer review (yearly)	67 %	No target
Quality of portfolio performance (ongoing operations)			
DG International Cooperation and Development's internal assessment of ongoing projects (activities)	% of projects with red traffic lights concerning progress on implementation	3.6 %	No target
DG International Cooperation and Development's internal assessment of ongoing projects (results)	% of projects with red traffic lights concerning the achievement of objectives	2.8 %	Below 10% (2014)
Budget execution (commitments)	EU international cooperation and development assistance committed (value and % of	EUR 6.155 billion (92.3 %)	No target

³⁵ Except for 'Amount of EU-funded international cooperation and development assistance directed towards nutrition'.

³⁶ i.e. well-designed or giving rise to only minor issues to be addressed.

Performance area	Indicator	Value attained (2014 ³⁵)	Target (reference period)
	execution of available budget)		
Budget execution (disbursements)	Value of EU international cooperation and development assistance paid (value and % of execution of available budget)	EUR 7.502 billion (101.2 %) ³⁷	No target
Time needed to disburse	% of invoices paid within the period of 30 days within the framework of EU international cooperation and development assistance	64.6 %	66% (2014)
Policy priorities			
Nutrition	Amount of EU-funded international cooperation and development assistance directed towards nutrition	EUR 466 million	The EU pledged to finance EUR 3.5 billion by 2020 to combat malnutrition – ‘Nutrition for Growth’ – during the G8 Summit in Northern Ireland on 8 June 2013. (by 2025)
Gender mainstreaming	Proportion of EU-funded cooperation and development initiatives promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment	31.3 %	One of the objectives of the EU Gender Action Plan 2016-20 is to show the percentage of new EU actions that score gender either as the principal objective (G2) or as a significant objective (G1). The target is for 85 % of new actions to score G1 or G2 by 2020.

³⁷ Disbursements have been even higher than 100% due to the reuse of unused payment credits from the previous year.

Performance area	Indicator	Value attained (2014 ³⁵)	Target (reference period)
Fragile states	Amount of EU-funded international cooperation and development assistance directed towards fragile states	EUR 1.424 billion (commitments); EUR 2.495 billion (payments)	No targets
Leverage of blending operations	Leverage of EU blending operations financed by EU international cooperation and development assistance, measured as: (a) Investment leverage ratio (b) Total eligible financial institution leverage ratio (c) Private loans/ equity leverage ratio	(a) 20.7 (b) 10.5 (c) 2.3	No targets
Human development	Share of EU-funded international cooperation and development assistance directed towards supporting human development	15.8 %	In its Communication on the Agenda for Change COM(2011) 637 the Commission set an overall benchmark of spending 20 % of the cooperation and development budget on social inclusion and human development. (2014-2020)
Environment and climate change	Amount and share of EU-funded international cooperation and development assistance contributing to:		The EU has made the commitment to step up its contribution to averting global biodiversity loss by 2020 (EU biodiversity target as part of the EU Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020).

Performance area	Indicator	Value attained (2014 ³⁵)	Target (reference period)
	(a) protecting biodiversity (b) climate change (adaptation and mitigation)	(a) 2.5 % (b) 11.4 %	The Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) Regulation contains a commitment to contribute to the objective of addressing at least 20% of the EU budget to a low-carbon and climate-resilient society (DCI recital 20). (2014-2020)
Trade facilitation	Amount of EU-funded international cooperation and development assistance contributing to trade facilitation	EUR 73 million	In 2014, on signing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, the EU committed to maintain at least its current level of support to trade facilitation over a five-year period; starting from signature of the Agreement, namely EUR 400 million over five years, or over a third of developing countries' estimated needs, primarily through regular EU aid channels. (2014-2019)

Quality at entry (design of projects and programmes)

Proposals for EU-funded projects and programmes are screened through a dedicated internal peer-review process (Quality Support Groups – QSG) within DG International Cooperation and Development to ensure the adequate quality of their design. In 2014, 67 % of projects were assessed as satisfactory at the design stage.

Quality of portfolio performance (ongoing operations)

Project implementation is assessed by Commission services on a yearly basis in terms of advancement of activities and reaching stated objectives.

Budget execution is also well above 90 % in terms of commitments, while disbursements have been even higher than 100 % due to the reuse of unused payment credits from the previous year. Timeliness in disbursement was ensured in 64.6 % of the payments, in line with previous years, although just short of the 66 % target set for 2014.

Policy priorities

Nutrition mainstreaming (2013)

The European Commission has made a commitment with respect to the global target to reduce the number of stunted children by 70 million, by 2025, which has been agreed by the World Health Assembly (Global Hunger Event, London, August 2012). It has also accepted responsibility for supporting EU partner countries so that at least 10 % of this target, benefiting at least 7 million children, is met through EU-funded programmes. The Commission also pledged to finance EUR 3.5 billion to combat malnutrition, at the 'Nutrition for Growth' event during the G8 Summit in Northern Ireland on 8 June 2013.

The EU has a considerable opportunity to improve nutrition outcomes by means of its many programmes and partnerships in both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive areas: through its humanitarian relief programmes, and programmes in agriculture, health, education, social protection, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene.

Gender mainstreaming

The best available benchmark by which to measure financial contributions to gender equality and women's empowerment is the OECD-DAC gender marker. Measuring the amount of funding support to gender equality is important both in terms of accountability and to identify where more resources may be needed.

The target set for 2013 meant that 75 % of all new EU-funded cooperation and development projects and programmes would score G1 or G2 – that is, they would either have a significant gender equality dimension (G1) or would have gender equality as a principal objective (G2). However, the marker does not measure multilateral aid, general budget support, debt relief or emergencies.

Despite improvements, the target of 75 % remains far from being met – reaching 31.3 % in 2014. This illustrates the need to continue deploying efforts on gender equality. It could also point to possible difficulties in implementing or using the marker correctly.

One of the new objectives of the Gender Action Plan 2016-20 is that the DAC gender marker is applied systematically and G0 scores are justified. The target is for 85% of new programmes to score G1 or G2 by 2020. Where no inherent impact on gender is identified, such a score (G0) will require justification; and efforts will be made to ensure the marker is applied consistently.

Fragile states

In its Communication on the Agenda for Change COM(2011) 637 the European Commission committed to give priority to countries "most in need and fragile" and highlighted the importance of tackling the challenges of fragility. It stated that the EU should strive to help countries in situations of fragility to establish functional and accountable institutions that deliver basic services and support poverty reduction. In 2014, the EU committed 26.7 % of the value of new commitments towards fragile states and spent 36 % of total disbursements on support to fragile states³⁸.

³⁸ As defined in the OECD list of fragile states and economies for 2014.

Leverage of blending operations

The EU intends to use its blending operations to mobilise external financing to realise investments in partner countries. The leverage ratios presented are those expected in the blending operations approved under its seven blending facilities, as estimated by the financial institutions involved. Building on the ratios of commitments made in 2014, it is expected that for each euro granted by the EU, the financial institutions concerned will invest 10.5 euros, while the total investments expected to be mobilised amount to 20.7 euros. Thus, the mobilisation of private financing has already reached a leverage of 2.3 (1 euro of EU funds has leveraged 2.3 euros from private financing) and the Commission is exploring all possibilities to increase private sector involvement even further.

Human development

Human development is an important component of EU aid policies, with a 20 % budget benchmark set in the Communication on the Agenda for Change COM(2011) 637. In line with the EU Council of Ministers' Conclusions of 14 May 2012³⁹ on the Agenda for Change, the European Commission has defined human development as including funding in the following sectors:

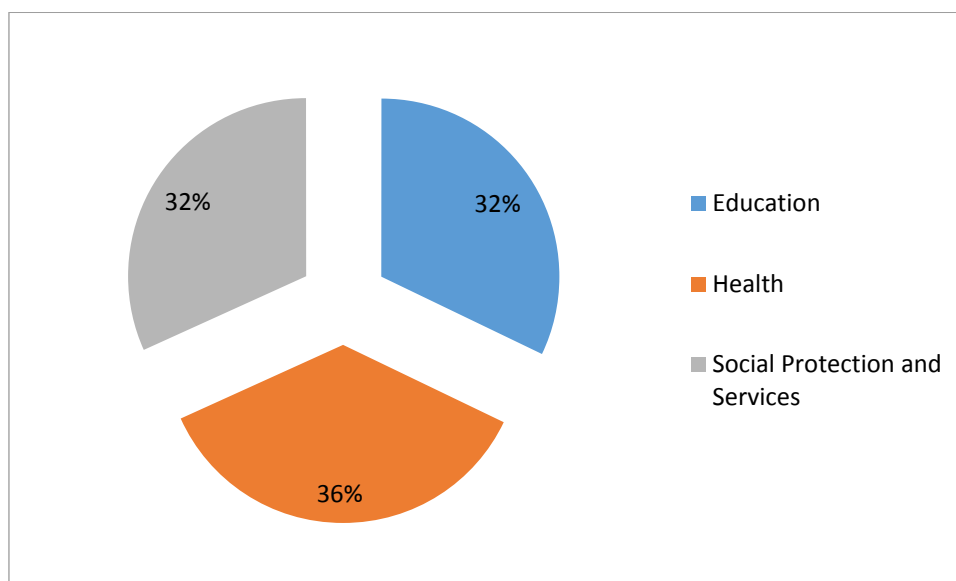
- Health
- Education
- Social Protection and Services (including social transfers).

In 2014, the EU committed EUR 843 million towards actions contributing to human development, representing close to 16 % of the total commitments made in the same year. Being 2014 – the first year of the EU Multiannual Financial Framework (2014-2020) – commitments will have to be stepped up in coming years in order to reach the target of 20 % by 2020.

The distribution of commitments across sectors is balanced between the three sectors concerned, with a slightly greater commitment for actions in the health sector.

³⁹ “As for inclusive and sustainable growth, support for inclusiveness will be focused primarily on social protection, health and education. Support to social inclusion and human development will continue through at least 20% of EU aid.”
http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/130243.pdf

Chart 3.1: Commitments towards human development in 2014 (% by sector)



Source: Directorate-General International Cooperation and Development

Environment and climate change

The climate-relevant part of all EU budgetary commitments made in 2014 for actions funded in the context of international cooperation and development was estimated at around 11.4 %, while the biodiversity-relevant part was estimated at 2.5 %. In the coming years, the European Commission will look into further strengthening the integration of environment and climate change considerations into the project design process, building on the momentum created by the adoption of the new sustainable development agenda and the outcome of the climate change negotiations.

A range of dedicated environment and climate activities are supported under the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) programme. These include a new phase for the Global Climate Change Alliance programme which fosters policy dialogue with partner countries, mainly the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – with eight international conferences realised to date. It provides support for climate action, such as mainstreaming climate change either in national plans or through specific projects. It also funds activities aiming at universal access to modern energy services, with the goal of doubling energy efficiency and the share of renewables in the global energy mix by 2030.

GPGC activities are also the core funding source for the Biodiversity for Life (B4Life) Flagship Initiative. This aims to strengthen a reciprocal integration of biodiversity priorities – the conservation of wildlife and ecosystems and the sustainable use of their services – into the development agenda, in accordance with international commitments – such as target 6 of the ‘EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020’ and target 20 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the ‘Convention on Biological Diversity’.

Trade facilitation

Funds to support the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement are a component of the broader Aid for Trade assistance provided by the EU. Trade-related needs are provided for while funds programmed under the EU's 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework cover trade-related needs well in excess of the EU's commitment of EUR 400 million for trade facilitation. The value of the indicator in 2014 reflects the prioritisation of trade facilitation in a context whereby the Trade Facilitation Agreement is still in the process of ratification. Such prioritisation is expected to rise once this Agreement has entered into force.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Methodological basis for the report on selected results

This annex describes the methodological basis on which the report on selected results has been drawn up, in accordance with what has been set out in the European Commission's Staff Working Document (SWD) (2015)80 of 26 March 2015 'Launching the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework' (hereafter referred to as the EU Results Framework). As explained in the SWD, the term results in this Report covers outputs, outcomes and impacts in line with the definition of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC).

Outputs are the products, capital goods and services which result from a development intervention; they may also include changes resulting from the intervention which are relevant to the achievement of the outcomes.

Outcomes are the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs.

Impacts are the primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, either directly or indirectly.

Section 1 of the report: Development progress in partner countries, the context for EU contributions to progress

Coverage: The countries included in the (regional) averages for Section 1 of the report are the partner countries in which the EU is financing bilateral programmes in the 2014-2020 programming period⁴⁰.

Data sources: The statistics used to report on the indicators in Section 1 were taken from international statistical sources (presented in Table 6 below) and in the majority of cases refer to 2013, the latest available data for the predefined indicators at the time the publication was being compiled.

Table 6: List of data sources for indicators on development progress in partner countries

Indicator	Data source
Proportion of population living below USD 1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	World Bank Development Indicators
Income share held by the lowest 40 % of income distribution (% income, period averages)	World Bank Development Indicators

⁴⁰ Funded from the following funding instruments: the European Development Fund (EDF), the Instrument for Development Cooperation (DCI), the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), and the Instrument for Greenland.

Indicator	Data source
Real GDP growth, latest available year (%)	IMF World Economic Outlook
Real GDP growth, average over last 5 available years (%)	IMF World Economic Outlook
Average Rule of Law score	World Bank Worldwide Governance Index
Average Control of Corruption score	World Bank Worldwide Governance Index
Average Voice and Accountability score	World Bank Worldwide Governance Index
Number of violent deaths per 100 000	UNDOC Homicide Statistics
Agricultural value added per hectare (measured using proxy of cereal yield per ha)	World Bank Development Indicators
Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) of children aged under 5 years (%)	WHO, UNICEF and World Bank harmonised estimates on child malnutrition
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	UN Statistics Division MDG Database
Percentage of the population with access to energy services	World Bank Development Indicators
Renewable energy production as a proportion of total energy production (%)	World Bank Development Indicators
Change in domestic revenue mobilisation as a percentage of GDP over 3 years	International Monetary Fund
Primary Education Completion Rate (%)	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds (%)	UN Statistics Division MDG Database
Lower Secondary Education Completion Rate (%)	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	UN Statistics Division MDG Database

Indicator	Data source
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	UN Statistics Division MDG Database
HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)	UNAIDS
Number of deaths per 100 000 population from climate-related and natural disasters (average over 10 years)	Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters CRED: EM-DAT Database
CO ₂ equivalent emission (kilo tonnes)	Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	UN Statistics Division MDG Database
Rate of net forest cover change, since 2000 (%)	Global Forest Watch
State of global biodiversity	World Wildlife Fund: Living Planet Report
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	UN Statistics Division MDG Database
Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)	World Bank Development Indicators
Proportion of employed people living below USD 1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	UN Statistics Division MDG Database
Share of older persons receiving pensions (%)	ILO Social Protection Database
Average Global Competitiveness score (range 1-7)	World Economic Forum
Exports of goods and services as percentage of GDP	World Bank Development Indicators
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	UN Statistics Division MDG Database
Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married before their 18 th birthday	UNFPA Database

Methodologies for EU RF indicators: Detailed information on data sources and calculations for each of the indicators can be found in the methodological notes provided for each indicator, at <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/eu-rfi>

Presentation: Percentages are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.

Section 2 of the report: Partner country results supported by the EU

Coverage: Section 2 of the report draws on the results of all projects and programmes which ended between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014 and were funded by the EU for an amount of more than EUR 750 000. As was indicated in the Commission's Staff Working Document (SWD) (2015)80 of 26 March 2015, this was done in order to make the data collection, processing and reporting manageable at this first stage, concentrating on those projects and programmes where the focus of EU project/programme performance lies. As was also stated in the SWD, these represent some 90-95 % of the total financial amount of the portfolio of projects and programmes ending in a given year. Thus, the report does not include results from the many smaller projects funded by the EU during that period.

There is a difference between the countries included in Section 1 on development progress and those included in Section 2 under partner country results supported by the EU. The countries in Section 2 reporting against EU Results Framework level 2 indicators are those for which the results reported are from projects and programmes that finished between mid-2013 and mid-2014. These projects and programmes are in countries in which the EU has been financing bilateral programmes over the 2007-2013 programming period. In the future, results will also be reported from bilateral programmes financed over the 2014-2020 programming period.

The results only cover part of the projects and programmes financed by the EU in the countries concerned. In particular, they do not cover projects and programmes of less than EUR 750 000 or projects and programmes which were still ongoing at mid-July 2014. Thus, the results reported cannot be interpreted as providing a full picture of the results of the projects and programmes financed by the EU in the countries concerned.

Section 2.1 reports results against the EU RF level 2 indicators, aggregating results from the projects and programmes mentioned. Sections 2.2 and 2.3 present selected results which are not necessarily aggregated and are specific to the countries and thematic programmes concerned.

Results reported in the country specific/thematic Sections 2.2 and 2.3 are not included for all countries with bilateral programmes. This is either because some of these countries had few or no projects and programmes ending between mid-2013 and mid-2014, or because the results reported, whilst valid, were no longer relevant in the current political and economic context of the country concerned.

Data sources: The information on results in Section 2 has been drawn from the reports of EU implementing partners (i.e. partner countries, international organisations, EU Member States' development agencies, international financial institutions and NGOs). In turn, these organisations use data collected from a variety of sources, such as management information systems held by development country governments, individual project project monitoring set up by implementing partners, or representative sample surveys.

Methodologies for EU RF indicators: In order to ensure that data from the various reporting sources could be aggregated consistently across the different projects and programmes, methodological notes were established for each EU RF indicator. These provide definitions and data sources clearly explaining what type of interventions should be included when reporting against an indicator. The notes can be found at <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/eu-rfi>.

A common feature of all level 2 indicators is that the results reported have been calculated using a contribution approach. This means that where a project has been financed by the EU jointly with other funders – such as partner-country governments or other donors – the overall results of the collective effort are reported, rather than those linked to the share of funding provided by the EU.

Sex-disaggregation: The SWD (2015)⁸⁰ mentioned that where possible results would be sex-disaggregated. These results are presented in Annex 3. Where that disaggregation has not been provided it is either because it was not relevant for the indicator in question (for example, Total length of road constructed/rehabilitated/maintained (km)); or because the data was not available for the project/programme in question.

Presentation: The results estimates have been rounded using the following regime:

- Estimates of 10 000 or more – rounded to the nearest 1000
- Estimates between 1000 and 10 000 – rounded to the nearest 100
- Estimates between 100 and 1000 – rounded to the nearest 10
- Estimates that are less than 100 – no rounding.

Accuracy: As part of the preparations for the report, an extensive quality assurance process was put in place for the results data to minimise the source of any errors. The type of errors the EU has attempted to minimise include:

- Ensuring that the results reported are from reliable data sources
- Ensuring that the link between results from individual projects and programmes and EU RF indicators are robust
- Double counting – avoiding duplication in reporting between programmes.

However, given the range of underlying data sources used, the accuracy of the results data may still vary.

Section 3 of the report: Organisational performance of the European Commission as the manager of the EU aid

Section 3 of the report provides a set of key data as to how European Commission services are managing their operational processes and resources in order to contribute to achieving development results.

Coverage: The figures presented here refer to projects and programmes financed under the following financing instruments (and their predecessors during the programming period 2007-2013): the European Development Fund (EDF), the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)⁴¹, the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)^{42,43}, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation, and the Instrument for Greenland.

Data sources: Data for all indicators are taken from the European Commission's internal information systems.

All indicators presented in Section 3 have been calculated with reference to the calendar year 2014, with the sole exception of the indicator 'Amount of EU-funded international cooperation and development assistance directed towards nutrition' which reports on the basis of 2013 data.

Presentation: Financial amounts are rounded to the nearest million euros. Percentages are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.

⁴¹ Previously: European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI).

⁴² Previously: Instrument for Stability (IFS).

⁴³ Key data refer only to activities under Article 5 of the IcSP which represents a small proportion of the overall financial envelope. The remainder is managed by the FPI under Article 3 (crisis response) and Article 4 (conflict prevention, peace building and crisis preparedness).

Annex 2: Development progress – results broken down by funding instrument⁴⁴

	All partner countries	DCI Asia, Central Asia, Middle East	DCI Africa	DCI Latin America	EDF Africa	EDF Caribbean	EDF Pacific	EDF OCT*	ENI	Greenland Instrument
Proportion of population living below USD 1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	29.0	19.0	9.4	6.3	52.3	25.9	22.4	-	1.4	-
Income share held by the lowest 40 % of income distribution (% income, period averages)	17.7	20.3	6.7	12.1	16.2	12.0	18.6	-	21.0	-
Real GDP growth, latest available year (%)	3.8	4.6	1.5	4.4	6.1	3.1	5.3	-	1.2	-
Real GDP growth, average over last 5 available years (%)	4.5	6.0	2.4	4.4	5.8	2.0	6.8	-	2.9	-
Average Rule of Law score (Worldwide Governance Index, ranges from approx. -2.5 (weak) to approx. +2.5 (strong) performance)	average score (2013)	-0.9	0.1	-0.8	-0.8	0.1	0.0	1.2	-0.5	-
	average score (2008)	-0.9	0.0	-0.9	-0.8	0.2	0.1	1.2	-0.4	-
Average Control of Corruption score (Worldwide Governance Index, ranges from approx. -2.5 (weak) to approx. +2.5 (strong) performance)	average score (2013)	-0.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	0.3	-0.3	1.3	-0.5	-
	average score (2008)	-0.9	0.2	-0.5	-0.6	0.3	-0.4	1.2	-0.5	-
Average Voice and Accountability score (Worldwide Governance Index, ranges from approx. -2.5 (weak) to approx. +2.5 (strong) performance)	average score (2013)	-1.0	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	0.6	0.5	1.0	-0.7	-
	average score (2008)	-1.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	-0.8	-
Number of violent deaths per 100 000	10.7	6.3	31.0	24.4	13.3	19.4	8.3	4.1	2.9	19.4
Agricultural value added per hectare (measured using proxy of cereal yield per ha)	2523	3569	3725	3032	1338	2609	1999	3305	3389	-
Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) of children aged under 5 years (%)	34.8	37.4	23.9	22.8	37.9	15.1	45.3	-	20.7	-

⁴⁴ See table below for the list of countries included under each of the funding instruments.

	All partner countries	DCI Asia, Central Asia, Middle East	DCI Africa	DCI Latin America	EDF Africa	EDF Caribbean	EDF Pacific	EDF OCT*	ENI	Greenland Instrument	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.7	17.4	5.0	11.5	20.5	27.4	15.2	-	5.1	-	
Percentage of the population with access to energy services	62.6	76.2	82.7	90.5	29.0	72.7	24.5	70.8	98.9	100.0	
Renewable energy production as a proportion of total energy production (%)	23.7	27.5	0.9	69.7	64.7	7.7	-	-	7.0	-	
Change in domestic revenue mobilisation as a percentage of GDP over 3 years	-1.4	-1.1	0.9	0.7	-3.9	0.5	-	-	-1.5	-	
Primary Education Completion Rate (%)	77.9	83.1	-	97.8	67.6	91.3	80.6	88.6	101.5	-	
Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds (%)	80.6	84.0	98.9	97.3	68.1	87.0	74.0	99.5	92.9	-	
Lower Secondary Education Completion Rate (%)	54.5	61.9	-	73.7	32.6	78.4	66.0	86.9	79.9	-	
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	69.9	52.8	43.9	21.7	93.8	46.2	54.2	-	20.6	-	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	337.8	156.6	140.0	106.0	515.4	223.4	204.0	-	56.9	-	
HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)	0.8	0.1	8.6	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.1	-	0.1	-	
Number of deaths per 100 000 population from climate-related and natural disasters (average over 10 years)	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	90.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	-	
CO ₂ equivalent emission (kilo tonnes)	2 953 381	914 539	331 086	258 632	245 849	88 346	7418	4056	1 103 453	2	
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	78.4	86.6	95.0	89.9	62.6	77.5	54.1	98.0	92.7	100.0	
Rate of net forest cover change since 2000 (%)	-4.0	-5.6	-14.0	-5.0	-3.4	-1.5	-1.6	-1.0	-4.1	-	
State of global biodiversity		Number of global species	3038	Global percent change 1970-2010				-52.0 %			

	All partner countries	DCI Asia, Central Asia, Middle East	DCI Africa	DCI Latin America	EDF Africa	EDF Caribbean	EDF Pacific	EDF OCT*	ENI	Greenland Instrument
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	54.4	62.9	74.0	76.1	27.2	61.1	31.5	97.4	92.4	100.0
Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)	12.0	19.7	30.0	13.3	8.2	14.3	5.6	32.2	11.7	-
Proportion of employed people living below USD 1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	29.7	24.7	6.3	6.5	51.6	20.3	18.1	-	1.0	-
Share of older people receiving pensions (%)	38.2	28.8	92.6	32.8	11.2	27.9	15.2	79.3	66.9	-
Average Global Competitiveness score (range 1-7)	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.3	-	4.1	-
Exports of goods and services as percentage of GDP	31.9	33.9	31.0	23.8	28.1	35.6	53.3	33.1	37.8	-
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.2	17.9	44.8	23.0	20.3	13.9	6.9	-	13.6	-
Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married before their 18 th birthday	29.5	28.9	5.6	25.0	39.3	23.7	21.2	-	11.7	-

Development progress – list of countries broken down by funding instrument

DCI Asia and Middle East	DCI Africa	DCI Latin America	EDF Africa	EDF Caribbean	EDF Pacific	EDF OCT	ENI	Greenland Instrument
Afghanistan	South Africa	Bolivia	Angola	Antigua and Barbuda	Cook Islands	Anguilla	Armenia	Greenland
Bangladesh		Colombia	Benin	Bahamas	Fiji	Aruba	Azerbaijan	
Bhutan		Cuba	Botswana	Barbados	Kiribati	Bermuda	Belarus	
Cambodia		Ecuador	Burkina-Faso	Belize	Marshall Islands	Bonaire	Egypt	
Iraq		El Salvador	Burundi	Dominica	Micronesia	British Antarctic Territory	Georgia	
Kyrgyzstan		Guatemala	Cameroon	Dominican Republic	Nauru	British India Ocean Territory	Israel	
Laos		Honduras	Cape Verde	Grenada	Niue	British Virgin Islands	Jordan	
Mongolia		Nicaragua	Central African Republic	Guyana	Palau	Cayman Islands	Lebanon	
Myanmar/Burma		Paraguay	Chad	Haiti	Papua New Guinea	Curaçao	Libya	
Nepal		Peru	Comoros	Jamaica	Samoa	Falkland Islands	Moldova	
Pakistan			Congo	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Solomon Islands	French Polynesia	Morocco	
Philippines			Democratic Republic of the Congo	Saint Lucia	Timor-Leste	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	OPT	
Sri Lanka			Côte d'Ivoire	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Tonga	Greenland	Syria	
Tajikistan			Djibouti	Suriname	Tuvalu	Montserrat	Tunisia	
Turkmenistan			Equatorial Guinea	Trinidad and Tobago	Vanuatu	New Caledonia and Dependencies	Ukraine	
Uzbekistan			Eritrea			Pitcairn		
Vietnam			Ethiopia			Saba		
Yemen			Gabon			Saint Barthélemy		
			Gambia			Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha		
			Ghana			Sint Eustatius		
		Guinea			Sint Maarten			
		Guinea-Bissau			South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands			
		Kenya			Saint Pierre and Miquelon			
		Lesotho			Turks and Caicos Islands			
		Liberia						
		Madagascar						
		Malawi						
		Mali						
		Mauritania						
		Mauritius						
		Mozambique						

			Namibia Niger Nigeria Rwanda São Tomé and Príncipe Senegal Seychelles Sierra Leone Somalia Sudan Swaziland Tanzania Togo Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe			Wallis and Futuna Islands		
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Annex 3: Aggregated results achieved with EU support – results disaggregated by sex

EU Results Framework indicator	Total	Value for women/ girls	Value for men/boys	Not identified
Number of human rights defenders who have received EU support	32 000	10 000	9400	12 600
Number of elections supported by the EU where the electoral process is perceived by independent observers as free and fair	19	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of individuals directly benefiting from Justice, Rule of Law and Security Sector Reform programmes funded by EU external assistance programmes	197 000	7700	126 000	63 300
Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid programmes supported by the EU	372 000	17 000	6400	348 600
Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU-supported programmes that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace building and/or conflict prevention	651 000	22 000	7400	621 600
Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable land-management practices have been introduced (number of hectares)	2 883 000	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of people receiving rural advisory services with EU support	528 000	154 000	108 000	266 000
Number of people who have secure tenure of land	51 000	8100	7700	35 200
Number of women of reproductive age and children under 5 benefiting from nutrition-related programmes	4 544 000	1500	340	4 542 160
Number of food-insecure people receiving assistance through social transfers	988 000	62 000	32 000	894 000
Kilometres of transmission/distribution lines built or upgraded (km)	1300	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of countries where overall public financial management has improved	16	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of children enrolled in primary education	19 447 000	8 683 000	9 814 000	950 000
Number of children enrolled in secondary education	9 562 000	4 785 000	4 564 000	213 000
Number of teachers trained	33 000	8400	12 000	12 600
Number of births attended by skilled health personnel	1 160 000	1 160 000	0	0
Number of 1 year olds immunised	934 000	28 000	27 000	879 000
Number of women using any method of contraception	43 053 000	43 053 000	0	0

EU Results Framework indicator	Total	Value for women/ girls	Value for men/boys	Not identified
Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy	4 233 000	0	0	4 233 000
Number of insecticide-treated bed nets distributed	150 000 000	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of countries/regions with climate change strategies (a) developed and/or (b) implemented	49	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of hectares of protected areas managed	13 785 000	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) applying sustainable consumption and production practices	3900	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of people with access to all season roads	8 431 000	0	0	8 431 000
Total length of road constructed/rehabilitated/maintained with EU support (km)	11 000	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of people who have benefited from VET/skills development and other active labour market programmes	326 000	33 000	25 000	268 000
Number of firms with access to credit	450	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of quality certifications issued	140	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of countries where the business environment has improved	7	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Annex 4: Aggregated results achieved with EU support – results by country, region and thematic programmes

EU Result Framework indicator	Results
Number of human rights defenders who have received EU support	Breakdown not provided due to sensitivities at country level
TOTAL	32 000
Number of elections supported by the EU where the electoral process is perceived by independent observers as free and fair	
Human Rights, Gender and Democratic Governance thematic unit	1
Côte d'Ivoire	2
Guinea-Bissau	6
Kenya	2
Liberia	3
Malawi	1
Neighbourhood South regional programme	1
Sierra Leone	1
Somalia	2
TOTAL	19
Number of individuals directly benefiting from Justice, Rule of Law and Security Sector Reform programmes funded by EU external assistance programmes	
Afghanistan	124 000
Algeria	2300
Azerbaijan	57
Benin	910
China	910
Colombia	1500
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2600
Côte d'Ivoire	870

Human Rights, Gender and Democratic Governance thematic unit	1000
Migration, Employment and Social Inclusion thematic unit	220
Central Asia and Middle East regional unit	2200
Georgia	350
Ghana	900
Guatemala	510
India	8400
Indonesia	4500
Kazakhstan	280
Kenya	570
Kyrgyzstan	3800
Lebanon	940
Liberia	500
Myanmar/Burma	420
Neighbourhood East regional unit	2400
Nicaragua	7300
Nigeria	33
Pakistan	780
Russia	350
Somalia	14 000
South Africa	740
Uganda	710
Ukraine	5300
West Bank and Gaza Strip	1300
Zambia	400
Zimbabwe	140

TOTAL	197 000
Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid programmes supported by the EU	
Afghanistan	2400
Bangladesh	62
Benin	1300
Brazil	990
China	40 000
Colombia	57 000
Human Rights, Gender and Democratic Governance thematic unit	141 000
Migration, Employment and Social Inclusion thematic unit	3900
Egypt	650
Georgia	1700
Haiti	50
Jordan	570
Kenya	38 000
Mauritania	540
Moldova	92
Morocco	230
Mozambique	530
Pakistan	55
Peru	13 000
Russia	14 000
Somalia	37 000
South Africa	760
Sri Lanka	530
Tajikistan	850

Uganda	1000
Ukraine	560
Zambia	4200
Zimbabwe	12 000
TOTAL	372 000
Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU-supported programmes that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace building and/or conflict prevention	
Burundi	110 000
Cambodia	5300
Côte d'Ivoire	2100
Indonesia	36 000
Kenya	75 000
Lebanon	29 000
Myanmar/Burma	790
Neighbourhood South regional programme	120
Philippines	300 000
Somalia	1700
Sri Lanka	88 000
Sudan	3100
TOTAL	651 000
Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable land-management practices have been introduced with EU support (number of hectares)	
Afghanistan	140
African Union	420
Angola	2 573 000
Benin	760
Burkina-Faso	4700
Cuba	4700

East Africa regional unit	730
Eritrea	57 000
Ethiopia	63 000
Georgia	260
Guatemala	1000
Haiti	350
Kenya	153 000
Laos	140
Liberia	29
Mozambique	3100
Sierra Leone	480
Sri Lanka	610
Tajikistan	4100
Tanzania	250
Timor-Leste	6900
Ukraine	7600
West Bank and Gaza Strip	77
Zimbabwe	350
TOTAL	2 883 000
Number of people receiving rural advisory services with EU support	
Afghanistan	8500
Angola	590
Bangladesh	46 000
Benin	1900
Bolivia	700
Burkina-Faso	11 000

Burundi	2700
Cambodia	2000
Chad	19 000
China	2000
Colombia	21 000
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	40 000
Côte d'Ivoire	2100
Cuba	11 000
East Africa regional unit	500
Sub-Saharan Africa regional unit	3000
Central Asia and Middle East regional unit	900
Eritrea	8800
Ethiopia	8700
Georgia	160
Guatemala	12 000
Guinea	17 000
Haiti	2700
Kenya	550
Kyrgyzstan	3800
Laos	470
Liberia	1000
Mozambique	4900
Niger	660
Peru	4100
Philippines	24 000
Sierra Leone	12 000

Somalia	70
South Sudan	67 000
Sri Lanka	7700
Sudan	14 000
Tajikistan	28 000
Tanzania	84 000
Timor-Leste	13 000
Uganda	8600
Zimbabwe	32 000
TOTAL	528 000
Number of women and men who have secure tenure of land with EU support	
Bangladesh	690
Brazil	10 000
China	1800
Côte d'Ivoire	69
Guyana	9000
Indonesia	9000
Philippines	15 000
Sri Lanka	4800
TOTAL	51 000
Number of women of reproductive age and children under 5 benefiting from nutrition-related programmes with EU support	
Burkina-Faso	15 000
Cambodia	810
Kenya	74 000
Laos	1000
Liberia	25 000

Myanmar	840
Niger	832 000
Senegal	939 000
Togo	2 657 000
TOTAL	4 544 000
Number of food-insecure people receiving assistance through social transfers supported by the EU	
Afghanistan	500
Bangladesh	17 000
Bolivia	30 000
Burkina-Faso	425 000
Burundi	56 000
Cambodia	1200
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	17 000
Eritrea	3000
Haiti	450
India	1100
Lesotho	92 000
Madagascar	47 000
Mauritania	49 000
South Sudan	59 000
Sudan	100 000
Syria	14 000
Thailand	1400
Zimbabwe	75 000
TOTAL	988 000
Kilometres of transmission/distribution lines built or upgraded with EU support	

Cameroon	280
Cape Verde	17
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	22
Côte d'Ivoire	990
TOTAL	1300
Number of countries where overall public financial management has improved	
Anguilla	1
Armenia	1
Botswana	1
Burundi	1
Dominican Republic	1
Georgia	1
Honduras	1
Indonesia	1
Liberia	1
Niger	1
Pakistan	1
Samoa	1
Tajikistan	1
Tanzania	1
Uganda	1
Ukraine	1
TOTAL	16
Number of children enrolled in primary education with EU support	
Afghanistan	300
Algeria	60

Bangladesh	9600
Burundi	6000
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2800
Haiti	290
India	270
Mauritania	96
Morocco	4 021 000
Middle East regional unit	626 000
Niger	2 532 000
Pakistan	3 017 000
Philippines	8800
Senegal	1 617 000
Sierra Leone	300 000
Vietnam	7 304 000
TOTAL	19 447 000
Number of children enrolled in secondary education with EU support	
Bangladesh	140
Latin America and Caribbean regional unit	1300
Ecuador	50 000
India	920
Lesotho	123 000
Mauritania	53
Sierra Leone	40 000
Vietnam	9 347 000
TOTAL	9 562 000
Number of teachers trained with EU support	

Barbados	80
Cape Verde	2700
Civil Society and Local Authorities thematic unit	2300
Central Asia and Middle East regional unit	68
Eritrea	1600
India	1400
Kyrgyzstan	540
Mexico	370
Pakistan	17 000
Sierra Leone	660
South Africa	550
Tajikistan	72
Thailand	4500
Uruguay	370
TOTAL	33 000
Number of births attended by skilled health personnel with EU support	
Bangladesh	3800
Cambodia	11 000
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	40 000
India	490
Kenya	487 000
Liberia	20 000
Morocco	360
Myanmar/Burma	190
Niger	259 000
Senegal	320 000

Sierra Leone	11 000
Somalia	5400
Tanzania	1500
TOTAL	1 160 000
Number of 1-year-olds immunised with EU support	
Kenya	13 000
Liberia	30 000
Myanmar/Burma	55 000
Niger	835 000
Timor-Leste	750
TOTAL	934 000
Number of women using any method of contraception with EU support	
Health and Education thematic unit	43 053 000
TOTAL	43 053 000
Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy with EU support	
Health and Education thematic unit	4 200 000
Kenya	33 000
TOTAL	4 233 000
Number of insecticide-treated bed nets distributed with EU support	
Health and Education thematic unit	150 000 000
TOTAL	150 000 000
Number of countries/regions with climate change strategies (a) developed and/or (b) implemented with EU support	
Anguilla	1
Antigua and Barbuda	1
Armenia	1
Azerbaijan	1

Bahamas	1
Barbados	1
Belize	1
Bermuda	1
Bhutan	1
Brazil	1
Cambodia	1
Cameroon	1
Cayman Islands	1
Dominica	1
Egypt	1
Federated states of Micronesia	1
Fiji	1
Gambia	1
Georgia	1
Ghana	1
Grenada	1
Guyana	1
Haiti	1
India	1
Jamaica	1
Kenya	1
Lesotho	1
Malawi	1
Marshall Islands	1
Mauritius	1

Morocco	1
Mozambique	1
Nauru	1
Palau	1
Papua New Guinea	1
Rwanda	1
Samoa	1
Seychelles	1
Solomon Islands	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1
Saint Lucia	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1
Tanzania	1
Tonga	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Turks and Caicos Islands	1
Tuvalu	1
Uganda	1
Vietnam	1
TOTAL	49
Number of hectares of protected areas managed with EU support	
Afghanistan	2
Bolivia	52 000
Brazil	12 943 000
Ethiopia	395 000
Jamaica	179 000

Philippines	820
Sierra Leone	216 000
TOTAL	13 785 000
Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) applying sustainable consumption and production practices with EU support	
China	1300
Colombia	460
Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources thematic unit	1
Asia and Pacific regional unit	12
Ecuador	1
India	17
Indonesia	610
Philippines	610
Tanzania	450
Vietnam	420
TOTAL	3900
Total length of road constructed/rehabilitated /maintained with EU support (km)	
Afghanistan	17
Benin	5900
Bolivia	82
Burkina-Faso	25
Burundi	220
Chad	190
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	1100
Côte d'Ivoire	280
Fiji	2
Guinea	110

Guyana	140
Haiti	18
Lebanon	26
Malawi	1200
Mali	440
Morocco	39
Senegal	490
Solomon Islands	14
Sri Lanka	88
Tanzania	16
Timor-Leste	120
Uganda	160
Zambia	43
TOTAL	11 000
Number of people with access to all season roads with EU support	
Afghanistan	2100
Benin	2 338 000
Bolivia	433 000
Burkina-Faso	12 000
Burundi	993 000
Chad	8700
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	149 000
Côte d'Ivoire	80 000
Fiji	390
Gambia	472 000
Guinea	22 000

Guyana	2200
Haiti	28 000
Lebanon	46 000
Malawi	921 000
Mali	26 000
Morocco	12 000
Senegal	189 000
Solomon Islands	1100
Sri Lanka	31 000
Tanzania	2 077 000
Timor-Leste	39 000
Uganda	322 000
Zambia	225 000
TOTAL	8 431 000
Number of people who have benefited from VET/ skills development and other active labour market programmes with EU support	
Afghanistan	2800
Algeria	39 000
Bangladesh	590
Brazil	890
Burkina-Faso	2500
Cambodia	720
Cape Verde	330
Central African Republic	40
Colombia	250
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	87
Côte d'Ivoire	86

Civil Society and Local Authorities thematic unit	3500
Migration, Employment and Social Inclusion thematic unit	9600
Latin America and Caribbean regional unit	2400
Central Asia and Middle East regional unit	47
Dominican Republic	2200
Ecuador	2800
Egypt	44
El Salvador	810
Ethiopia	2400
Georgia	490
Guyana	7300
Haiti	330
India	4200
Israel	150
Kazakhstan	38
Kenya	7200
Kyrgyzstan	1900
Madagascar	16 000
Mali	8400
Mauritania	100
Mauritius	7200
Moldova	470
Mozambique	180
Myanmar/Burma	1300
Nepal	4800
Nicaragua	130

Pakistan	5200
Peru	2 000
Sierra Leone	2600
Solomon Islands	9100
South Africa	134 000
Sudan	1700
Syria	19 000
Tanzania	35
Thailand	12 000
Togo	6800
Uganda	690
Ukraine	980
West Bank and Gaza Strip	20
Zimbabwe	13
TOTAL	326 000
Number of firms with access to credit with EU support	
Asia and Pacific regional unit	2
Tajikistan	450
TOTAL	450
Number of quality certifications issued with EU support	
Bolivia	15
China	51
Asia and Pacific regional unit	14
Central Asia and Middle East regional unit	8
Dominican Republic	24
Jordan	9

Uganda	14
TOTAL	140
Number of countries where the business environment has improved with EU support	
Georgia	1
India	1
Jordan	1
Moldova	1
Senegal	1
South Africa	1
Uganda	1
TOTAL	7
Number of hectares of protected areas managed with EU support	
Afghanistan	2
Bolivia	52 000
Brazil	12 943 000
Ethiopia	395 000
Jamaica	179 000
Philippines	820
Sierra Leone	216 000
TOTAL	13 785 000
Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) applying sustainable consumption and production practices with EU support	
China	1300
Colombia	460
Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources thematic unit	1
Asia and Pacific regional unit	12
Ecuador	1

India	17
Indonesia	610
Philippines	610
Tanzania	450
Vietnam	420
TOTAL	3900
Total length of road constructed/rehabilitated /maintained with EU support (km)	
Afghanistan	17
Benin	5900
Bolivia	82
Burkina-Faso	25
Burundi	220
Chad	190
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	1100
Côte d'Ivoire	280
Fiji	2
Guinea	110
Guyana	140
Haiti	18
Lebanon	26
Malawi	1200
Mali	440
Morocco	39
Senegal	490
Solomon Islands	14
Sri Lanka	88

Tanzania	16
Timor-Leste	120
Uganda	160
Zambia	43
TOTAL	11 000
Number of people who have benefited from VET/ skills development and other active labour market programmes with EU support	
Afghanistan	2800
Algeria	39 000
Bangladesh	590
Brazil	890
Burkina-Faso	2500
Cambodia	720
Cape Verde	330
Central African Republic	40
Colombia	250
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	87
Côte d'Ivoire	86
Civil Society and Local Authorities thematic unit	3500
Migration, Employment and Social Inclusion thematic unit	9600
Latin America and Caribbean regional unit	2400
Central Asia and Middle East regional unit	47
Dominican Republic	2200
Ecuador	2800
Egypt	44
El Salvador	810
Ethiopia	2400

Georgia	490
Guyana	7300
Haiti	330
India	4200
Israel	150
Kazakhstan	38
Kenya	7200
Kyrgyzstan	1900
Madagascar	16 000
Mali	8400
Mauritania	100
Mauritius	7200
Moldova	470
Mozambique	180
Myanmar/Burma	1300
Nepal	4800
Nicaragua	130
Pakistan	5200
Peru	2000
Sierra Leone	2600
Solomon Islands	9100
South Africa	134 000
Sudan	1700
Syria	19 000
Tanzania	35
Thailand	12 000

Togo	6800
Uganda	690
Ukraine	980
West Bank and Gaza Strip	20
Zimbabwe	13
TOTAL	326 000
Number of firms with access to credit with EU support	
Asia and Pacific regional unit	2
Tajikistan	450
TOTAL	450
Number of quality certifications issued with EU support	
Bolivia	15
China	51
Asia and Pacific regional unit	14
Central Asia and Middle East regional unit	8
Dominican Republic	24
Jordan	9
Uganda	14
TOTAL	140
Number of countries where the business environment has improved with EU support	
Georgia	1
India	1
Jordan	1
Moldova	1
Senegal	1
South Africa	1

Uganda	1
TOTAL	7

Annex 5: Aggregated results achieved with EU support – results broken down by OECD region

EU Result Framework indicator	TOTAL	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe	Oceania	More advanced developing countries	CEEC/NIS	Results from cross-regional programmes
Number of human rights defenders who have received EU support	32 000	130	2800	650	6600	100	7100	50	0	0	0	600	14 000
Number of elections supported by the EU where the electoral process is perceived by independent observers as free and fair	19	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of individuals directly benefiting from Justice, Rule of Law and Security Sector Reform programmes funded by EU external assistance programmes	197 000	2300	28 000	7800	1500	4500	138 000	4500	490	0	0	350	8800
Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid programmes supported by the EU	372 000	3000	95 000	0	70 000	570	5500	0	92	0	0	14 000	183 000
Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU-programmes that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace building and/or	651 000	120	192 000	0	0	29 000	89 000	341 000	0	0	0	0	0

EU Result Framework indicator	TOTAL	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe	Oceania	More advanced developing countries	CEEC/NIS	Results from cross-regional programmes
conflict prevention													
Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable land-management practices have been introduced (number of hectares)	2 883 000	0	2 793 000	6100	0	77	4900	7800	7600	0	0	0	64 000
Number of people receiving rural advisory services with EU support	528 000	0	328 000	25 000	26 000	0	94 000	42 000	0	0	0	0	11 000
Number of people who have secure tenure of land	51 000	0	69	0	10 000	0	5500	26 000	0	0	9000	0	0
Number of women of reproductive age and children under 5 benefiting from nutrition-related programmes	4 544 000	0	4 541 000	0	0	0	840	1800	0	0	0	0	0
Number of food-insecure people receiving assistance through social transfers	988 000	0	922 000	450	30 000	14 000	18 000	2600	0	0	0	0	0

EU Result Framework indicator	TOTAL	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe	Oceania	More advanced developing countries	CEEC/NIS	Results from cross-regional programmes
Kilometres of transmission /distribution lines built or upgraded (km)	1300	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1100
Number of countries where overall public financial management has improved	16	0	6	3	0	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Number of children enrolled in primary education	19 447 000	4 021 000	4 459 000	290	0	626 000	3 020 000	7 313 000	0	0	0	0	7600
Number of children enrolled in secondary education	9 562 000	0	163 000	0	50 000	0	920	9 347 000	0	0	0	1300	140
Number of teachers trained	33 000	0	5500	450	370	0	20 000	4500	0	0	0	0	2300
Number of births attended by skilled health personnel	1 160 000	360	1 144 000	0	0	0	4500	11 000	0	0	0	0	0
Number of 1-year-olds immunised	934 000	0	878 000	0	0	0	55 000	750	0	0	0	0	0
Number of women using any method of contraception	43 053 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43 053 000
Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy	4 233 000	0	33 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 200 000
Number of insecticide-treated bed nets distributed	150 000 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150 000 000

EU Result Framework indicator	TOTAL	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe	Oceania	More advanced developing countries	CEEC/NIS	Results from cross-regional programmes
Number of countries/regions with climate change strategies (a) developed and/or (b) implemented	49	2	12	10	2	0	5	2	0	10	6	0	0
Number of hectares of protected areas managed	13 785 000	0	548 000	179 000	12 994 000	0	2	820	0	0	0	0	63 000
Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) applying sustainable consumption and production practices	3900	0	450	0	460	0	610	1900	0	0	0	0	440
Total length of road constructed /rehabilitated /maintained with EU support (km)	11 000	39	10 000	18	220	26	110	120	0	14	2	0	0
Number of people with access to all season roads	8 431 000	12 000	7 836 000	28 000	435 000	46 000	33 000	39 000	0	1500	0	0	0
Number of people who have benefited from VET/skills development and other active labour market programmes	326 000	39 000	190 000	3500	5100	19 000	20 000	13 000	470	9100	7300	2400	17 000
Number of firms with access to credit	450	0	0	0	0	0	450	2	0	0	0	0	0
Number of quality certifications issued	140	0	14	24	15	9	8	65	0	0	0	0	0

EU Result Framework indicator	TOTAL	Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North & Central	America, South	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South & Central	Asia, Far East	Europe	Oceania	More advanced developing countries	CEEC/NIS	Results from cross-regional programmes
Number of countries where the business environment has improved	7	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0

Partner country results supported by the EU – list of countries broken down by OECD region

Africa, North of Sahara	Africa, South of Sahara	America, North and Central	America, South	Asia, Far East	Asia, Middle East	Asia, South and Central	Europe	Oceania	More advanced developing countries	CEEC/NIS
Algeria Egypt Libya Morocco Tunisia	Angola Benin Botswana Burkina-Faso Burundi Cameroon Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo Côte d'Ivoire Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Gabon The Gambia Ghana	Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Belize Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Haiti Honduras Jamaica Mexico Montserrat Nicaragua Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Colombia Ecuador Greenland Guyana Paraguay Peru Suriname Uruguay Venezuela	Cambodia China Indonesia Korea, Dem. Laos Malaysia Mongolia Philippines Thailand Timor-Leste Vietnam	Iraq Jordan Lebanon Occupied Palestinian Territory Syria Yemen	Afghanistan Armenia Azerbaijan Bangladesh Bhutan Georgia India Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Myanmar/ Burma Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	Belarus Moldova Ukraine	Cook Islands Fiji Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia Nauru Niue Palau Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu Wallis and Futuna Islands	Aruba Bahamas Barbados Bermuda Bonaire British Antarctic Territory British Indian Ocean Territory British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Curaçao Falkland Islands French Polynesia French Southern and Antarctic Lands	Russia

Guinea	Israel
Guinea-Bissau	New Caledonia and Dependencies
Kenya	Pitcairn Islands
Lesotho	Saba
Liberia	Saint Barthélemy
Madagascar	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Malawi	Sint Eustatius
Mali	Sint Maarten
Mauritania	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands
Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago
Mozambique	Turks and Caicos Islands
Namibia	
Niger	
Nigeria	
Rwanda	
Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha	
São Tomé and Príncipe	
Senegal	
Seychelles	
Sierra Leone	
Somalia	
South Africa	
South Sudan	

Annex 6: Aggregated results achieved with EU support – results by funding instrument

EU Results Framework indicator	TOTAL	DCI ASIA, Central Asia, Middle East	DCI Africa	DCI Latin America	EDF Africa	EDF Caribbean	EDF Pacific	EDF-OCT*	ENI	Greenland Instrument	Results from cross-regional/thematic programmes
Number of human rights defenders who have received EU support	32 000	13 000	0	2 300	2 800	2 100	0	0	830	0	11 000
Number of elections supported by the EU where the electoral process is perceived by independent observers as free and fair	19	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	2	0	0
Number of individuals directly benefiting from Justice, Rule of Law and Security Sector Reform programmes funded by EU external assistance programmes	197 000	145 000	740	8 700	27 000	0	0	0	5 900	0	8 800
Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid programmes supported by the EU	372 000	97 000	760	65 000	94 000	50	0	0	20 000	0	183 000
Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported programmes that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace building and/or conflict prevention	651 000	430 000	0	0	192 000	0	0	0	29 000	0	0
Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable land-management practices have been introduced (number of hectares)	2 883 000	5800	0	5 700	2 793 000	350	6 900	0	7 700	0	63 000
Number of people receiving rural advisory services with EU support	528 000	124 000	0	48 000	269 000	2 700	13 000	0	0	0	71 000
Number of people who have secure tenure of land	51 000	31 000	0	10 000	69	9 000	0	0	0	0	0

EU Results Framework indicator	TOTAL	DCI ASIA, Central Asia, Middle East	DCI Africa	DCI Latin America	EDF Africa	EDF Caribbean	EDF Pacific	EDF-OCT*	ENI	Greenland Instrument	Results from cross-regional/thematic programmes
Number of women of reproductive age and children under 5 benefiting from nutrition-related programmes	4 544 000	2700	0	0	4 541 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of food-insecure people receiving assistance through social transfers	988 000	51 000	0	0	863 000	450	0	0	14 000	0	59 000
Kilometres of transmission/distribution lines built or upgraded (km)	1300	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	1100
Number of countries where overall public financial management has improved	16	3	0	1	6	1	1	1	3	0	0
Number of children enrolled in primary education	19 447 000	10 333 000	0	0	4 459 000	290	0	0	4 647 000	0	7600
Number of children enrolled in secondary education	9 562 000	9 348 000	0	50 000	163 000	0	0	0	0	1300	140
Number of teachers trained	33 000	24 000	550	740	4900	80	0	0	0	0	2300
Number of births attended by skilled health personnel	1 160 000	16 000	0	0	1 144 000	0	0	0	360	0	0
Number of 1-year-olds immunised	934 000	55 000	0	0	878 000	0	750	0	0	0	0
Number of women using any method of contraception	43 053 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43 053 000
Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy	4 233 000	0	0	0	33 000	0	0	0	0	0	4 200 000
Number of insecticide-treated bed nets distributed	150 000 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150 000 000

EU Results Framework indicator	TOTAL	DCI ASIA, Central Asia, Middle East	DCI Africa	DCI Latin America	EDF Africa	EDF Caribbean	EDF Pacific	EDF-OCT*	ENI	Greenland Instrument	Results from cross-regional/thematic programmes
Number of countries/regions with climate change strategies (a) developed and/or (b) implemented	49	4	0	1	11	13	11	4	5	0	
Number of hectares of protected areas managed	13 785 000	433 000	0	12 562 000	548 000	179 000	0	0	0	0	63 000
Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) applying sustainable consumption and production practices	3900	2500	0	460	450	0	0	0	0	0	440
Total length of road constructed/rehabilitated /maintained with EU support (km)	11 000	110	0	82	10 000	160	130	2	65	0	0
Number of people with access to all season roads	8 431 000	33 000	0	433 000	7 836 000	30 000	41 000	0	58 000	0	0
Number of people who have benefited from VET/skills development and other active labour market programmes	326 000	32 000	134 000	6900	56 000	9800	9100	0	59 000	2400	17 000
Number of firms with access to credit	450	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of quality certifications issued	140	88	0	0	14	24	0	0	9	0	0
Number of countries where the business environment has improved	7	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0

*Overseas Countries and Territories

Partner country results supported by the EU – list of countries broken down by funding instrument

DCI Asia and Middle East	DCI Africa	DCI Latin America	EDF Africa	EDF Caribbean	EDF Pacific	EDF-OCT	ENI	Greenland Instrument
Afghanistan	South Africa	Bolivia	Angola	Antigua and Barbuda	Cook Islands	Anguilla	Armenia	Greenland
Bangladesh	South Sudan	Colombia	Benin	Barbados	Fiji	Aruba	Azerbaijan	
Bhutan		Cuba	Botswana	Bahamas	Kiribati	Bermuda	Belarus	
Cambodia		Ecuador	Burkina-Faso	Barbados	Marshall Islands	Bonaire	Egypt	
China		El Salvador	Burundi	Belize	Micronesia	British Antarctic Territory	Georgia	
Iraq		Guatemala	Cameroon	Dominica	Nauru	Territory	Israel	
Kyrgyz Republic		Honduras	Cape Verde	Dominican Republic	Niue	British India Ocean Territory	Jordan	
Laos		Nicaragua	Central African Republic	Grenada	Palau	British Virgin Islands	Lebanon	
Mongolia		Paraguay	Chad	Guyana	Papua New Guinea	Cayman Islands	Libya	
Myanmar/Burma		Peru	Comoros	Haiti	Samoa	Curaçao	Moldova	
Nepal			Congo	Jamaica	Solomon Islands	Falkland Islands	Morocco	
Pakistan			Democratic Republic of the Congo	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Timor-Leste	French Polynesia	Occupied Palestinian Territory	
Philippines			Côte d'Ivoire	Saint Lucia	Tonga	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	Syria	
Sri Lanka			Djibouti	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Tuvalu	Greenland	Tunisia	
Tajikistan			Equatorial Guinea	Suriname	Vanuatu	Montserrat	Ukraine	
Turkmenistan			Eritrea	Trinidad and Tobago		New Caledonia and Dependencies		
Uzbekistan			Ethiopia			Pitcairn Islands		
Vietnam			Gabon			Saba		
Yemen			Gambia			Saint Barthélemy		
			Ghana			Saint Helena,		

