



European
Commission



Panorama

of EU Regional Programmes and Projects

Eastern Partnership
and Russia

*Development
and Cooperation
- EuropeAid*

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Panorama

of EU Regional Programmes and Projects

**Eastern Partnership
and Russia**

2012-2014



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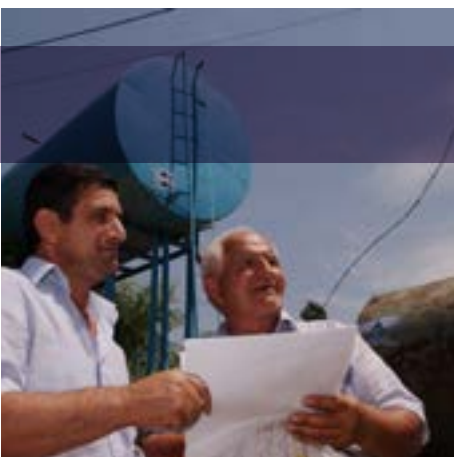
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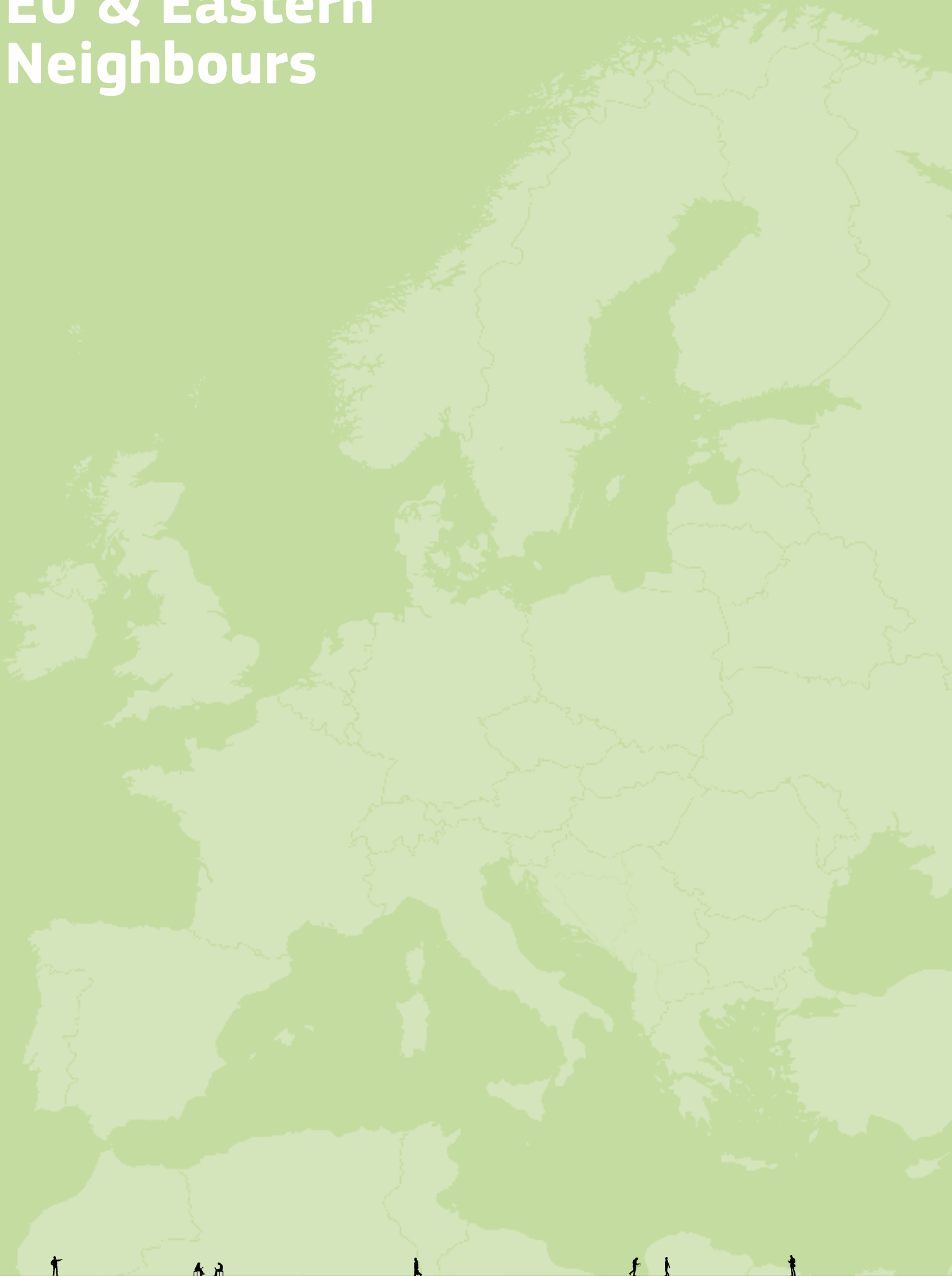
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EU & Eastern Neighbours



History of relations

The European Union is building an ever deeper relationship with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, supporting their reforms through the renewed European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and increasingly through one of the EU's newest external relations policies, the Eastern Partnership (EaP). With its biggest neighbour in the east, Russia, the EU has a separate Strategic Partnership.

Each of these countries, except Belarus, has a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) that serves as a political and legal framework for cooperation. All of them are beneficiaries of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), the financial tool that turns decisions taken on a political level into actions on the ground.

Dialogue between the EU and its Eastern neighbours is secured through joint institutions set up under the PCAs, the highest one being the Cooperation Council. With Russia, it is the Permanent Partnership Council.

The ENP embraces the EU's neighbours in the East and in the South in a bid to strengthen the prosperity, stability and security of partners and the Union. Within the ENP, each partner country in the East, except for Belarus, has an Action Plan that lays out the strategic reform objectives. All six countries have a Country Strategy Paper outlining current bilateral priorities, and a jointly adopted National Indicative Programme (NIP).

The Eastern Partnership, as a specific Eastern dimension of the ENP, seeks to back political and socio-economic reforms in the Partner Countries, facilitating their approximation and convergence towards the EU. The EaP is based on the "more for more" principle, which means a stronger partnership with the EU for those countries that make more progress toward democratic and socio-economic reform. The EaP offers partners new contractual relations (Association Agreements), deeper economic integration with the EU, deeper energy security cooperation and enhanced mobility of people.

Russia has chosen not to be part of the ENP. Its relationship with the EU is defined as a Strategic Partnership, which is consistent with the ENP but evolves along different lines, namely "the four common spaces" (Common Economic Space; Common Space on Freedom, Security and Justice; Common Space on External Security; Common Space on Research, Education and Culture).

Regional cooperation

Challenges faced by the countries of the region, such as developing transnational corridors, the management of cross-border rivers and basins, and the fight against terrorism and transnational organised crime, have an inherent cross-border character and can be better tackled through a cooperative effort at regional level.

The EU seeks to support regional cooperation with its Eastern neighbours and between them, and helps deal with common challenges through a number of major policy initiatives. The Eastern Partnership is the most comprehensive of them. It provides the framework for dealing with those common challenges, facilitates joint activities and fosters links among the Partner Countries themselves. As a result, a more regular and structured dialogue among partners is being established, and a stronger basis for multilateral cooperation created.

The Northern Dimension policy is another important regional initiative that brings together the EU, Norway, Iceland and Russia. It addresses environmental challenges and promotes economic cooperation and people-to-people contacts in the European North.

In order to address the challenges of the Black Sea region, where several unresolved conflicts and the state of the environment are of concern, the EU proposed a policy aimed at enhancing cooperation among the littoral states, namely the Black Sea Synergy (BSS). This initiative involves all the ENP Eastern partners, except Belarus, as well as Russia and Turkey.

The choice of regional projects reflects the priority areas of cooperation as defined in EU policy decisions. The main co-operation fields with the Eastern partners are: democracy, good governance and stability; economic development; climate change, energy and environment; social inclusion and human development; regional integration.

The projects are funded under the ENPI, which is the main financial and cooperation instrument through which assistance is given to countries covered by the ENP and Russia.

Regional co-operation has a strategic impact as it deals with issues that different Eastern Partners have in common. Regional programmes function as a forum for dialogue, bringing people from the Partner Countries to the same table, despite sometimes obvious differences, and helping them engage in discussion, exchange views and experiences.

Thanks to an EU-funded project, more and more cities in the EaP countries are joining the Covenant of Mayors – a pan-European movement of local authorities committing to increased energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources on their territories. The project supports cities in EaP countries in their efforts to reduce dependency on fossil fuels, to improve security of their energy supply and to contribute more actively to climate change mitigation.



Shared concerns about the condition of water resources, for example, have brought together three South Caucasus Partner Countries in an EU-funded project, Trans-Boundary River Management for the Kura river basin. It aims at improving the water quality of the Kura river, which unites Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan in a unique ecosystem that spans a vast territory between the Black and Caspian Seas.

Bringing people together lies at the heart of the higher the education programmes TEMPUS IV and Erasmus Mundus II. The Erasmus Mundus programme aims to enhance the quality of higher education by promoting mobility and academic cooperation between universities and students. The Tempus programme aims to support the modernisation of higher education in partner countries outside of the EU and promotes institutional cooperation between higher education institutions in the EU and the partner countries.

A number of European Commission thematic budgets also apply to the Eastern partner states, such as the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and the thematic programmes for non-State actors and local actors and the one on migration and asylum, as well as the EU's research programme FP7.

Major donor

The EU is the region's major donor, with the European Commission providing the lion's share of its regional support through its EuropeAid Co-operation Office. For the period 2007-2013 the EU Partnership with the Eastern neighbours is being financed through the ENPI, for which a total amount of € 12 billion is foreseen, of which approximately 10 percent is allocated for regional projects.

The ENPI allows every country to articulate its own ambitions in dialogue with the EU. Some want to work towards free trade. Others have different ambitions, for example to work together on infrastructure, environmental or energy related issues, create closer cultural relations or chose to stimulate the exchange of students, journalists or other professionals.

The European Commission is committed to taking this cooperation further through its Regional Programmes and by providing the platform for continuous dialogue.

This publication offers an overview of regional projects funded, illustrating the depth of this Partnership and how regional cooperation engages the Neighbourhood countries in a constructive dialogue and contributes towards building an area of peace, security and prosperity.



Projects in Action

A lot is happening in the Neighbourhood.

Find out more about the activities of some of the projects included in this publication, in the magazine "Projects in Action" written by local journalists.

Crumbling avant-garde buildings being given a new lease of life



The town of Suceava and Cluj-Napoca are giving buildings along the 19th and 20th century buildings in the future. They are often made of brick, and as the buildings are old, they need to be renovated. In Cluj-Napoca, the city council has decided to renovate several buildings, including the famous Cluj-Napoca Palace. The renovation work is being carried out by private companies, and the city council is providing financial support. The renovated buildings will be used for various purposes, including housing, offices, and cultural centers. This project is part of a larger initiative to revitalize the city's architecture and improve the quality of life for its residents.

The World Wide Web at the service of small business



A government can do a lot to help small businesses. One way is by providing them with information and training. The European Union has a number of programs that do this. For example, the Small Business Development Capital (SBDC) program provides grants to help small businesses start up or expand. Another program is the Entrepreneurship Training Initiative, which provides training and mentoring to young entrepreneurs. These programs are designed to help small businesses succeed and create jobs. They also provide a platform for small businesses to connect with each other and with larger companies. This is important because small businesses are the backbone of many economies, and they need support to thrive.

Mayors pushing for more energy efficiency



Mayors are pushing for more energy efficiency in their cities. This is because energy efficiency can help reduce energy costs and improve the environment. Many cities are now implementing energy efficiency programs, such as energy audits, energy audits, and energy audits. These programs help identify areas where energy is being wasted and provide recommendations for how to reduce energy consumption. For example, cities can improve insulation, upgrade lighting, and use energy-efficient appliances. By implementing these programs, cities can save money and reduce their carbon footprint. This is important because energy efficiency is a key component of sustainable development and climate change mitigation.

Chisinau working hard to protect itself from flooding



The capital of Moldova, Chisinau, is working hard to protect itself from flooding. This is because flooding is a major problem in the city, and it can cause significant damage to property and infrastructure. The city government has implemented a number of measures to reduce the risk of flooding, including building flood defenses, improving drainage systems, and raising buildings. The city is also working on a long-term plan to improve its infrastructure and reduce its vulnerability to flooding. This includes building new roads, bridges, and public buildings that are designed to withstand flooding. By implementing these measures, Chisinau can protect itself from flooding and ensure the safety of its residents.



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The focus on democracy, good governance and stability supports the objectives of the Eastern Partnership. It fosters deeper integration of eastern Partner Countries with the European Union and enhanced regional cooperation. Projects funded under this priority area offer means for addressing common challenges such as poor governance, corruption, organized crime, instability and conflict, facilitating a dialogue between the EU and its Eastern neighbours on sensitive political and security issues.

The projects that are funded seek to achieve change, not only through this dialogue but also via the strengthening of local institutions.

The projects are grouped under the areas of “political dialogue” and “migration and border management.” Particular attention is paid to the Council of Europe standards and recommendations in areas such as national human rights structures, media pluralism, non-discrimination, protection of minorities, electoral reform, rights of detainees and the fight against torture and ill-treatment. Regional Programme also focuses on promoting stability and multilateral confidence building, as illustrated by continued support for EUBAM. Assistance is also provided for introducing integrated border management in the EaP countries, in particular at non-EU borders.





Building civil society together. **Everyone counts**



www.enpi-info.eu
**Neighbours
Connect**



Development
and Cooperation
- EuropeAid

Young artists painting in the street during Europe Day celebrations in Yerevan, on Northern Avenue, 12 May 2012 (Photo by EPA©EU/Neighbourhood Info Centre).



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Preparing staff for EU-ENP related jobs

Trains selected civil servants from partner countries in order to enhance their professional skills and knowledge of the EU and European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP).

www.eu-enprelatedjobs.eu

Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria*, Tunisia (South), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine (East)

Timeframe 2011-2013

Budget € 2 million

Objectives The project aims to improve the professional skills and ENP-specific knowledge of relevant staff from within the civil service and public administrations of ENP partner countries in order to enable them to gain a better understanding and appreciation of the European Neighbourhood Policy, as well as other relevant EU policies. The project is designed to improve the effectiveness of policies and the relationship between the EU and the neighbourhood countries, and to help deepen political dialogue and cooperation with each of the neighbours.

What does it do? Managed by the College of Europe, the project proposes tailor-made training on ENP policy, its regional aspects and specificities in the south, east and at interregional level as well as critical issues of policy importance (e.g. environment, agriculture, energy and trade, improving contacts between people, etc.). In addition, trainings provide intensive grounding in the operation, role and functions of EU institutions as well as insights into major areas of internal EU policies and how they impact upon the European Union's external relations (i.e. external dimension of internal EU policies).

Actions in brief

- Designs, organises and delivers 12 professional training seminars in the College of Europe (Campuses of Bruges and Natolin);
- Divides the training into eight modules - six 'knowledge modules' whose main objective is to provide the participants with key information on different topics and two 'skills modules' on negotiation and project management, which allow participants to develop highly technical and practical know-how;
- Trains an estimated 400-500 people;
- Conducts a training needs assessment in each beneficiary country;
- Conducts a mapping exercise of similar training activities in the whole region and summarises this into a single document to appear on the project's website.

* At the time this publication was prepared EU Cooperation with Syria was suspended due to the political situation in the country; however, since in principle Syria is eligible for cooperation under the ENPI, activities may be taken up again once the situation improves.



Integrated border management (IBM) – Flagship Initiative Training Project

Facilitates the movement of persons and goods across borders in the six Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries while at the same time maintaining secure borders by improving inter-agency cooperation, bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation among the target countries, EU member states and other international stakeholders.

www.eap-fit.eu

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2011-2013

Budget € 2 million

Objectives The project aims to build on EU experience to upgrade border management at the EaP countries' non-EU borders. This is a precondition for effectively tackling customs fraud, trafficking in human beings and illegal migration and thus for progress in key policy areas such as trade, customs and visas. Setting up integrated border management structures aligned to EU standards is also an important prerequisite for progress on the mobility of persons.

What does it do? The project contributes to the establishment of a modern training system in the six beneficiary countries; it trains officials from beneficiary countries on specific topics such as risk analysis, document integrity and security, the fight against smuggling drugs/cigarettes and tobacco products and the protection of intellectual property rights, the fight against trafficking in human beings, and enhances operational capacities by providing operational and country specific capacity building activities on specified topics based on needs identified by the beneficiary institutions; it also raises awareness and support for the fight against corruption in the six EaP countries. At the same time the project facilitates inter-institutional dialogue among border agencies in beneficiary countries, EU member states and other international stakeholders on border-related issues, and increases IBM awareness in all six Eastern Partnership countries, supporting the establishment of a coherent road map for implementation.

Actions in brief

- Organises training sessions to promote inter-agency and international/regional cooperation, and to introduce the methodology and tools used in the process of the elaboration and subsequent implementation of national IBM strategies and action plans;
- Strengthens the capacity of staff at agencies involved in the fight against illegal migration to detect forged and falsified documents and increases the number of qualified document experts and advisers;
- Organises training to exchange experience at international level and to describe the process of risk analysis and the specifics of risk analysis and methods of risk profiling of passengers;
- Provides officers with the skills and knowledge necessary to identify potential high risk consignments and to perform effective and thorough examination of consignments and vehicles with the final aim of being able to identify deep or specially constructed concealments;
- Organises training focussing on the intellectual property rights of goods and to improve the technical knowledge, skills and risk assessment capabilities of risk analysts, mobile & scanner team officers and their managers as well as customs officers in the identification of high risk consignments and the recognition of suspected counterfeit goods;
- Trains trainers who will be responsible for supporting the drafting of training manuals on the thematic areas and will be able to conduct training sessions after the end of the project;
- Improves the training capacity of institutions and their ability to conduct training sessions for border agencies based;
- Elaborates a monitoring mechanism to assess the long-term impact of EaP IBM flagship projects.





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EaP Integrated Border Management – Armenia/Georgia Bagratashen-Sadakhlo crossing point

An Eastern Partnership Integrated Border Management Flagship Initiative, which provides border crossing and related infrastructure and equipment on Armenia's northern border with Georgia, and organises training sessions to enhance border management.

Armenia, Georgia

Timeframe 2013-2017

Budget € 3,582,500
(EC contribution out of total of € 4.3 million)

Objectives The project aims to facilitate the movement of persons and goods across the border while at the same time maintaining security by strengthening inter-agency cooperation, bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation.

Specifically, it aims to support the institutional development and capacity building of the agencies acting at the Bagratashen-Sadakhlo border crossing point. This includes the integration of procedures and exchange of information between Armenian and Georgian authorities.

At the same time, it seeks to improve security, to reduce smuggling and trafficking of people and goods and to ensure the identification and subsequent appropriate treatment of irregular migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, victims of human trafficking and other vulnerable migrants. The aim is for this to support the facilitation of mobility of people across the Bagratashen-Sadakhlo crossing in a secure and well-managed environment.

What does it do? The project strengthens Standard Operational Procedures at the Bagratashen-Sadakhlo Border Crossing Point. It bolsters the skills and capacities of the staff of border management agencies through training sessions, including training sessions in shift management and the efficient implementation of procedures. It makes the Bagratashen-Sadakhlo crossing point more advanced through the delivery of equipment and provision of infrastructure to improve passport control, persons, goods and vehicle checking. It strengthens cooperation between the border agencies and crossborder cooperation through exchange of information, common capacity building initiatives and the design of possible joint actions.

Actions in brief

- Carries out an assessment of the operational procedures on the Bagratashen-Sadakhlo Border Crossing Point (BCP), taking into consideration the outcomes of the assessment of another BCP at Ninotsminda-Bavra;
- Streamlines operational procedures on the Bagratashen-Sadakhlo BCP, aligning them with Integrated Border Management standards and procedures;
- Organises exchanges of experience on the involvement of the population living in border areas in the protection of the state border;
- Organises training sessions/study tours as necessary and appropriate (e.g. training on the detection and checking of foreign and falsified documents, illegal drugs and explosives at BCPs; risk analysis to identify high-risk consignments and risk-adjusted control operations based on risk management for both main border authorities, with specific training on customs search techniques; training on the identification and appropriate treatment of victims of human trafficking, asylum seekers and other types of migrants identified at the border);
- Prepares tenders for the procurement of equipment (X-ray Cargo inspection system, two electronic gates, two safe and non-invasive increased distance detection systems, passport readers, etc. on the Sadakhlo side of BCP) and provision of infrastructure (construction of the engineering networks and BCP facilities, provision of respective equipment on the Bagratashen side of the BCP as well as on Sadakhlo side) to improve passport control, person, goods and vehicle checking;
- Supervises the implementation of tenders for the procurement of equipment and the provision of infrastructure to improve passport control;
- Provides appropriate document inspection devices and updated reference materials regarding genuine travel documents, BCP equipment and infrastructure;
- Liaises with local authorities on the implementation of infrastructure upgrading works.



Eastern Partnership Integrated Border Management – Information exchange Belarus/Ukraine

An Eastern Partnership Integrated Border Management Flagship Initiative, which helps Belarus and Ukraine create an electronic system of pre-arrival information exchange between the customs authorities of the two countries.

Belarus, Ukraine

Timeframe 2013-2016

Budget € 3,667,000
(EC contribution out of a total of € 4,289,444)

Objectives The project aims to help reduce the processing time of customs services working at the Belarusian-Ukrainian border. It also seeks to help increase trade turnover levels in the Eastern Partners and adjacent EU member states, to help reduce smuggling levels, in particular of cloth, food, car spare parts, cigarettes and alcohol, and to contribute to the development of Corridor IX of the 'Helsinki / Klaipeda (Lithuania) - Alexandroupolis (Greece)' pan-European transport corridors.

What does it do? This project supports Belarus and Ukraine in creating an electronic system of pre-arrival information exchange between the customs authorities of the two countries. It reduces the time required to carry out customs formalities. It introduces a system of automated risk analysis and risk-based conduction of inspections, and reduces corruption and customs fraud levels through the application of paperless technologies. The project also helps ensure that processes performed at border crossings are approximated to integrated border management (IBM) standards and requirements, and facilitates the movement of licit goods and means of transport across the borders and along Corridor IX of the pan-European transport corridors.

Actions in brief

- Produces qualitative analysis at the beginning and end of project implementation on trade flows and the smuggling of goods;
- Holds joint Belarusian-Ukrainian seminars and training sessions on pre-arrival info exchange and the involvement of private sector stakeholders;
- Procures equipment;
- Prepares technical specifications and other necessary tender documents;
- Organises practical training on the use of technical equipment;
- Organises exchanges of experience as regards the involvement of stakeholders such as freight forwarders and other representatives of the business community;
- Holds study visits on the involvement of stakeholders of the private sector.





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Enhancement of border management capabilities at the Ninotsminda-Bavra Border Crossing Point between Georgia and Armenia

Facilitates the movement of persons and goods across borders while at the same time maintaining secure borders through the enhancement of inter-agency cooperation, bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation.

www.scibm.org/project

Armenia, Georgia

Timeframe 2012-2014

Budget € 1.9 million

Objectives The project aims to support the institutional development and capacity building of the agencies acting at the Ninotsminda/Bavra Border Crossing Point (BCP), with particular emphasis on the integration of procedures and exchange of information between the Georgian and Armenian authorities. At the same time, it seeks to improve security, to reduce smuggling and trafficking of people and goods, to ensure the detection of mixed flows and to facilitate the mobility of people across the Ninotsminda/Bavra BCP.

What does it do? The project strengthens operational procedures at the Ninotsminda-Bavra Border Crossing Point. Cooperation between border agencies and cross border cooperation is enhanced through exchange of information, common capacity building initiatives and the drawing up of possible joint actions. The Ninotsminda-Bavra BCP becomes more advanced through the delivery of equipment and provision of infrastructure to improve passport control, person, goods and vehicle checking.

Actions in brief

- Assessment of operational procedures at the Ninotsminda-Bavra Border Crossing Point;
- Expert support in streamlining operational procedures at the Ninotsminda-Bavra BCP, aligning them with IBM standards and procedures;
- Conducts training sessions/study tours based on the assessment of the training needs at the BCP for the purpose of the efficient introduction and implementation of upgraded operational procedures in line with IBM standards as well as learning best practices in the sector;
- Conducts training on the detection and checking of foreign and falsified documents, illegal drugs and explosives at BCPs;
- Prepares tenders for the procurement of equipment (cargo scanner, passport readers, etc. on the Ninotsminda side of the BCP) and provision of infrastructure (construction of the BCP facilities, provision of respective equipment on the Bavra side of the BCP as well as on Ninotsminda side) to improve passport control, person, goods and vehicle checking;
- Supervises the implementation of tenders for procurement of equipment and provision of infrastructure to improve passport control;
- Exchange of experience on the involvement of the population living in border areas in the protection of the state border.

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EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM)

Makes a sustainable contribution to the development of border-management procedures that meet European Union standards and serve the legitimate needs of Moldovan and Ukrainian citizens, travellers, and trade, which in turn enhances regional security and supports economic development.

www.eubam.org

Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2011-2015 (current mandate)

Budget € 21 million (over 2011-2013) plus in-kind contribution from Member States (around 60 seconded experts)

Objectives The Mission aims to improve cooperation between the border-guard and customs services and with other law-enforcement agencies, and facilitate cross-border and international cooperation. EUBAM seeks to promote confidence building and contribute to the peaceful settlement of the Transnistria conflict, as well as to engage with civil society and support the partner services' anti-corruption and good governance efforts.

What does it do? EUBAM works with the authorities in Moldova and Ukraine to harmonise their border-management standards and procedures with those prevalent in EU Member States.

It does so through observing what goes on at the border and providing on-the-job training and advice to border officials and study tours. It also reinforces their capacity to carry out effective border and customs controls and border surveillance and provides assistance in the prevention of smuggling of persons and goods. The mission also supports anti-corruption efforts at central, regional and local level, and contributes to improve public relations skills and capabilities of the partner services.

Over 200 staff members of the Mission work along 1,222 km of the Moldovan-Ukrainian border. This includes approximately 100 contracted and seconded staff members – mainly border guard, customs and law-enforcement officers – from EU Member States, and staff from Moldova and Ukraine. Through its work, the Mission is contributing to the peaceful settlement of the Transnistrian conflict in the Republic of Moldova.

Actions in brief

- Provides training for the staff of partner services (approximately 6,200 border-guard, customs and law-enforcement officers trained between 2005 and 2012);
- Supports the simplification of border crossing through the development of Jointly Operated Border Crossing Points;
- Improved risk analysis systems, critical for the detection and prevention of illegal cross-border activities;
- Provides technical expertise and advice on specific customs issues relevant to Transnistria, and for the demarcation of the Moldova-Ukraine border;
- Assists Moldovan and Ukrainian authorities implement visa liberalization action plans.





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Strengthening surveillance capacity on the 'green' and 'blue' border between Belarus and Ukraine

Helps Belarus and Ukraine strengthen their surveillance and control capacities along their joint border and to enhance coordination, thereby increasing security levels on the Belarusian-Ukrainian border.

Belarus, Ukraine

Timeframe 2012-2014

Budget € 2.6 million

Objectives The project aims to help Belarus and Ukraine strengthen their capacities of surveillance and control along their joint border and to enhance coordination, thereby contributing to increased security levels on the Belarusian-Ukrainian border, through more effective control of the common border and better use of resources.

What does it do? Through practical training, capacity building and procurement of equipment, the project strengthens border surveillance on the 'green' (land) and 'blue' (river) borders between Belarus and Ukraine. It works to strengthen the beneficiaries' capacities in fighting illegal migration and crossborder crime such as smuggling goods. It facilitates the introduction of integrated border management (IBM) principles, in particular of those that provide for international cooperation between law enforcement agencies.

Actions in brief

- Assessment of the beneficiary countries' needs for border surveillance equipment, and preparation of technical specifications and other necessary tender documents for the supply contract;
- Policy advice on the implementation of an agreement on coordinated patrolling on the Ukrainian-Belarusian borders;
- Exchange of experience and best practice when protecting the 'green' and the 'blue' border and when applying special investigative techniques linked to border protection;
- Training on the most effective methods to check the 'blue' border along rivers and the detection of small-scale swimming devices, on the detection and checking of foreign and falsified documents, illegal drugs and explosives at crossing points and training for senior management on mechanisms to facilitate detection of corruption in the services;
- Practical training on the use of technical equipment to protect the border, such as thermal image cameras and GPS navigators;
- Study visits to Western Balkans and EU countries with a focus on issues related to the protection of the 'green' border, illegal migration and use of special investigative techniques;
- Exchange of experience on the involvement of the population living in border areas in the protection of the state border.
- Procurement of border control equipment.

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Council of Europe Eastern Partnership Facility

Supports reform processes in six partner countries and fosters their alignment with Council of Europe and EU standards through measures developed as part of the Eastern Partnership platform on Democracy, Good Governance and Stability.

www.coe.int/t/dgap/eap-facility

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2011-2013

Budget € 4 million

Objectives The programme aims to support reform processes in the six partner countries and to bring them closer to Council of Europe and European Union standards in core areas such as public administration and electoral standards, judicial reform, fight against cybercrime and corruption, and good governance. It seeks to provide a framework for addressing issues raised by Council of Europe monitoring and advisory bodies, for mobilising expertise and peer advice, and for facilitating exchanges of best practice among participating countries.

What does it do? The programme embraces four projects:

Project 1, Improving electoral standards, reviews electoral legislation with central electoral commissions, parliaments, relevant ministries and, if necessary, political parties, mainly through legal appraisals provided by the Venice Commission; it also organizes training for election administrators and observers and develops training and information material in local languages.

Project 2, Enhancing judicial reform, organises round tables and seminars led by the Council of Europe to identify legal and practical obstacles to reform and create means of overcoming them through advice, exchange of best practice, and development of specific tools.

Project 3, Supporting measures against serious forms of cybercrime, develops tools for action against cybercrime, including improved legislation, enhanced co-operation between law enforcement and Internet service providers, financial investigations on the Internet, and effective international co-operation.

Project 4, Good governance and the fight against corruption, conducts regional reviews to seek good practices to be shared in the region through technical and legal advice and through specialised training. It addresses issues such as anti-corruption policies, financing of political parties, legal framework and tools for efficient investigation and prosecution of economic crime and white collar crime etc.

Actions in brief

- Provides legal and technical advice and fosters exchange of best practices;
- Conducts studies and reviews to identify legal and practical obstacles to reforms;
- Organizes training, seminars, round tables and advisory visits.





Democracy, good governance and stability

Political dialogue

Migration and border management

Justice and rule of law

Eastern Partnership Police Cooperation Programme

Strengthens cooperation between the police forces of the EU and Eastern Partnership countries and among Eastern Partnership countries themselves.

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2013-2017

Budget € 5 million

Objectives The programme aims at fostering cooperation on police issues related to cross-border crime between the Eastern Partnership countries and EU countries and Eastern Partnership countries themselves, thus contributing to strengthening rule of law in these countries.

The programme seeks to reinforce networking and trust among Eastern Partnership countries' law enforcement authorities and between these authorities and EU police authorities. Further, it focuses on facilitating the creation of partnerships between such authorities and on enhancing the skills of Eastern Partnership countries' police on police management and operations against cross border crime, building on EU best practice.

What does it do? The programme is built around two components: Partnership-mentoring between the police authorities of EU and Eastern Partnership countries; and managerial and operational support to police authorities in the partner countries.

Under the first component, partnerships are created between the police forces of EU and Eastern Partnership countries, leading to exchange programmes, advanced training in the field of countering financial crimes and money laundering, operational meetings for joint investigations, regular meetings with EU liaison officers and officers of specialised EU agencies, such as EUROPOL, CEPOL and FRONTEX, as well as preparations for a potential future agreement on data exchange.

Under the second component, specialized training for the units in charge of serious transnational crimes is organized, with a focus on the legal framework to combat these crimes and effective investigation techniques. The programme also helps share best practice on management, to improve the managerial standards of Eastern Partnership countries' police and security authorities, with a focus on ethics and corruption in the law enforcement agencies' human resources management.

Actions in brief

- Creates partnerships between EU and Eastern Partnership countries' law enforcement authorities;
- Partners draw up an action plan to implement activities ranging from study tours and exchange programmes to operational meetings for joint investigations and regular meetings with EU liaison officers and officers of specialised EU agencies;
- Organises specialized training for the units in charge of serious transnational crimes;
- Transfers best practice on management, to improve managerial standards of Eastern Partnership countries' police and security authorities.

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Fostering people-to-people contacts between Partner Countries and the EU, and between Partner Countries themselves, is at the core of the Eastern Partnership, which is an essential element of the ENP. While political level contacts and relationships may at times be difficult to build between some countries, due to prevailing political conditions, it is often possible to create partnerships involving state institutions represented at the level of experts, civil society organisations and individuals. This in turn promotes a long-term, bottom-up improvement in regional cooperation.

Regional cooperation between the EU and its Eastern Neighbours in the human and social fields focuses on promoting the role of culture in the region's sustainable development and fostering regional cooperation among public institutions, civil society, cultural and academic organisations in the EaP region and with the EU. The Eastern Partnership Culture Programme supports cultural policy reforms at the governmental level, helps build capacities of cultural organisations and raise the level of professionalism in the culture sector.

Projects that aim at raising awareness on relations and cooperation between the EU and its Eastern Neighbours are funded under the Regional Communication Programme: actions range from the training of journalists to print media and audiovisual production, as well as the setting up of the EU Neighbourhood Info Centre.

More and more young people and youth workers in Partner Countries benefit from youth exchanges, voluntary service and training and networking opportunities under EU-funded projects. This helps to enhance cooperation, understanding and dialogue between youth organisations from the EU and Partner Countries, as well as promote better social integration of young people.

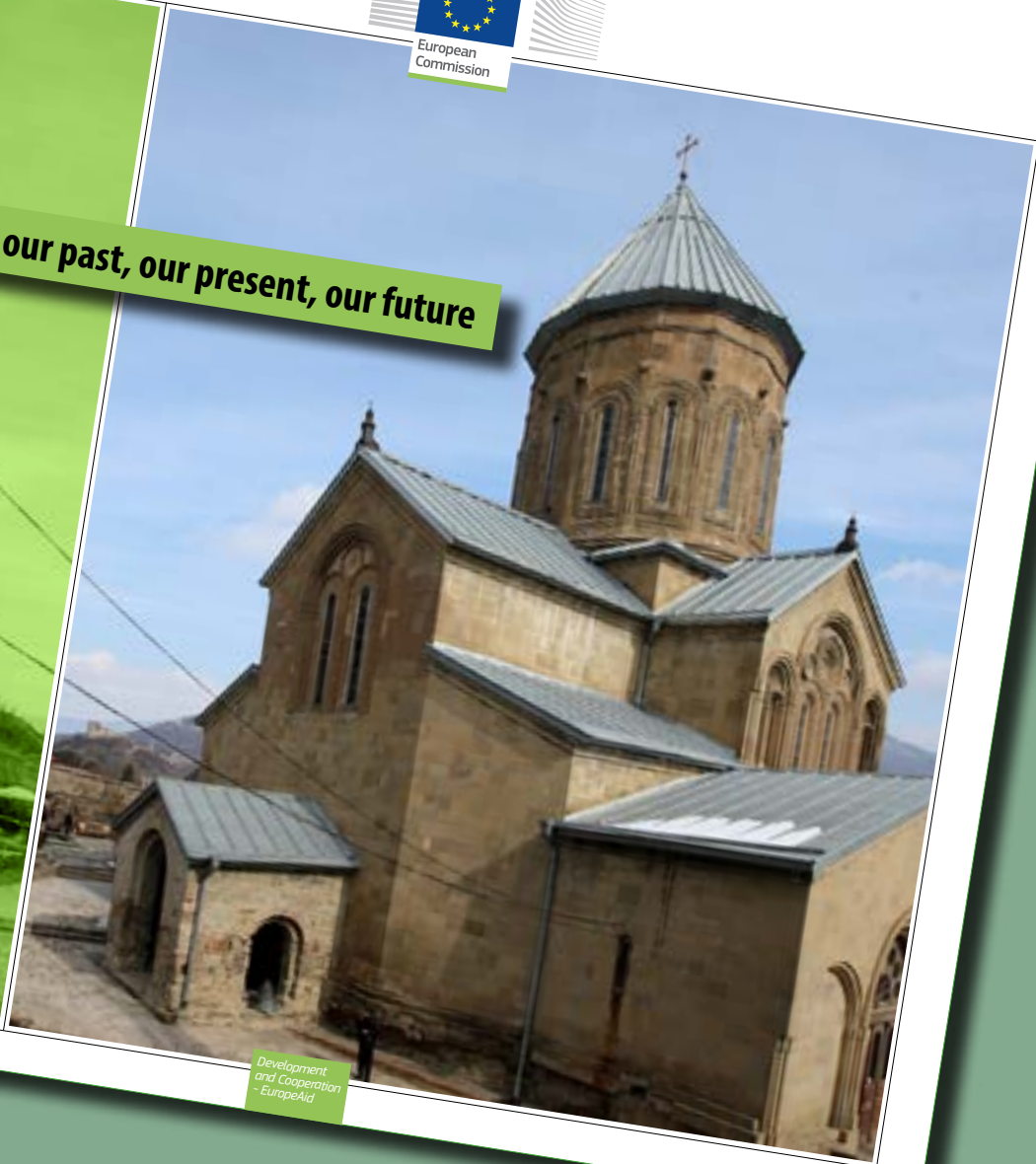
The EU also provides support in the fields of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, including joint programmes with the Council of Europe. These include activities on the prevention of torture, human rights education, training of the judiciary, electoral reform and media pluralism.

In addition, the Eastern partners also participate in international education programmes, such as TEMPUS IV that supports the modernisation of higher education, promotes cooperation and enhances understanding, and Erasmus Mundus facilitating cooperation between higher education institutions. E-twinning brings together teachers and school children to work together on common projects online.





Culture: our past, our present, our future



www.enpi-info.eu
**Neighbours
Connect**



Development
and Cooperation
- EuropeAid

The Samtavro church of the transfiguration in Mtskheta, a UNESCO World Heritage site, is at the centre of awareness raising activities by the CIUDAD Project. Georgia, 24 February 2012 (Photo by EPA©EU/Neighbourhood Info Centre).



Social and human development

Culture and Media

Youth

Civil society and local authorities

Education

Eastern Partnership Culture Programme

Strengthens regional cultural links and dialogue within the Eastern Partnership region, and between the EU and ENP Eastern countries' cultural networks and actors.

www.euroeastculture.eu

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus

Timeframe 2010-2013

Budget € 12 million

Objectives It aims at assisting the Partner Countries in their cultural policy reform at government level, as well as capacity building and improving professionalism of cultural operators in the Eastern ENP region. It contributes to exchange of information and experience among cultural operators at a regional level and with the EU. The programme seeks to support regional initiatives which demonstrate positive cultural contributions to economic development, social inclusion, conflict resolution and intercultural dialogue.

What does it do? The programme helps strengthen policy-making, project and resource generating capacities of both the public sector and cultural operators. It fosters dialogue and contributes to the development of co-operation mechanisms within the sector across the region.

It also promotes intra-regional and inter-regional (EU-ENP) cultural initiatives and partnerships while helping to strengthen management skills and networking capacities of the cultural organisations and operators. The programme furthers assists linkages between cultural activities and wider regional agendas ranging from employment creation to social inclusion, environmental conservation, conflict prevention/resolution and intercultural dialogue.

Actions in brief

- Provides technical assistance to the Ministries of the region in their policy reforms in the cultural sector and helps overhaul legal and regulatory framework to foster cultural sector modernisation;
- Organizes training to address the identified skills shortages in the cultural sector;
- Facilitates the increase of public access to cultural resources;
- Supports conservation and valorisation of regional cultural resources and heritage;
- Encourages multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral exchanges between government, civil society and the private sector;
- Helps cultivate cultural operators in the region through support in developing strategic management, business planning, communications, advocacy, fundraising and other relevant capacities.



Culture and Media

Youth

Civil society and local authorities

Education

Regional Communication Programme

The programme aims at boosting public awareness and understanding of the EU and its policies in the EU Neighbourhood area. It seeks in particular to improve knowledge of the European Neighbourhood Policy and EU relations with partner countries and territories

EU Neighbourhood Info Centre: www.enpi-info.eu

Media Neighbourhood: www.medianeighbourhood.eu

EU Neighbourhood Barometer: euneighbourhood.eu

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine (East); Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria*, Tunisia (South)

Timeframe 2011-2014

Budget € 14 million

Objectives The Programme seeks to increase public knowledge and awareness of the EU and its relationship with the Neighbourhood countries and to create a local sense of involvement and shared ownership. It clarifies policies but also highlights the cooperation actions implemented by the EU in the region. It facilitates cooperation between journalists and media organisations, helps to build sustainable communication networks, and reinforces the capacity and competences of the main disseminators in the field of communication.

What does it do? The Programme funds three projects:

- Information support campaign ([EU Neighbourhood Info Centre](http://www.enpi-info.eu)) focused on information production and dissemination and communications support;
- Journalists' training and networking ([Media Neighbourhood](http://www.medianeighbourhood.eu)), which provides on-the-job training for journalists from leading media in the region;
- Opinion polling and media monitoring ([EU Neighbourhood Barometer](http://euneighbourhood.eu)), conducting media monitoring and opinion surveys.

The programme focuses on supporting and working with local journalists and media organisations with a view to maximise outreach to the general public. It builds up knowledge on the EU's policy and cooperation actions in the ENPI area, increasing access to information in local languages and through appropriate and targeted channels of dissemination. It reinforces the communication capacities of EU-funded project actors, thus building

sustainability over the long term. It also deals with gauging public opinion in the Neighbourhood countries and territories. It follows on from the previous Regional Information and communication programme.

Actions in brief

- Trains local journalists, and builds up media networking to reinforce dialogue and share experiences in the EU Neighbourhood countries and territories;
- Produces ready-to-use communication material in local languages;
- Contributes to media coverage of EU policy/relations/cooperation;
- Reinforces and adapts online dissemination tools (www.enpi-info.eu, and social media), with access in local languages;
- Reinforces through training the communication capacities and competences of EU cooperation project staff;
- Supports ad-hoc EU Delegation requests in the field of important communication activities;
- Conducts comprehensive media monitoring and analysis of media landscape;
- Carries out opinion polls to gauge perceptions and opinion among key target audiences in the partner countries and territories to help evaluate the impact of EU policies; In 2012, a EU Neighbourhood barometer will be launched as part of the programme.



Eastern Partnership Youth Programme

Supports and strengthens the response of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries to the needs of youth in their societies, through the promotion of regional cooperation between policy institutions, youth organizations, youth workers and young people.

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2012-2015

Budget € 5.5 million

Objectives The programme aims to support capacity development of government and civil society actors in the youth sector, and to help involve young people in youth policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. Fostering a cross-sectoral approach to responding to the needs of young people, the programme seeks to boost regional cooperation in youth policy development among stakeholders in the Eastern Partnership region.

It also strives to help government and civil society stakeholders acquire skills and methods for the analysis of youth affairs, while helping civil society stakeholders engage effectively with the policy process (policy formulation, implementation and evaluation). Through the grants scheme, it aims to promote social inclusion of young people and social cohesion between young people and their communities.

What does it do? The programme provides holistic coverage of the youth sphere – from capacity-building in the policy domain, to the delivery of practical projects involving young people. It does so through two complementary components: capacity development, and a grants scheme.

Capacity development of national and local public sector and civil society actors envisages the establishment of an Eastern Partnership Youth Regional Unit in one of the partner countries, to serve as a regional base for the provision of technical cooperation to governmental and non-governmental stakeholders through capacity building, communication and analytical activities.

The Grants Scheme supports disadvantaged young people living in rural or deprived urban areas in Eastern Partnership countries. It helps raise awareness of the nature of youth work in the region, and identify best practice approaches in this sphere.

Actions in brief

- Facilitates interaction with regional and EU stakeholders; coordinates the network of National Youth Liaison Officers;
- Offers training for governmental and non-governmental actors including youth organisations in the sphere of youth policy development and youth work;
- Organises events and study visits to EaP and EU countries;
- Collects and disseminates data concerning the youth sphere in the Eastern Partnership region.



Eastern Partnership Youth Window

Supports Eastern Partnership countries in responding to the needs of youth in their societies through cooperation among young people and youth workers.

http://ec.europa.eu/youth/orphans/eastern-partnership-youth-window_en.htm

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2012-2014

Budget € 29 million

Objectives The Eastern Partnership (EaP) Youth Window aims to support partner countries in responding to the needs of disadvantaged young people while seeking to promote youth work development. In particular, it aims to help build the capacity of government bodies, which deal with youth policy, including ministries of education, health, social affairs and labour.

The programme seeks to bring a significant number of young people in partner countries closer to youth-related policymaking processes at local, regional and national levels.

It also aims at boosting regional cooperation in the sphere of youth, with a view to answering the needs of disadvantaged groups within the youth population, and to create a more comprehensive system of youth work. In addition, the Window strives to help partner countries develop lifelong learning and non-formal education as a response to the needs of young people and of the economies of the region.

What does it do? The EaP Youth Window is an important component of the work programme of the Eastern Partnership Platform on "People to people". It is not a new programme, but rather a new framework within the EU's Youth in Action Programme to encourage a stronger involvement of the Eastern Partnership region.

Through its grants scheme, the programme provides support to disadvantaged young people living in rural or deprived urban areas in Eastern Partnership countries. It contributes to raising awareness of the nature of youth work in the region, and helps share best practices in this sphere. Priority is given to projects that demonstrate a clear commitment to, and capacity for, regional collaboration.

The Window facilitates exchanges between youth organisations, and extensive networking among project teams working on related thematic areas around the Eastern Partnership region.

Actions in brief

- Funds a grants scheme aiming at financing more than 1,400 projects involving about 21,000 young people and youth workers;
- Supports voluntary activities of young people through European Voluntary Service (EVS);
- Supports youth exchanges that give opportunities for groups of young people from different countries to meet and learn from each other;
- Raises awareness about the nature of youth work;
- Facilitates training and networking of those active in youth work and youth organisations.



Culture and Media

Youth

Civil society and local authorities

Education

CIUDAD – Sustainable urban development

Aims to help local governments in the ENPI region address urban development problems in a sustainable manner, promoting cooperation between local actors and their EU counterparts.

www.ciudad-programme.eu

Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria*, Tunisia (South), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine (East)

Timeframe 2009-2013

Budget € 14 million

Objectives The programme “Cooperation in Urban Development and Dialogue” (CIUDAD) aims to promote mutual understanding, dialogue and cooperation between local actors in the EU and in the Partner Countries of the Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood (ENPI region) through the provision of capacity building for the modernisation and strengthening of local and regional government. It also seeks to create new partnerships and strengthen existing ones, among local and regional authorities in the ENPI region (South-South, East-East and South-East partnerships), leading to long-term benefits extending beyond the life of the programme.

CIUDAD builds on the work of previous initiatives such as the MED'ACT and MED-PACT programmes funded under the MEDA instrument (South), and the TCAS and IBPP programmes funded under the TACIS instrument (East) and others.

What does it do? 21 projects that receive co-financing (grants) focus on three thematic priorities. These are: Environmental sustainability and energy efficiency; Sustainable economic development and reduction of social disparities; Good governance and sustainable urban development planning. Partnerships are made up of consortia of organisations including local authorities, universities, NGOs and others working on sustainable urban development issues, both from the EU and ENPI partner countries.

A supporting mechanism to the programme provides technical support to the beneficiaries, monitors progress and ensures the dissemination of results of the projects and visibility of CIUDAD, primarily through the use of existing city and regional networks.

Actions in brief

- Promotes the concept of sustainable urban development in the EU and the ENPI region;
- Creates sustainable partnerships between local authorities in the EU and in the ENPI region, as well as between the Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood partners (inter-regional cooperation);
- Strengthens the capacity of local authorities and the coordination between local and regional levels of government;
- Identifies and formulates sustainable urban development projects by local authorities in the EU and in the ENPI region, in a suitable format to be presented to International Financial Institutions for investment.



Support to the European Endowment for Democracy

Supports journalists, bloggers, non-registered NGOs, trade unions, loosely organised or fledgling pro-democratic movements and political movements (including those in exile or from the diaspora), in particular when all of these actors operate in a very uncertain political context.

Initially, the Neighbourhood region (Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine)

Timeframe 2013-2015

Budget € 6 million

Objectives The aim of this action is to support the core functioning of the European Endowment for Democracy (EED) in the European Neighbourhood as an actor to foster and encourage democratisation and deep and sustainable democracy in countries in political transition and in societies struggling for democratisation.

The EED responds to a context where actors for change in societies struggling for democratisation sometimes face obstacles in accessing EU funding. The EED aims to add value by offering a dedicated rapid and flexible funding mechanism for beneficiaries who are not supported, are insufficiently covered or face difficulties in obtaining support from EU financial instruments, in particular for reasons of legal personality, administrative requirements or eligibility criteria. Beneficiaries may include journalists, bloggers, non-registered NGOs, loosely organised or fledgling pro-democratic movements and political movements (including those in exile or from the diaspora), in particular when all of these actors operate in a very uncertain political context.

What does it do? The EU contribution to the EED will support its establishment, functioning and own activities over the first three years of life of the EED. Therefore, in addition to expenditures related to human resources and administrative costs, the EU contribution will support the organisation of seminars, studies, conferences, publications, networking events, workshops, trainings and visibility events.

The Endowment is not a European instrument; it takes the form of a private law Foundation under Belgian Law, governed by its own Statute and governing bodies. However, the EED's statute ensures that it will complement existing EU cooperation instruments by supporting key political players in fostering democratic transition through rapid and flexible assistance, avoiding duplication and ensuring coherence and added-value with the activities carried out under EU financial instruments. These include, in particular, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the Instrument for Stability (IFS) and the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI).

The added value of the EED can be seen in two specific fields. First, its target group: those facing difficulties in obtaining support from EU financial instruments. Second, the way it will act: delivering its support in a more rapid and flexible manner than the EU is allowed to do given its rules and procedures. All the activities of the Endowment are carried out on a not-for-profit basis and implemented in a spirit of transparency, pluralism and in a non-partisan manner.

Actions in brief EU support enables the Endowment to function so that it will be able to deliver the following with its own additional resources:

- Financial support for the activities of civil society organisations such as political foundations and networks of foundations which can qualify as implementing partners;
- Direct financial support to beneficiaries, including: project activities, material support, operating costs, visiting fellowships (including through a European invitation programme for young people who have shown an interest in and a commitment to democratisation).



Culture and Media

Youth

Civil society and local authorities

Education

Neighbourhood Civil Society Facility

Strengthening and promoting the role of civil society actors in reforms and democratic changes taking place in the Neighbourhood countries, through increased participation in the fulfillment of European Neighbourhood Policy objectives.

Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria*, Tunisia (South), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine (East)

Timeframe 2011-2013

Budget €26.4 million in 2011 for both Neighbourhood East and South

Objectives The Facility aims to strengthen civil society actors in partner countries and contribute to promoting an enabling environment for their work. It will seek to promote their involvement in policy dialogue and increase interaction between them and the authorities.

It will also seek to increase civil society actors' involvement in programming, implementation and monitoring of EU assistance and policies in the region.

What does it do? The Facility financially supports (through local and ENPI region-wide calls for proposals) projects led by civil society which are relevant in the context of the Neighbourhood Policy and responding to its two regional dimensions, the Eastern Partnership and the Partnership for Democracy and Shared Prosperity for the South. It also strengthens the capacities of civil society actors in the region to enhance their role in promoting reform and increasing public accountability in their countries. Last but not least, it seeks to increase civil society involvement in sector policy dialogues and implementation of EU cooperation in relevant fields.

Actions in brief

- Identifies and analyses civil society actors' needs and capacities in the region, as well as the way in which these actors can contribute to specific sector policy dialogues;
- Supports capacity-building activities (trainings, seminars, workshops, exchange of good practices, ad-hoc support, etc.) for civil society actors, so as to enhance their capacities and their role in promoting reform and increasing public accountability in ENP policy areas;
- Supports the organisation of multi-stakeholder consultations at national and regional level involving civil society actors, national authorities and EU Delegations so as to facilitate their participation in sector policy dialogues between the EU and partner countries and in implementation of relevant bilateral projects and programmes;
- Supports civil society actors-led monitoring and advocacy activities regarding fulfilment of ENP commitments, at regional, sub-regional or national level, as well as the activities of platforms and networks of civil society organisations;
- Seeks to strengthen the role of civil society actors in the policy-making process, and to promote a more favourable attitude of governments and local authorities towards them, through participatory approaches and consultations.



European
Commission



Better education, new perspectives

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Development
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Azerbaijan - Education with European standards - TEMPUS - Azerbaijani students at their graduation ceremony: more and more young Azerbaijanis pursue a European education (Photo by Shahin Abbasov©EU/Neighbourhood Info Centre).

Culture and Media

Youth

Civil society and local authorities

Education

Erasmus Mundus II – Action 2 Partnerships

Promote cooperation between higher education institutions through partnerships, mobility and exchanges of students, researchers and academic staff (with scholarships).

http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus_mundus/programme/action2_en.php

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine (East) Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria*, Tunisia (South), as well as partnerships across the whole world

Timeframe 2007-2013

Budget € 254 million 2007-2012; € 70 million 2013

Objectives Erasmus Mundus II - Action 2 Partnerships seek to promote better understanding and mutual enrichment between the EU and third countries and - in the medium term - strengthen political, cultural, educational and economic links.

What does it do? It is a cooperation and mobility scheme funding university partnerships between EU and third countries through grants. It is complementary to other EU-funded higher education initiatives. Its target groups comprise students and academic staff from the EU and third countries, with particular attention to those in vulnerable situations (e.g. refugees, asylum seekers).

The programme enhances the international cooperation capacity of universities in third countries, while promoting cooperation between institutions. It offers talented students, especially from vulnerable groups, an opportunity to benefit linguistically, culturally and educationally by pursuing academic studies in another country and promotes EU values. Furthermore, it improves the transparency and recognition of studies and qualifications.

It was launched by Europe Aid in 2006 and it is implemented through the Executive Agency Education, Audiovisual and Culture.

It follows on from [Erasmus Mundus](#) – External cooperation window.

Actions in brief

- Facilitates the mobility of students and academic staff through an exchange programme;
- Encourages partnerships and cooperation between European universities and those from the Neighbourhood countries;
- Enhances the role of the higher education sector by exchanging knowledge, skills and expertise;
- Offers unique opportunities to citizens in partner countries to gain new cultural and educational experiences;
- Paves the way to the international recognition of studies and qualifications;
- Strengthens the international cooperation capacity of universities in partner countries.



TEMPUS IV for higher education

Supports the modernisation of higher education, creates opportunities for cooperation among actors in the field and enhances understanding.

http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/tempus/index_en.php

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine (East), Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria*, Tunisia (South)

Timeframe 2007-2013

Budget € 38 million in 2007, € 34.4 million in 2008, € 39.4 million in 2009, € 30.4 million in 2010, € 57 million in 2011, and € 59.5 million in 2012 (annual budgets allocated for ENPI countries, South, East and Russia)

Objectives The Tempus programme supports the effort of the Partner Countries to modernize their higher education systems, and creates opportunities for cooperation among higher education actors of the EU and the Partner Countries, who work together on projects. It also enhances understanding between cultures, as it promotes a people-to-people approach and promotes convergence with EU developments in higher education, to encourage job creation and economic growth.

What does it do? It finances three types of actions: Joint Projects, Structural Measures and Accompanying Measures. Joint Projects are based on multilateral partnerships between higher education institutions in the EU and the Partner Countries, that develop, modernise and disseminate new curricula, teaching methods or materials, boost a quality assurance culture and modernise the management and governance of higher education institutions. Structural Measures projects contribute to the development and reform of higher education institutions and systems in Partner Countries, enhancing their quality and relevance and increasing their convergence with EU developments. Accompanying Measures comprise dissemination and information activities, such as thematic conferences, studies, consultation of stakeholders, etc.

The programme announces Calls for Proposals under the first two actions, to which partnerships made up of consortia of organisations including higher education institutions, businesses, ministries, NGOs and others from the EU and Partner Countries can apply. Accompanying Measures are contracted through calls for tender or framework contracts. It also promotes international and regional cooperation, which generates better communication and new networks of personal and professional contacts between the academic worlds of EU and Partner Countries. The Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) is in charge of the implementation of Tempus. It follows on from [Tempus III](#) implemented from 2000-2007.

Actions in brief

- Supports the transition and modernisation processes in higher education in the partner countries;
- Facilitates Joint Projects working towards new curricula, teaching methods and materials;
- Promotes Structural Measures contributing to the reform of higher education systems and institutions;
- Advances convergence with EU developments, to promote job creation and economic growth;
- Cooperates with the Erasmus Mundus programme that funds higher education students and teaching staff mobility activities.





Social and human development

Culture and Media

Youth

Civil society and local authorities

Education

eTwinning Plus

Provides a platform for schools in Eastern Partnership countries and Tunisia to link with schools from the EU and other countries.

www.etwinning.net/en/pub/index.htm

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Tunisia, Ukraine

Timeframe 2012 –2013

Budget € 1 million approximately

Objectives eTwinning Plus aims to provide a safe, online environment for schools to engage with other schools, for teachers to work on projects and communicate with like-minded education professionals in the existing eTwinning network.

What does it do? eTwinning offers a platform for staff (teachers, head teachers, librarians, etc.) working in a school in one of the countries involved to communicate, collaborate, develop projects and share resources.

An extension of the eTwinning Lifelong Learning initiative, eTwinning Plus is a pilot project which provides a platform for schools in the Eastern Partnership countries and Tunisia to link with schools from the EU and other countries.

eTwinning Plus promotes school collaboration through the use of information and communication technologies by providing support, tools and services for schools that are involved in the programme. eTwinning Plus is offered as a free service to all staff of preselected schools.

Actions in brief

- An online platform for partner countries is launched in English, French, Arabic and Russian to enable teachers and pupils from preselected schools from the partner countries to participate in eTwinning projects together with their EU peers;
- Schools are able to share ideas, tips, products and resources;
- Partner Support Agencies are created in each partner country to manage (including preselect schools) and promote eTwinning Plus;
- Information and training sessions are organised for Partner Support Agencies and teachers.

Economic integration and sustainable development

Economy

- 38 East Invest - Support to SME sector
- 39 Small Business Support Programmes in the Eastern Partnership
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Environment and climate change

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- 45 Environmental protection of international river basins (EPIRB)
- 47 ENPI Shared Environment Information System (SEIS)
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- 50 Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood
- 51 National Policy Dialogues on Integrated Water Resources Management (Support to the EU Water Initiative)
- 52 Improving water quality in the Kura river basin – phase III
- 53 Waste Governance in the ENPI East

Civil protection

- 54 Civil Protection (PPRD East)

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- 55 Energy saving in the building sector in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (INOGATE)
- 57 INOGATE Technical Secretariat and Integrated Programme
- 58 Supporting participation of Eastern Partnership and Central Asian Cities in the Covenant of Mayors

Transport

- 59 TRACECA Civil Aviation
- 61 Logistics Processes and Motorways of the Sea (TRACECA)
- 62 SASEPOL - Maritime safety and security II (TRACECA)
- 63 Transport dialogue and networks interoperability II (TRACECA)



The gradual integration of the Neighbourhood countries into the EU economy is one of the aims of the Eastern Partnership. The EU encourages partners to develop trade between themselves and with the EU countries, and implements programmes aiming at improving the business environment in the region and attracting more investments.

In this area, the EU supports regional development by promoting direct cooperation among the Partner Countries and between Partner Countries and EU member states through several programmes focusing on SMEs.

Protection of the environment, including nature protection, and the sustainable management of natural resources are key issues for the region. Many challenges are of a transboundary or regional nature and warrant synergies in the Partner Countries' quest for solutions. The EU provides support for strengthened environmental governance under the Eastern Partnership. Regional cooperation covers a range of areas including the development of 'greener' economies, actions seeking to improve air and water quality, waste management, nature conservation and energy efficiency. The EU also supports Eastern partners in the area of climate change, backing their efforts to prepare for the implementation of the expected new climate agreement, and addressing the causes (mitigation) and effects (adaptation) of climate change.

In the energy sector, the EU promotes the integration of energy markets and interconnection of the grids as well as energy efficiency and the use of renewable resources in Partner Countries. The INOGATE Programme remains the main platform to develop projects in support of the Baku Initiative, as well as the energy-related objectives of the Eastern Partnership. Sustainable energy actions at local level are encouraged within the framework of the Covenant of Mayors, an initiative whereby cities commit themselves to go beyond the EU objectives in terms of CO2 emissions.

In the area of transport, the Regional Programme aims at supporting the long-term TRACECA strategy up to 2015 as well as setting priorities for interconnections between the EU and Eastern Partnership countries along the TRACECA corridor linking the EU to China through the Caucasus and Central Asia. Funds are provided for a range of projects dealing with a number of issues, from aviation and maritime safety and security to sea links and hinterland connections,, where there are clear advantages in support at regional level.



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East Invest - Support to SME sector

A trade facilitation project that contributes to economic development in the Eastern Partnership region, in particular by supporting the improvement of its competitiveness, with an emphasis on SMEs.

www.east-invest.eu

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2010-2013

Budget € 7 million

Objectives The project aims to support the economic development of the region and contribute to the improvement of its business environment through building up networks among SME business support organisations (BSOs) in the Eastern Partnership region, and between EaP and EU SME business support organisations, in a number of priority sectors (Agribusiness, Alternative energy, ICT, textile, tourism, transport and logistics, sustainable construction). The ultimate goal is to increase BSO participation in enterprise policymaking, and to improve their capacity to provide better services to SMEs.

East-Invest aims to develop trade in the region also through direct support to Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) in their internationalisation process and by improving their knowledge of the EU acquis.

What does it do? The project seeks to strengthen public-private dialogue, by bringing SMEs, business facilitators and public-sector SME facilitators together into networks. Capacity building to business organisations is provided to enhance their role in the public-private dialogue. It also facilitates the exchange of best practices and contacts between EU and Eastern Neighbourhood companies with the ultimate goal of reaching business cooperation and trade agreements, transferring technology, introducing product standards, etc.

Actions in brief

The project offers two sets of activities: for business support organisations (BSOs) and for SMEs.

For BSOs:

- BSO audits for further capacity building;
- Twinning (long term partnerships) between EU and EaP BSOs;
- Individual exchange programmes for EaP BSO staff;
- Train the trainers seminars on EU acquis and internationalisation;
- East Invest Academies, offering dedicated management training.

For SMEs:

- Seminars for SMEs on EU Acquis and Internationalisation;
- Dedicated coaching for individual SMEs;
- Study visits to specialised European trade fairs;
- B2B events during major European trade fairs, including sector relevant technical visits;
- Investment conferences in the EaP countries attracting SMEs and all relevant public and private organisations concerned with investment promotion.





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Small Business Support Programmes in the Eastern Partnership

Business Advisory Services and Enterprise Growth Programmes provide individual and customised technical assistance to help micro, small and medium-sized enterprises adapt to the demands of a liberal market economy, and develop the capacities of local SMEs as well as local business advisory services.

www.ebrd.com/pages/workingwithus/sbs.shtml

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2010-2014

Budget € 10 million

Objectives Implemented by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Business Advisory Services (BAS) and Enterprise Growth Programmes (EGP) aim to promote good management in the micro, small and medium-sized enterprise (MSME) sector by providing direct technical assistance to individual enterprises, thereby helping them to grow their businesses. The two programmes work closely together.

Enterprise Growth Programme (EGP) projects aim to help small and medium sized enterprises to transform themselves, supporting enterprises to make structural changes and develop new business skills at senior management level, helping them to thrive and compete in market economies.

Business Advisory Services (BAS) seek to enable micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to access a range of local consulting services on a cost-sharing basis by providing grants of up to € 10,000. They also aim to develop a sustainable infrastructure of local business advisory services, which will ensure improved services for the MSME sector.

What does it do? The **Enterprise Growth Programme** focuses on medium-sized enterprises. The programme restructures and improves management culture, and supports substantial managerial and structural changes within companies, focusing on improving organisation, management, operations, sales, marketing and finance skills. The EGP's advisory services are provided by experienced former CEOs and directors of enterprises from countries with established market economies. Advisers transfer management and technical know-how to EaP enterprises by sharing commercial experience directly with senior managers.

Business Advisory Services support short-term projects with narrowly-defined objectives by developing local business advisory services and proposing services of the local consultants that can assist enterprises in meeting specific goals. The projects help MSMEs access a diverse range of consulting services by facilitating projects with local consultants. Direct assistance to enhance enterprise performance is combined with systemic market development activities to create sustainable and commercially viable infrastructures of MSME support.

Actions in brief

Enterprise Growth Programme (EGP) carries out teaching and mentoring activities as well as the dissemination of commercial and technical know-how to key managers across the main business functions; organises training visits to established market economies; identifies key practical, technical changes and good practices which can be introduced by other enterprises. Approximately 70 projects are implemented throughout the region (each lasting between 12 and 18 months).

Business Advisory Services (BAS) helps enterprises identify a suitable consultant from the BAS database and provides support in the form of project development (e.g. enterprise diagnostics, matching enterprise needs with suitable advice, defining consultant assignments), monitors the project during its implementation, and provides a contribution of 25-75% of the total net project cost (capped at € 10,000). It also provides on-the-job training to selected local consultants, in the framework of the projects developed for selected SMEs. Approximately 600 BAS projects are implemented.

Due to the good progress of the programme, an additional envelope of €7.7 million was approved under the Neighbourhood Investment Facility in October 2012. More than 500 additional EGP and BAS projects will be undertaken with this supplementary funding.



Small businesses can make a difference



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Idiqova Zayna in her workshop in Baku. As part of the 'Local Integration' Project she was provided with a sewing machine, fabric and the thread, so she could start a small business (Photo EPA©EU/Neighbourhood Info Centre).



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Eastern Partnership SME Finance Facility

Combines European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB) and KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, or Reconstruction Credit Institute) loans with EU grant resources, to support SME lending in the Eastern Partnership region.

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2010-2019

Budget € 15 million (European Commission contribution)

Objectives The Eastern Partnership SME Finance Facility aims to rebuild the confidence of financial intermediaries to extend financing to SMEs, including micro-enterprises, following the financial crisis. It seeks to enhance their capacity to assess and monitor the related risks and manage their SME financing, to strengthen and deepen SME credit markets, to expand financing options available to the real economy, promote the continued development of market-based financial institutions and contribute to institution building, and to support the expansion of private and entrepreneurial initiatives, working with local and international financial intermediaries.

What does it do? The SME Finance Facility combines EBRD, EIB and KfW loans to participating financial intermediaries (PFIs) for on-lending to eligible SMEs, including micro-enterprises, with an EU grant for loan guarantees and technical assistance. The Facility aims to support SME lending during the period of the financial and economic crisis and beyond.

The Commission contribution is channelled through participating financial intermediaries (PFIs) and used to enhance their lending to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSME). Part of the funding is used to finance technical assistance in support of the SME lending and capacity building for PFIs.

The Facility comprises two windows: one for the EIB's SME operations (the 'EIB window') with a fund of € 5 million and the other for the EBRD and KfW's SME operations in the region (the 'EBRD/KfW window') with a fund of € 10 million.

Actions in brief

EBRD/KfW Window

- The project provides credit enhancement support for SME lending in EaP countries/regions where lending to SMEs has decreased considerably or even stopped due to a heightened risk aversion of the PFIs resulting from the crisis.
- Under the EBRD/KfW window, the Credit Enhancement support takes the form of loss risk sharing cushion for PFIs, provided for the portfolio of sub-loans funded under the EBRD/KfW credit lines. Partner Financing Institutions can obtain up to a 50% recovery, capped at the limit of 10% of the disbursed amount of their respective credit lines.
- In addition, the project provides technical assistance to participating Partner Financing Institutions, on a case-by-case basis in order to maximise the ability of the PFI to service the needs of the SME sector as well as to expand their SME financing to new areas and to develop new products for the target group, particularly in key, under-banked regions of the eligible countries.

EIB Window

- Provides loans and credit enhancement support in the form of interest-free loan co-financing of up to 10% of a traditional EIB loan to the PFIs, which passes this interest-free co-financing on to the SMEs. The EC grant is also used as a risk-sharing cushion to the loans granted by PFI to SMEs for up to 10 % of the sub-loan amount. Technical assistance to the PFI is also foreseen with the aim to support expansion of SMEs lending.

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Technical assistance for electronic communications regulators of the Eastern Partnership countries

Helps Eastern Partnership countries understand and make decisions about regulatory issues in the area of electronic communications and information society and supports the Eastern Partnership network of electronic regulators.

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2012-2014

Budget € 1 million

Objectives The programme aims to support the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries gain a better understanding of and make better decisions regarding various complex regulatory issues in the area of electronic communications and information society. It also aims to support the network of EaP electronic regulators, established in September 2012 through a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the representatives of regulators from Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

What does it do? The project facilitates the adoption and implementation of a pro-competitive, investment- and innovation-friendly legal framework in the areas of electronic communications and information society services. It thereby contributes to the overall development of the information society in Eastern Partnership countries. The project seeks to attain regulatory harmonisation at the regional level and in relation to the relevant EU acquis. The project supports networking and multilateral activities involving national regulators from various partner countries of the region, including those of the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications.

Actions in brief

- Supports the functioning of the network of Eastern Partnership electronic regulators;
- Fosters mutual exchange of experience and best practices among regulators;
- Fosters discussions on practical and technical implementation issues of the legal framework;
- Carries out data collection and analysis on issues relating to electronic communications in the EaP countries;
- Supports regulatory decisions in the preparation phase;
- Supports approximation to the EU acquis in electronic communications and information society services, including through ad-hoc support to regulatory authorities in the partner countries;
- Holds thematic and technical workshops, conferences and benchmarking meetings;
- Designs, develops, maintains and updates the network's website.





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Air quality governance in the ENPI East countries

Contributes to the improved and sustainable management of natural resources including nature protection, reduced effects of climate change and increased environmental cooperation and awareness.

www.airqgov.org >>> www.airgovernance.eu

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine

Timeframe 2011-2014

Budget € 7 million

Objectives The project supports the participating countries in improving their convergence with European legislation and regulations that contribute to improved air quality and strengthen implementation and compliance, as well as to improve the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. It also raises environmental awareness through cooperation at national and regional levels among decisionmakers, industry and civil society.

What does it do? By offering technical assistance, trainings, and study visits, the project helps the Partner Countries to achieve better implementation of legislation and regulations in the field of air quality. It also conducts a number of pilot projects specifically addressing the industrial sector, the transport sector or covering air quality monitoring and assessment in general. At the same time, the project works to raise awareness of the possible gains from win-win investments and the economic and social costs of non-compliance, as well as the environmental problems, addressing not only decision makers, producers, consumers, administrations, but also the general public, through cooperation at national and regional level and through the involvement of civil society (NGOs) and the private sector.

Actions in brief

- Conducts a gap analysis of existing policy, legislation, institutions and capacity, and helps to draft policy papers and regulations;
- Provides tools for policy makers for offering incentives for businesses and individuals to improve their environmental behaviour (e.g. tax incentives, emissions charges other measures applied in EU Member States);
- Develops a comprehensive training programme which includes both regional and national workshops, complemented by study tours, to build capacity for the development and implementation of air quality governance;
- Prepares pilot projects to be implemented at local level – e.g. awareness raising campaigns among producers and households; the potential of “greening” public administration fleets or public transport; monitoring of air quality in a region, city or coastal or trans-boundary zone;
- Supports the implementation of best practices for selected industrial sectors, where the effects of improved methods would have a significant impact on air quality in urban areas;
- Develops transport related emission standards to combat vehicle pollution, as well as mechanisms to encourage the use of public transport.

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Clima East: Supporting Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Russia and ENP East countries

Supports partner countries so that they are better equipped for greenhouse gas emission reductions and better prepared to deal with the impacts of climate change.

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Russia

Timeframe 2012-2016

Budget € 18 million

Objectives The overall objective of the programme is to support the ENP East countries and Russia so that they are better equipped for greenhouse-gas emission reductions and better prepared to deal with climate change impacts. More specifically, the programme aims to foster improved climate change policies, strategies and market mechanisms more in line with the EU acquis in the partner countries, by supporting regional cooperation and improving access to information regarding EU climate change policies/acquis.

What does it do? The project package is divided into two main parts. The first part (€ 7 million) aims to provide technical assistance on selected climate change issues and improved information about the EU climate acquis: the project produces briefings on climate change, organises workshops and study visits to raise awareness on climate change topics and EU policies, provides support, where requested, on the development of Emission Trading schemes (ETS) as a key instrument for reduction of greenhouse gases, and supports public authorities through specialized activities and advice on specific questions and challenges faced in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The second part (€ 11 million) supports ecosystems-based approaches to climate change through a number of pilot projects that will demonstrate the relevance of nature management techniques for climate mitigation and adaptation.

Actions in brief

- Drafts briefings on climate change; distributes information material and provides expertise on climate change topics and relevant EU acquis; organises workshops, holds study visits and runs a Russian and English language internet site;
- Responds to ad hoc requests for targeted technical assistance or information;
- Organises training sessions on drafting and developing NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action), NAPAs (National Adaptation Programme of Action) and Low Carbon Development Strategies;
- Provides expertise and training on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and agriculture and forestry sector vulnerabilities;
- Supports public authorities in designing and implementing domestic emission trading schemes;
- Finances pilot projects (e.g. 'Strengthening forest and permafrost management in the Russian Komi Republic', 'Peatland management in Russia, Belarus and Ukraine', and 'Sustainable forest and pasture management in the southern Caucasus') relating to ecosystems-based approaches to climate change to demonstrate the relevance of nature management techniques for climate mitigation and adaptation;
- Conducts capacity building and supports activities to assist the pilot projects and share their results.





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Environmental protection of international river basins (EPIRB)

Improves water quality in the trans-boundary river basins of the wider Black Sea region and Belarus.

<http://blacksea-riverbasins.net/en>

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2012-2016

Budget € 7.5 million

Objectives The broader objective of the project is to improve water quality in the trans-boundary river basins of the wider Black Sea region and Belarus. In particular, it aims to improve the availability and quality of data on the ecological, chemical and hydro-morphological status of trans-boundary river basins including groundwater, as well as contributing to the development of River Basin Management Plans for selected river basins and sub-river basins, according to the requirements of the EU's Water Framework Directive.

What does it do? Working with national agencies and river basin authorities dealing with monitoring and water resources management, the project supports a shift towards modern management tools for the achievement of a desired water quality status by building capacities and learning-by-doing through the development and implementation of River Basin Management Plans for selected pilot river basins.

The selected pilot river basins for the project are: Belarus / Ukraine – Upper Dnieper river; Moldova / Ukraine – Prut river; Armenia– Akhurian and Metsamore rivers; Azerbaijan – Agstafachay, Tovuzchay, Shamkirchay and Ganjachay rivers; Georgia – Chorokhi – Adjaristskali basin.

Actions in brief

Increases capacity for Water Framework Directive (WFD) compliance monitoring:

- Assesses current data and assessment tools availability;
- Sets up WFD-compliant monitoring programmes;
- Determines threshold values for classifying different water body types;
- Sets up training programmes on monitoring and laboratory QA/QC (quality assurance/quality control);
- Increases the capacities of national authorities in the hydrobiological, chemical and hydromorphological monitoring of water quality (including groundwater).

Develops River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) for all pilot basins:

- Ensures that pilot basins are formally accepted;
- Maps and characterises river basin districts;
- Defines and classifies water bodies according to the WFD targets;
- Sets targets and develops programmes of measures for those not at a good level;
- Increases technical capacities through the development and implementation of RBMPs for selected rivers;
- Helps to ensure that measures are accepted by countries.



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ENPI Shared Environment Information System (SEIS)

Modernises and simplifies the collection, exchange and use of the data and information required for the design and implementation of environmental policy.

<http://enpi-seis.ew.eea.europa.eu>

Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria*, Tunisia (South); Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine (East)

Timeframe 2010-2014

Budget € 5.7 million (€ 3 million for the ENPI East)

Objectives The project aims to promote the protection of the environment in the countries of the ENPI area by extending the principles of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) to the Neighbourhood area, and developing the capacities of the relevant authorities responsible for environmental data management and reporting. The SEIS is an EU initiative to modernise and simplify the collection, exchange and use of the data and information required for designing and implementing environmental policy.

The project is implemented by the European Environment Agency in collaboration with Eurostat, DG Environment and the EU's Joint Research Centres (JRC).

What does it do? The project works with the national environmental and statistical organisations responsible in the field of environmental information within the ENPI area: ministries, agencies and statistical offices responsible for collecting, producing, storing and disseminating environmental data and information, with each country nominating two national ENPI-SEIS focal points for this process.

The project helps to develop the capacities of the relevant authorities in the areas of cooperation, networking, monitoring, data management, assessment and indicator based reporting on the environment. It also provides long-term and sustainable prospects for cooperation with partner countries.

The main outcomes of the ENPI-SEIS project address three SEIS components – cooperation, content and infrastructure – through enhanced networking with the national capacities on environmental information. Furthermore, it promotes open, public access to information through compatible and freely available exchange tools.

Actions in brief

- Identifies and develops data and information flows and environmental indicators suitable for the design and review of environmental policies, supporting monitoring and compliance with various national, regional and international obligations and targets;
- Improves capacities in the field of monitoring, collection, storage, assessment, and reporting of environmental data in the relevant environmental authorities including the national statistical systems, in compliance with reporting obligations to international agreements and in coordination with relevant regional initiatives;
- Supports efforts to set up national and regional environmental information systems in the countries of the ENP area that are in line with the EU's SEIS;
- Tracks progress in regional environmental initiatives (ENP, Eastern Partnership, Strategic Partnership, Horizon 2020).

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Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG II)

Deepens reforms in forestry policy, and legal and administrative matters in the sector, while carrying out pilot projects, and addressing forest fire and climate issues.

www.enpi-fleg.org

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine

Timeframe 2013-2016

Budget € 9 million

Objectives The project aims to contribute to sustainable forest governance, management and protection in the ENPI East countries, ensuring the contribution of the region's forests to climate change adaptation and mitigation, to ecosystems and biodiversity protection, and to sustainable livelihoods and income sources for local populations and national economies.

The project aims to implement the 2005 St. Petersburg FLEG Ministerial Declaration, to formulate and implement sustainable forest sector policies (including legal and administrative reforms for sustainable forest management and protection on a national level and sub-national level where appropriate), and to demonstrate the best sustainable forest management practices in targeted areas for further replication.

It builds upon the achievements of the ENPI [FLEG I](#) project, which concluded in 2012.

What does it do? The first ENPI FLEG project stimulated co-operation between forest agencies, analysed the reasons for forest loss and supported tracking systems to reduce illegal logging and loss of government revenue. The second phase builds on these successes by deepening reforms in sector policy, and legal and administrative matters, as well as through pilot projects, and by including forest fire and climate issues.

The project supports partner countries to develop sector policies that fight against illegal logging and associated trade, and which take into account the full social, environmental and economic value of forests, with state-of-the-art forest sector laws and modern forest sector institutions.

The project ensures that national awareness, and the capacity and commitment of all involved, from administration, to private sector and civil society, is broadened to address forest governance issues and to deal with forest sector policies and related themes such as forest fires and climate change.

With regard to the demonstration of best practices in sustainable forest management, the project improves the understanding and implementation of FLEG principles by forest practitioners and other stakeholders and improves access to

state-of-the-art techniques and information to improve forest law enforcement and forest governance.

Actions in brief

- Organises meetings on issues of shared interest and annual steering committees to strengthen policy dialogue between participating countries and institutions; conducts regional studies and publications to be developed in the framework of the 2005 St. Petersburg Declaration;
- Monitors implementation of the St. Petersburg Declaration in project countries via stakeholder reporting and regular updating of tracking tables about the implementation of decisions taken at the 2005 St. Petersburg conference, and identifies areas where implementation needs more focus and support;
- Creates a high-quality internet site in English and Russian on state of the art of forest sector governance and reform;
- Contributes to the implementation of FLEG country work plans on the basis of partner government requests;
- Supports the formulation and implementation of key forest policy legal and administrative reforms;
- Supports the use of modern technology (e.g. timber tracking, GPS etc.) through pilot activities to help to address FLEG issues;
- Provides capacity building, training and advice on administrative reform issues; liaises and co-operates with forest sector experts from EU member states;
- Organises activities (e.g. pilot projects and outreach activities such as seminars and publications) to demonstrate best practice in enforcing law and improving forest governance;
- Involves local communities in policy development and in sustainable forest management, and quantifies information that is easy to use and relevant for local decision makers;
- Provides support on forest governance techniques, remote sensing, forest staff to ensure law enforcement.





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Greening economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood

Supports Eastern Partnership countries in their efforts to move towards a green economy by decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and resource depletion and by promoting sustainable consumption and production strategies.

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2013-2016

Budget € 10 million (EU contribution out of total budget of € 12.4 million)

Objectives The overall aim of the project is to support Eastern Partnership countries in their efforts to shift to a greener economy by decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and resource depletion. In the face of evidence of increasingly unsustainable consumption patterns and environmentally harmful production processes, the project aims to achieve the integration of a product life-cycle approach into decision-making, making it possible to tackle pollution at source rather than concentrating on remedial actions. Specifically, the project aims to mainstream sustainable consumption and production into national development plans, legislation and regulatory framework. The underlying idea is to provide a sound legal basis for future policy development in line with the regional and international agreements and processes and consistently with existing EU acquis in the relevant policy areas.

What does it do? The project works with beneficiary countries to adapt and adopt sustainable consumption and production practices and techniques in selected economic sectors (manufacturing, agriculture, food production and processing). It also aims to promote the use of Strategic environmental assessments (SEA) and Environmental impact assessments (EIA) as essential planning tools for an environmentally sustainable economic development.

The project also supports the organisation of the participatory process for the preparation of 10-year national Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) programmes in the EaP countries, as foreseen in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and implemented by the EU through the SCP Action Plan. Furthermore, it aims to make access to national and international financing available and returns on environmental investments attractive to the private sector.

Actions in brief

- Examines national legislation and sectoral regulatory frameworks in depth, assesses the presence or lack of elements that are relevant to SCP and proposes changes in national legislation and regulatory frameworks to provide stronger incentives for SCP;
- Achieves measurable improvements in resource efficiency and environmental performance in selected economic sectors and integrates Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment into the national regulatory decision making framework;
- Supports the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of laws, plans, programmes and projects by ensuring that environmental assessments are carried out for initiatives that are likely to have an impact on the environment;
- Promotes more sustainable production processes and more sustainable agricultural practices;
- Promotes public consumption changes through green procurement practices and seeks to identify and remove potential barriers, addresses information gaps and trains officials, and identifies financial costs and benefits of initiating green public procurement (GPP) at both policy and operational levels;
- Strengthens countries' capacities to use SEA/EIA procedures, following good practices in use in the EU, carries out training activities targeting public authorities and the private sector and reinforces the administrative capacity of the authorities in charge of environmental assessments;
- Identifies and implements demonstration projects in cooperation with partner countries.





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National Policy Dialogues on Integrated Water Resources Management (Support to the EU Water Initiative)

Improves coordination and cooperation between sectors with a view to favour water management policy reform processes and facilitate more effective development assistance in the water sector in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/water/areas-of-work-of-the-convention/european-union-water-initiative-and-national-policy-dialogues/envwaternpd.html

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan

Timeframe 2012-2015

Budget € 3.2 million

Objectives National Policy Dialogues on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) fall within the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia component of the EU Water Initiative (EUWI-EECCA). The project aims to improve coordination and cooperation between sectors with a view to favour water management policy reform processes and facilitate more effective development assistance in the water sector.

What does it do? National Policy Dialogues support water sector reforms in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) through assistance to governments in a number of areas. Mainly funded by the EU, they are implemented by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

The National Policy Dialogue (NPD) process in each country is unique and depends on the existing objectives, the legislative and institutional frameworks as well as the political and socio-economic situation in that country. NPDs are based on consultations with relevant ministries, agencies and institutions (including science and academia), non-governmental organisations, parliamentary bodies and other national and international organisations. National steering committees are set up to guide the dialogue process.

The main activities include: promoting political commitment; development of a robust analytical basis for the elaboration of policy packages (e.g. in Moldova, the NPD facilitates discussion on wastewater discharges among relevant governmental agencies and other stakeholders; in Armenia and Moldova,

targets are set to ensure sustainable water management and access to safe water and adequate sanitation; in Armenia, payment for ecosystem services schemes is developed for the Upper Hrazdan River Basin; in Ukraine, policies for sustainable flood management are elaborated); benchmarking and exchange of experiences; dissemination of project information; and strengthening of stakeholder involvement. Apart from country activities, transboundary policy dialogue on IWRM and other regional activities are envisaged.

Actions in brief

- Helps develop and implement water strategies and legislation based on IWRM principles; helps strengthen intersectoral cooperation to improve water and health and implement the UNECE/World Health Organisation Europe Protocol on Water and Health;
- Helps develop national policies for the management of transboundary waters in accordance with the Water Convention and other international environmental instruments;
- Helps develop and implement water strategies and legislation based on IWRM principles;
- Helps place emphasis on the implementation of policies that have already been adopted either via pilot projects or by facilitating the provision of technical assistance;
- Liaises with a wide array of policymakers in each country;
- Involves representatives of parliamentary and governmental bodies as well as NGOs in the discussion about and adoption of new policy packages;
- Cooperates with other international organisations active in the region.

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Improving water quality in the Kura river basin – phase III

Improves water quality in the Kura River basin through transboundary cooperation by developing a common approach to water quality monitoring and assessment based on the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) methodologies.

www.kuraarasbasin.net

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia

Timeframe 2012-2013

Budget € 939,300

Objectives The project builds on the results and experiences of the successful [Kura River Basin Phase II](#) project, which was completed in December 2011.

It aims to improve water quality in the Kura River basin through transboundary cooperation and implementation of the river basin management approach.

What does it do? The project supports the development of a common approach to water quality monitoring and assessment based on the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) methodologies, and enhances the technical capacities of environmental authorities and monitoring establishments to enable them to change their policies and practices in accordance with the WFD.

Actions in brief

- Analyses countries' systems for water quality assessment against the EU's WFD requirements, develops a common approach to water quality assessment based on existing data and EU WFD methodology and produces technical guidelines to facilitate the adoption of this common approach;
- Comes up with proposals to replace outdated policies and technical instructions and conducts quality control and quality assessment training in national laboratories and independent inter-laboratory tests;
- Produces public information materials to promote EU WFD and raise water quality awareness;
- Holds technical workshops in water quality monitoring and assessment and carries out field surveys in transboundary pilot basins, water sampling and analysis;
- Coordinates with EU water initiative activities and water projects in the South Caucasus region implemented by the EU and other international agencies.





Economic integration and sustainable development

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Waste Governance in the ENPI East

Reduces the risks arising from the inappropriate management of waste, which creates environmental pollution hazards to the community and to natural resources, through cooperation with, and among, partner states in the ENPI East region.

http://wastegovernance.org/index_eng.html

Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine

Timeframe 2010-2013

Budget € 5.8 million

Objectives The project aims to improve the management of waste by promoting higher standards at waste facilities, more effective waste prevention initiatives, increased capacities for waste collection and sorting, as well as increasing reuse, recovery and safe disposal of waste. The project strives to promote more sustainable consumption and production patterns in the partner countries, in order to ensure a more holistic approach to minimising environmental impacts and maximising social benefits.

What does it do? Working in one pilot region per country, the project makes inventories of existing illegal/non-compliant disposal sites with estimates on quantities, composition and sources of waste. It assists partner countries in adopting a common waste classification approach in line with international norms, compatible with EU standards, and in supplementing existing waste classification systems.

The project also helps to develop a waste strategy in each pilot region, including gap analysis of existing policies and legislation and institutional arrangements, current situation and expected developments regarding waste generation, arrangements for specific types of waste, identification of disposal sites or installations, steps and schedule for compliance/closure of non-compliant sites, measures for prevention, collection, sorting, reuse/recycling, financial estimates for recovery and disposal, institutional responsibilities, and involvement of stakeholders, in particular civil society and the private sector. It also carries out a feasibility study on the establishment of a platform to encourage strategic investments in the waste sector.

Actions in brief

- Draws up an inventory of illegal waste disposal sites, develops waste forecasts, outlines ways of strengthening the institutional framework;
- Reviews current waste classification practices and identifies alternative approaches; develops action plans for upgrading statistical data collection;
- Develops waste management strategies for pilot regions;
- Develops a platform for further investments in the waste sector;
- Organises training and contributes to awareness raising in the waste governance sector.

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Civil Protection (PPRD East)

Reinforces the capacity of participating countries for disaster prevention, preparedness and response, and facilitates cooperation with the EU and the countries themselves – one of the Flagship Initiatives under the Eastern Partnership.

<http://euroeastcp.eu>

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe 2010-2014

Budget € 6 million

Objectives The Eastern Partnership Flagship Initiative for the Prevention, Preparedness & Response to Natural and Man-Made Disasters (PPRD East) aims at contributing towards peace, stability, security and prosperity in the Eastern ENPI region and at protecting the environment, the population, cultural heritage, resources and infrastructures by strengthening the countries' resilience, preparedness and response to man-made and natural disasters. It will also bring the partner countries closer to the EU's Civil Protection Mechanism.

A [similar project](#) exists in the framework of the Union for the Mediterranean for the ENPI South and IPA region neighbouring countries.

What does it do? It develops and reinforces the capacity of participating countries for disaster prevention, preparedness and response at local, national and regional level, and develops effective cooperation between the EU and the Partner Countries and among the Partner Countries themselves, as a means of political and social stability and security.

The project undertakes a review of existing resources and available mechanisms working on disaster prevention, preparedness and response in different countries, and develops an Electronic Regional Risk Atlas. It organises training workshops, study visits and exchanges of experts involved in disaster management, as well as technical assistance missions in response to specific demands by the countries' authorities.

Further activities include awareness-raising for stakeholders and the general population.

All activities are implemented in a multi-disciplinary approach and will focus on a number of different topics, for example strengthening of legislation and institutions, urban and land planning, early warning systems, etc. relating to specific risks such as earthquakes, landslides, floods and fires. A network of national correspondents is being established.

Actions in brief

- Increases knowledge of risk exposure, preparedness and response capacities in the region;
- Strengthens prevention mechanisms at local, national and regional level;
- Improves the capacity for a coordinated, effective and efficient disaster response;
- Builds awareness among the population regarding risk exposure, prevention and response;
- Enhances knowledge among the Civil Protection Authorities on the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.





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Energy saving in the building sector in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (INOGATE)

Supports the INOGATE Partner Countries in ensuring improved control over energy consumption in the building sector through energy efficiency measures and the use of renewable energy.

www.inogate-ee.org

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Timeframe 2010-2014

Budget € 5 million

Objectives The project aims to help the INOGATE Partner Countries reduce their dependency on fossil fuels, improve security of energy supply and contribute more actively to climate change mitigation.

What does it do? The project provides support to the development and enforcement of energy efficiency-related legislation in the building sector, including drafting of building standards and codes, as well as the promotion of regional harmonisation of policies and regulatory practices. It identifies the limitations in awareness of energy efficiency and renewable energy opportunities and the obstacles to the transfer of best practice and technology. At the same time, it contributes to an enabling investment climate for energy conservation projects, by increasing bankers' knowledge in appraising projects as well as identifying and assisting in the preparation of energy efficiency investments in the building sector. It also tackles the need to strengthen capacity in energy auditing, building technologies and design.

Actions in brief

- Helps to draft legislation and codes promoting energy efficiency in the building sector;
- Raises awareness of renewable energy opportunities in the sector and assists transfer of best practice;
- Identifies and assists in the preparation of energy efficiency investments;
- Builds up capacity in building technologies and design.



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Installations of the main natural gas pipeline near Kiev, Ukraine
(Photo by EPA©EU/Neighbourhood Info Centre).



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INOGATE Technical Secretariat and Integrated Programme in support of the Baku Initiative and the Eastern Partnership energy objectives

Supports the INOGATE partner countries in achieving a reduction in their dependency on fossil fuels and imports, improving the security of their energy supply and mitigating the effects of climate change.

www.inogate.org

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Timeframe 2012-2015

Budget € 16.6 million

Objectives The programme aims to help INOGATE partner countries achieve the Baku Initiative and the Eastern Partnership objectives on energy cooperation, and supports a reduction in their dependency on fossil fuels and imports, improvement of the security of their energy supply and overall mitigation of climate change.

More specifically, it ensures that assistance in support of the objectives of the Baku Initiative/Eastern Partnership as well as the Energy Community, is provided in an effective, coherent, and sustainable way and in alignment with the priorities and needs of the Partner Countries. As such, it aims to assist the countries in strengthening their capacity to develop and implement a sustainable energy policy, to help improve the business climate for energy efficiency and renewable energy investments, to support partner countries in improving energy economic planning through enhanced use and harmonisation of energy statistics in line with European standards, to enhance the convergence of gas and electricity markets on the basis of the EU internal energy market principles, and to increase the efficiency of the gas and electricity supply infrastructures.

What does it do? The programme's activities are divided in 4 separate components that are integrated within the framework of the INOGATE Technical Secretariat.

Component A: Coordination and Communication of the INOGATE Programme, ensuring the visibility of the programme as well as the coordination and coherence of INOGATE projects and activities.

Component B: Electricity and gas sector, contributes to further approximation of Partner Countries' legislation in the field of energy with that of the EU including further harmonisation of electricity and gas standards, as well as improved conditions for energy trade in the field of electricity and gas.

Component C: Sustainable energy, supports improved capacity of relevant stakeholders (e.g. energy and environment ministries, agencies, R&D community, ESCOs) in the implementation and evaluation of effective sustainable energy policies and action plans.

Component D: Support to statistical cooperation, supports increased capacity of national statistic institutes to collect, process and store reliable energy statistics and indicators and an improved understanding of the energy planning tools.

Actions in brief

- Holds country coordinator/working group meetings, regional/sub-regional/bilateral events, seminars, study tours, country missions;
- Upon request of the beneficiary countries, provides technical assistance in the areas of electricity, gas and sustainable energy through the INOGATE Ad Hoc Expert Facility (AHEF);
- Improves the INOGATE partner countries' capacities to foster in particular the establishment of independent energy regulatory authorities and put in place adequate tariff setting methodologies for gas and electricity;
- Produces road maps on the harmonisation process for electricity and gas with specific action plans for each country;
- Provides technical support to relevant public authorities in energy efficiency and renewable energy sources related legislation development and enforcement;
- Creates a network of statisticians for exchange of know-how, and develops Energy Statistics Action Plans together with the partner countries;
- Draws up and follows up annual status reports (Baku Initiative Monitoring Framework) on the progress achieved in the energy field in line with the objectives of the Baku Initiative and the Eastern Partnership.

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Supporting the participation of Eastern Partnership and Central Asian Cities in the Covenant of Mayors

Supports local authorities in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in their efforts to reduce their dependency on fossil fuels, to improve security of their energy supply and to allow them to contribute more actively to climate change mitigation.

www.soglasheniemerov.eu

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine,
as well as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan

Timeframe 2011-2015

Budget € 7 million

Objectives The project aims to encourage and support local authorities in Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries and Central Asia in their efforts to achieve and implement a more sustainable local energy policy, supporting cities as they sign up to the Covenant of Mayors, under which they voluntarily commit themselves to go beyond the objectives of EU energy policy with a reduction of at least 20% in greenhouse emissions. A key aim is to bring about a significant reduction in energy consumption and CO₂ emissions in municipalities, as well as an increase in their renewable energy use and energy efficiency measures.

What does it do? The project works with cities in the Partner Countries that have signed up to the Covenant of Mayors and supports signatory cities in designing and implementing the necessary Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) – planning tool outlining the practical measures and actions that signatories will implement to achieve their objectives. In addition, the project aims to increase the capacity of local and regional authorities to deal with sustainable energy issues and in particular in the design, development and achievement of SEAPs. The project supports local authorities in presenting and developing bankable SEAP-related projects to International Financing Institutions and possibly also to the European Neighbourhood Investment Fund for financing. Besides, it completes demonstration projects in Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy, linked to the implementation of the city SEAP (grant component). More broadly, the project seeks to raise public awareness about climate change issues and create long-term partnerships between local/regional authorities in the EU and in the ENPI region as they work together to design and implement sustainable urban development projects.

The project is split into three components, a call for proposals (€ 2.5 million) targeting mainly local authorities and network of cities in the region, a technical assistance contract (€ 4 million), and an Administration Arrangement with the EC Joint Research Centre (JRC) (€ 0.35 million).

Actions in brief

- Two regional Covenant of Mayors offices have been set up: one in Lviv (Ukraine) and one in Tbilisi (Georgia);
- Helps with information, awareness raising and helpdesk services for all cities (e.g. preparation of information packs; support for the organisation of local 'Energy Days' and other thematic workshops; a helpdesk providing Covenant of Mayors and climate change information assistance; and methodologies and guidelines for baseline inventories, SEAPs, various implementation measures and training materials);
- Provides direct expert assistance and training to cities, city associations and networks and other potential stakeholders with a role in the preparation and implementation of the SEAPs or other similar sustainable energy actions at city level;
- Identifies, trains and assists supporting structures that could continue to contribute to the participation of the cities in the Covenant of Mayors after the end of the project (train the trainers);
- Exchanges best practice via regional networking events and seminars;
- Assists in the preparation of bankable investments in line with the SEAP or other sustainable energy actions at local level;
- Prepares and supports demonstration projects/partnerships for SEAP implementation measures;
- Fosters partnerships between cities/local authorities in the partner countries.





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TRACECA Civil Aviation

Develops an integrated approach towards aviation policy in the TRACECA countries, and assists TRACECA countries in implementing EU and international aviation safety standards.

www.traceca-org.org

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan; Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey closely associated

Budget €5.2 million (TRACECA Civil Aviation II – €2.7 million; TRACECA Civil Aviation Safety/EASA – €2.5 million)

Timeframe 2012-2015

Objectives The project, which is split into two contracts, is part of the TRACECA (Transport Corridor Europe Caucasus Asia) programme, which fosters regional transport integration between partner countries. TRACECA Civil Aviation II aims to support the sustainable development of civil aviation in the beneficiary countries, harmonise regulations and working practices to comply with international standards (ICAO), international best practices and prepare for the implementation of international standards and EU regulations concerning market access, social & consumer protection, security, ATM and the environment. TRACECA Civil Aviation Safety/EASA aims to ensure, for those countries that are part of the European Neighbourhood Policy, that beneficiaries which have signed a comprehensive civil aviation agreement with the EU or for which such negotiations are planned or in progress can participate effectively in the pan-European civil aviation system, while for the Central Asian countries it seeks to provide support and capacity building to Civil Aviation Authorities so these countries will be able to fulfil their international obligations in the domain of air safety. The project partly builds on the achievements of the previous TRACECA programmes South Ring Training in Civil Aviation (2007 -2009) and TRACECA Civil Aviation Safety and Security (2009-2012).

What does it do? TRACECA Civil Aviation II implements a programme of training activities for aviation personnel to strengthen their technical skills in relevant areas. It also provides technical assistance to support the implementation process of regulatory provisions. All these activities aim at enhancing technical and institutional systems in compliance with international regulations and standards. The activities of TRACECA Civil Aviation Safety/EASA include awareness raising workshops on EU safety rules, training of personnel of the civil aviation authorities, encouraging cooperation between beneficiaries, strengthening capacity in safety management, and short-term on the spot and office support – providing the beneficiaries with a gateway to the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA).

Actions in brief

TRACECA Civil Aviation II

- Increases awareness and improves transport safety regulations and standards.
- Contributes to develop regulatory frameworks in line with European standards.
- Assesses the achievements of TRACECA I and further needs.
- Designs and implements activities for ATM and aviation security support
- Develops roadmaps towards the Common Aviation Area based on country specific gap analysis.
- Provides technical assistance and on-the-job training in relevant areas.
- Supports cooperation agreements with European institutions and agencies.
- Liaises and coordinates activities with existing twinning operations in the region.

TRACECA Civil Aviation Safety/EASA

- Explains the EU aviation safety system with its centerpiece – EASA.
- Assesses the achievements of previous projects and further needs.
- Trains aviation safety inspectors.
- Provides technical assistance and on-the-job training in relevant areas.
- Supports the implementation of the comprehensive Aviation Agreements and paves the way towards the Common Aviation Area.
- Fosters cooperation between EASA and the beneficiaries.
- Supports the implementation of the Working Arrangements signed by EASA and the partners.
- Supports the implementation of common safety standards and procedures based upon the EU's aviation rules.
- Liaises and coordinates activities with existing twinning operations in the region.



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The Metro infrastructure in Yerevan, Armenia, was renovated during the Yerevan Metro Rehabilitation Project, supported by the EU (Photo by Aghavni Harutynyan©EU/Neighbourhood Info Centre).



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Logistics Processes and Motorways of the Sea (TRACECA)

Contributes to the development of the logistics infrastructure and of multimodal transport along the TRACECA corridor.

www.traceca-org.org/en/technical-assistance/traceca-regional-project-logistics-processes-and-motorways-of-the-sea-ii/about-the-logmos-project/

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Timeframe 2011 – 2014

Budget € 5.5 million

Objectives This project is designed to contribute to the long-term sustainable development of the logistics infrastructure and multimodal transport along the TRACECA corridor. It will facilitate the development and implementation of coherent strategies for establishment of intermodal integrated transport and logistics chains underpinned by MoS.

The project will help facilitate the flow of goods, enhance trade and promote better maritime services.

It is a follow-up to three previous TRACECA EU-funded projects, namely:

- [Motorways of the Sea \(MoS\) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea](#)
- [International Logistical Centres for Western NIS and Caucasus](#)
- International Logistical Centres for Central Asia.

What does it do? The project will ensure that infrastructure and “soft” projects planned or implemented contribute to the continuity of TRACECA. This will be done through assessing the network from a regional perspective and fostering the sustainable transport intermodality in the region. This will include:

- Elimination of logistical bottlenecks focusing on those which hamper the flow of goods between ports and the hinterland with the objective of enhancing trade at regional and international levels;
- Facilitation of an efficient flow of goods between Black Sea ports and between Caspian Sea ones, ensuring better interoperable connections from the ports to the hinterland through logistics platforms, and improved maritime services;
- Targeting regulatory framework and sector reforms for port, maritime and logistics operations as well as the introduction of port environmental management systems.

Actions in brief

- Implementation of the Motorways of the Sea concept through existing and future pilot projects and their hinterland dimension;
- Development and promotion of the concept of regional networks of Logistics Centres and intermodal interfaces;
- Master Plan for the implementation of TRACECA LOGMOS concept;
- Technical Assistance National/Regional Regulatory Adjustment through case studies, training measures and elaboration of a monitoring tool on regulatory adjustments;
- Communication, Visibility and Information Plan in order to raise the public awareness of the LOGMOS concept.

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SASEPOL II -Maritime safety and security (TRACECA)

Supports the development of common security management, maritime safety and ship pollution prevention in the Eastern Neighbourhood and Central Asian TRACECA partner countries.

www.traceca-org.org

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, as well as Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan

Timeframe 2013-2015

Budget € 3 million

Objectives The project aims to make shipping in the region safer, more secure and environmentally friendly by advancing the ratification and implementation of international maritime safety and security conventions and by improving the quality of maritime administrations in the Black and Caspian Seas partner countries. It seeks to help the countries to converge on the EU norms and standards in the field, especially with the EU's Third Maritime Safety Package. The project also seeks to address specific needs at national level. It builds on the achievements of the prior [TRACECA Maritime Safety I \(SASEPOL\)](#) project.

What does it do? The project offers technical assistance, advice and training to institutions and authorities in partner countries that are tasked with ensuring maritime safety and environmental protection. It supports partner countries in the implementation of the Regional Action Plan for Maritime Safety, which was developed under the predecessor project. It fosters regional coordination in the field of maritime safety and security between partner countries and the EU and between the countries themselves. It helps them to prepare for a more active participation in the EU accident investigations.

It also carries out activities aimed at preventing terrorist attacks using vessels, which were launched under TRACECA Maritime Safety I.

Actions in brief

- Provides technical assistance related to the implementation of international conventions;
- Support for up-to-standard Flag State implementation;
- Helps set up independent accident investigation bodies;
- Organizes information sessions and training on issues related to maritime safety and security and pollution response.





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Transport dialogue and networks interoperability II (TRACECA)

Facilitates regional cooperation in the field of transport and helps partner countries to improve connection with the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T).

www.traceca-org.org/en/technical-assistance/transport-dialogue-and-interoperability-between-the-eu-and-its-neighbouring-countries-and-central-asian-countries/

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

Timeframe 2013-2015

Budget € 4 million

Objectives The project aims at facilitating the connection between the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) and partner countries, building on the achievements of the predecessor project, [Transport dialogue and networks interoperability I](#). Emphasis is placed on improving coordination with international financial institutions and private sector participation in transport projects. The project envisages capacity building and training measures, the development of transport forecasts and investment appraisals in the region covered by the TRACECA programme. It also promotes effective regional transport dialogue among the partner countries, as well as between them and the EU.

What does it do? Its first component, *Ensuring Dialogue and Coordination*, provides institutional and strategic support for the establishment of an effective political dialogue and coordination mechanism between partner countries' transport administrations, TRACECA National Secretaries and the EU. The second component, *Infrastructure and network planning*, helps define a regional transport network that connects with TEN-T and fosters the development of the TRACECA corridor that ensures connections between the Black Sea/Caspian Sea basin

littoral states and their neighbours. The project supports the selection of priority infrastructure projects. The third component, *Attracting funds*, helps in securing the necessary investment funds for the projects by drafting pre-feasibility studies; the fourth component, *Training and Capacity Building*, helps build the capacity of transport authorities in partner countries and organises tailor-made training according to the countries' needs. The fifth component, *Visibility and communication*, focuses on effective communication and dissemination of activities and results for the TRACECA programme.

Actions in brief

- Helps develop a coordinated strategy between countries to strengthen regional transport cooperation;
- Supports the organisation of regional transport working group meetings;
- Helps select projects with a view on submitting them for NIF (Neighbourhood Investment Facility) funding;
- Drafts pre-feasibility studies, traffic demand studies and master plans;
- Organises trainings on subjects such as transport demand, projects investment appraisal, border-crossing issues etc.;
- Achieves effective communication and dissemination of activities and results for the TRACECA programme.

Regional integration

Supporting the implementation of regional initiatives

- 66 Eastern Partnership Territorial Cooperation Support Programme
- 67 Promoting participation of ENP partners in the work of EU agencies
- 68 Support for regional programmes (Eastern Partnership, Black Sea Synergy and Northern Dimension)



In their quest to build modern and more efficient states and develop their economies, the six Eastern partners are looking at closer political association and economic integration with the European Union. The EU reciprocates by actively engaging with its Eastern neighbours in the framework of the Eastern Partnership, the Black Sea Synergy and the Northern Dimension Policy.

By supporting economic integration in the region, the EU helps to boost trade, increase investment flows and provide growth opportunities. This ultimately leads to increased social cohesion and stability, which is the reason why most partners are interested in concluding a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) with the EU. However, in order to benefit from such agreements, Partner Countries need to combine legislative approximation with far-reaching political and economic reforms. They also need to deepen their understanding of the EU acquis and find ways to incorporate principles and norms into their legislation and administrative practice.

Governments in partner countries face the challenge of how to carry out these structural changes effectively and secure sufficient support from the civil service, the social and economic partners, as well as civil society and the population at large. EU-funded projects assist Partner Countries in addressing this challenge by building knowledge about EU norms and practices and strengthening institutional capacity in the relevant fields.





Eastern Partnership Territorial Cooperation Support Programme

Promotes sustainable cross-border cooperation between border regions of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries by building the capacities of local and regional authorities to effectively manage future cross-border programmes in the region.

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine

Timeframe 2012-2015

Budget € 5.5 million

Objectives The programme aims to promote sustainable cross-border cooperation between border regions of the EaP partner countries in order to facilitate the search for joint solutions to common challenges in their border areas. It seeks to boost the capacity of local and regional actors in the bordering regions of partner countries that would help them implement cross-border initiatives without the involvement of EU member states.

What does it do? The programme provides technical assistance to develop the capacity of State and non-State actors in the target regions of Belarus-Ukraine, Armenia-Georgia, and Azerbaijan-Georgia, allowing these actors to engage in future cross-border programmes, and thus preparing the ground for forthcoming activities.

In order to take into account the specificities of the different types of actors involved, the technical assistance programme has two main project components targeting national decision makers, donor representatives as well as local and regional state and non-state actors.

Actions in brief

- Supports exchange of information and best practices of cross-border cooperation through events or forums, publications and media;
- Develops dissemination networks related to cross-border actors such as 'Euro-regions' and international NGOs;
- Trains local and regional entities for the development and implementation of joint transnational programmes;
- Facilitates coaching of local and non-state actors in the EaP region by peers in the EU.



Promoting participation of ENP partners in the work of EU agencies

Facilitates the development of sector and technical cooperation between relevant EU agencies and interested ENP partners.

Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria*, Tunisia (South), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova,, Ukraine (East)

Timeframe 2012-2014

Budget € 3.7 million

Objectives The general objective of the project is to help ENP partner countries familiarise themselves with the work of EU agencies with a view to facilitating future enhanced cooperation between ENP partners and EU agencies.

Participation in the work of EU agencies implies integration in the EU's regulatory framework, and is a tool for approximation to EU norms and standards. The programme seeks to support ENP partners by providing advice on organisational matters and by training appropriate staff. Furthermore, participation in relevant events aims to provide partners with invaluable networking and opportunities to exchange experience and involve other interested stakeholders.

What does it do? The programme launches technical contacts between relevant EU agencies and interested ENP partner countries aligned to individual case and sector requirements. It also aims to identify the conditions for the creation of a pool of technical experts in ENP partner countries familiar with EU technical requirements and standards in the relevant sectors. Through the project's activities, partner countries are made aware of EU agencies' requirements and membership conditions to allow them to take an informed decision about their potential participation in a given agency.

Actions in brief

- Conducts awareness raising and outreach actions at regional or sub-regional level;
- Undertakes fact finding missions to undertake gap analyses that could lead to support for the ENP countries' future participation in agencies' activities;
- Organises training and study visits, conferences and workshops;
- Drafts, edits, and possibly translates manuals, guides and other relevant documents of interest to the ENP countries.



Support to multilateral dimension of the Eastern Partnership, Black Sea Synergy and Northern Dimension

Contributes to progress in the implementation of the multilateral dimension of the Eastern Partnership, of the Black Sea Synergy and the Northern Dimension.

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Russia, Turkey

Timeframe 2013-2014

Budget € 10 million

Objectives The funding aims to contribute to achieving the goals of the Eastern Partnership (EaP), Black Sea Synergy and Northern Dimension.

In particular it seeks to support the work of the EaP's four thematic platforms (Democracy, good governance and stability; Economic integration and convergence with EU policies; Energy security; Contacts between people), and the associated panels by funding seminars, trainings or studies. It also covers the organisation of meetings of the EaP Civil Society Forum and aims at supporting the Flagship initiatives launched under the EaP through capacity building activities.

In addition, the project seeks to foster partnerships under the Black Sea Synergy and the Northern Dimension by supporting activities that take place in the context of these initiatives, such as meetings, studies or technical assistance.

What does it do? Funding is used for transfer of expertise and knowledge through training programmes, seminars and studies. Additional activities may be carried out in support of the implementation of the Eastern Partnership roadmap (for example, policy reviews or technical assistance, in cooperation with FAO, in the framework of the European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development).

In addition, a small part of the funding will be used for the extension of the eTwinning programme that allows teachers to use the eTwinning online tools to find partner schools, meet virtually and exchange ideas and best practices.

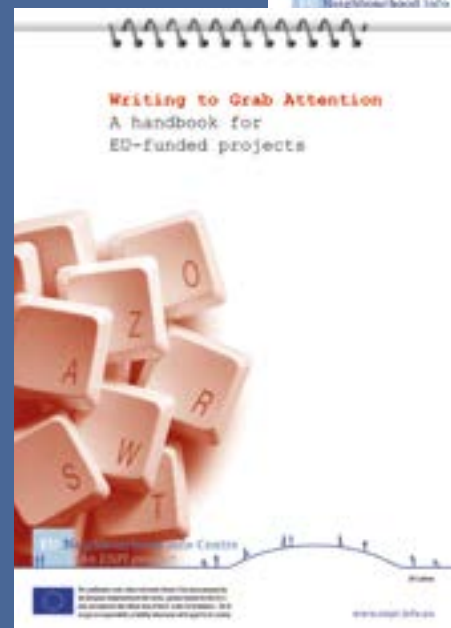
Actions in brief

- Seminars, training programmes and studies in support of thematic platforms and flagship initiatives of the Eastern Partnership;
- Technical assistance, meetings and studies under the Black Sea Synergy and Northern Dimension initiatives.



EU Neighbourhood Handbooks

From the EU Neighbourhood Info Centre website, a number of different handbooks can be downloaded, offering tips to media professionals for improved coverage of EU cooperation activities, but also providing information on how to access EU funding or to navigate through EU jargon. A wealth of knowledge at your disposal, just a click away on www.enpi-info.eu.



Multi-country cooperation instruments

72 Cross-Border Cooperation

73 NIF

74 TAIEX

75 Twinning

76 Sigma



The EC supports the reform and transition processes underway in the EU's Neighbouring Partner Countries through a number of operational and highly complementary cooperation instruments: Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC), the Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF), SIGMA, TAIEX, and Twinning.

Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) reinforces cooperation between regions of EU Member States and Partner Countries on EU's external borders. The Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF) supports the Partner Countries in carrying out necessary infrastructure investments in view of their sustainable economic development.

These effective tools facilitate the enforcement of the agreements between the EU and the Partner Countries. They ensure practical transfer of European know-how, supporting the Partners' upgrade and modernising of their institutions. They promote approximation to EU law and policies, enhance co-operation, economic integration and democratic governance, and cover a number of fields including trade, energy, environment, education, health and research.



Multi-country cooperation instruments



Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC)

CBC promotes cooperation between the EU Member States and Partner Countries along the external EU borders.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/regional-cooperation/enpi-cross-border/index_en.htm

www.rcbi.info/pages/12_1.html

Timeframe 2007-2013

Budget € 1.1 billion

Objectives CBC aims to promote economic and social development in border areas. It strives to address common challenges, ensure efficient and secure borders and promote people-to-people cooperation.

What does it do? CBC provides for a fully balanced partnership: Partner Countries and EU Member States work together within a common management structure, applying a single set of implementing rules and sharing one single budget. The aim is to help local administrations in the border regions to develop the necessary skills and capacities. Common needs are identified by local partners on both sides of the border for activities that are most relevant to their local situation.

Two types of programmes have been established: Land border programmes between two or more countries sharing a common border (or short sea crossing); and multilateral programmes covering a sea basin. In total, 13 CBC programmes (9 land border, 3 sea crossing and 3 sea basin programmes) have been identified on both sides of the EU's external borders in the East and in the South.

Actions in brief

- Provides information on ENPI CBC opportunities;
- Helps identify, develop projects and prepare applications;
- Facilitates the search for partners on both sides of the border;
- Conducts training in project management.





Multi-country cooperation instruments

The Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF)

Contributes to kick-starting key infrastructure projects that require considerable financial resources and supports private sector development in the neighbourhood region.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/regional-cooperation/irc/investment_en.htm

Timeframe 2007-2013

Budget € 745 million (from the European Commission complemented by direct contributions from EU Member States)

Objectives The NIF is aimed at creating a partnership, pooling together grant resources from the European Commission and the EU Member States and using them to leverage loans from European Finance Institutions as well as contributions from the partner countries.

What does it do? The NIF brings together grant funding from the European Commission and the EU Member States and loans from European Public Finance Institutions. It supports infrastructure projects in the transport, energy, social and environment sectors as well as well private sector initiatives (in particular SMEs) in the EU Neighbourhood region. To benefit from the NIF, a project has to be submitted by one of the authorised European Public Finance Institutions, such as the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) or European bilateral development finance institutions from one of the Member States.



TAIEX (Technical Assistance and Information Exchange)

Supports partner countries with regard to the approximation, application and enforcement of EU legislation by mobilizing “tailor-made” short-term technical assistance to partner administrations.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/overview/taieux_en.htm

Timeframe 2006-2013

Budget € 38.5 million

Objectives TAIEX aims to pave the way for bigger Twinning actions or even technical assistance interventions in the area of reforms and capacity-building. It serves as a catalyst for twinning projects and helps to test whether deeper exchanges of best practices between administrations in relation to the EU acquis are called for in a particular area.

What does it do? It is a demand-driven tool that aims to react to direct request sent by partner administrations. Assistance is given through expert missions, workshops or seminars and study visits.

The main target groups are civil servants working in public administrations at national level; the judiciary and law enforcement authorities; parliaments and civil servants working in parliaments and legislative councils; (professional and commercial associations as well as representatives of trade unions and employers' associations can also take part in TAIEX seminars when the action is led by a public body).



Multi-country cooperation instruments

Twinning

This institution-building instrument helps partner countries acquire the necessary skills and experience to adopt, implement and enforce EU legislation.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/overview/twinning_en.htm

Objectives Twinning seeks to help transfer, adopt and/or adapt to EU legislation, standards and practices and to modernise partner countries' administrations through reorganisation, drafting of laws and regulations and through capacity-building. It is based upon close cooperation between a public administration institution in a Neighbourhood country and the equivalent institution in an EU Member State (MS) in a specific field related to the *acquis communautaire* or any other relevant field of cooperation.

What does it do? The instrument provides public sector expertise from EU Member States.

Each Twinning project also has at least one civil servant seconded from an EU MS administration for a minimum of 12 months, bringing much-needed practical expertise with EU laws and administration. In addition, there are carefully planned and timed missions by other civil servants from the EU Member State partner; training events; and awareness raising visits to drive the reform process towards the desired result.

Multi-country cooperation instruments



SIGMA

This demand-driven instrument helps partner countries strengthen public management in areas such as administrative reform, public procurement, public sector ethics, anti-corruption, and external and internal financial control.

www.oecd.org/site/sigma/

Timeframe 2008-2013

Budget € 15 million

Objectives SIGMA aims to assist countries in installing governance and administrative systems appropriate to a market economy, functioning under the rule of law in a democratic context.

What does it do? SIGMA is a joint European Commission and OECD initiative, mainly funded by the EU, which helps mobilize European expertise to support reforms in partner countries' public administration in fields such as public internal financial control or public procurement. It carries out seminars and workshops targeting public governance institutions, which are responsible for horizontal management systems of government – civil service, administrative law, expenditure management, financial control, external audit, public procurement, policy and regulatory capacities, and property rights' management.



Recently completed projects



Democracy, good governance and stability

Support to Integrated Border Management Systems in the South Caucasus (SCIBM)

The project “Support to Integrated Border Management Systems in the South Caucasus” (SCIBM) facilitated the movement of persons and goods in the South Caucasus states of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, while at the same time maintaining secure borders, through enhancing inter-agency, bilateral and regional border management cooperation both within and among the countries of the South Caucasus region as well as between the countries, EU Member States and other international actors. It was implemented by UNDP in cooperation with the Lithuanian, Polish, Latvian, Estonian, Czech, border agencies, ICMPD, and the French government.

The project timeframe was from 2009 to 2012 with a budget of € 6million.

www.scibm.org

Economic integration and sustainable development

Analysis for ENPI countries on social and economic benefits of enhanced environment protection

The project “Analysis for ENPI countries on social and economic benefits of enhanced environment protection” improved awareness about the social and economic benefits of environmental improvements, thereby raising the profile of the environment on the political agenda of governments of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine; Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia. The project assessed the economic, social, health and environmental benefits to society that can result from taking action (policy, legislation, investments) to protect and to improve the quality of the environment.

The project timeframe was from 2009 to 2012 with a budget of € 1.3 million (EC contribution).

www.environment-benefits.eu

Land Transport Safety and Security (TRACECA)

The project “Land Transport Safety and Security” (TRACECA) improved land transport safety and security regulations in the EU neighbouring and Central Asian countries in line with European standards, through strengthening the administrative capacities of the national authorities charged with regulating the transport safety and security environments and improving the knowledge and skills of the individual staff. The project also raised awareness of transport safety and security standards and regulations amongst the wider public in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey.

The project timeframe was from 2009 to 2011 with a budget of € 2.997.000.

www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=213&id_type=10

Pre-investment project for the Trans-Caspian - Black Sea Gas Corridor

The “Pre-investment project for the Trans-Caspian - Black Sea Gas Corridor” (INOGATE) supported the development of a new gas supply route from the Caspian Sea littoral states to Central and Western European countries through the Black Sea region. The project assisted Partner Countries (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan) in the selection of routing and technical options, based on the assessment of risks, environmental and social impact, and respective merits of the technical solutions, taking into account their positions, and also helped clarify the legal structure and the organisational framework for gas trade.

The project timeframe was from 2009 to 2012 with a budget of € 5 million.

www.inogate.org/index.php?option=com_inogate&view=project&id=20%3ATRANSCASPIAN&Itemid=75&lang=en



Strengthening of the INOGATE Technical Secretariat in support of the Baku Initiative

The project “Strengthening of the INOGATE Technical Secretariat in support of the Baku Initiative” sought to expand the services provided by the INOGATE Technical Secretariat (ITS), with a view to improving the overall performance of the INOGATE programme towards achieving the goals defined under the Baku Initiative – converging energy markets, enhancing energy security, supporting sustainable energy development, and attracting investment – as well as any future objectives that might be set out in this framework. The INOGATE Technical Secretariat runs the regional co-ordination mechanism for the INOGATE Programme and thus enhances energy cooperation between the EU, the littoral states of the Black and Caspian Seas and their neighbouring countries.

The project timeframe was from 2009 to 2012 with a budget of € 2.9 million

www.inogate.org/index.php?option=com_inogate&view=project&id=10%3AITS&Itemid=75&lang=en

Support to energy market integration and sustainable energy, SEMISE

The project “Support to energy market integration and sustainable energy”, SEMISE contributed to achieving the goals defined under the Baku Initiative – converging energy markets, enhancing energy security, supporting sustainable energy development, and attracting investment – as well as objectives that were set out in this framework during the lifetime of the project, with particular focus on energy market convergence, investment facilitation and the promotion of sustainable energy in the Partner Countries of the INOGATE Programme (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan).

The project timeframe was from 2009 to 2012 with a budget of € 5.7 million.

www.inogate.org/index.php?option=com_inogate&view=project&id=11&Itemid=75&lang=en

Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation (SKPI)

The project “Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation” (SKPI) assisted Partner Countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) in combating climate change both by extending the use of mechanisms, such as the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation that are attached to the Kyoto Protocol, and by supporting the formulation of appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies at each country level.

The project timeframe was from 2008 to 2011 with a budget of € 5 million.

www.inogate.org/index.php?option=com_inogate&view=project&id=15%3ASKPI&Itemid=75&lang=en



Find out more

European Neighborhood Policy (ENP)

It was developed after the EU's enlargement in 2004 with 10 new countries, in order to avoid the emergence of new dividing lines in Europe. Through it, the EU offers its neighbours a privileged relationship, building upon a mutual commitment to common values – democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development. The ENP offers a deeper political relationship and economic integration through reforms as a means of achieving peace, stability and economic prosperity. Following an extensive review, in 2011, the EU launched a renewed ENP, seeking to strengthen ties through a 'more for more' approach – making more funding available, for those countries more committed to reform. The participating countries are: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine. Although Russia is also an EU neighbour, and benefits from the ENPI, relations are developed through a Strategic Partnership.

http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/index_en.htm

The Partnership Instrument: from ENPI to ENI

The financial arm of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), in place since January 2007. It is the single financial instrument that replaced the MEDA (South), TACIS (East) and various other financial instruments. The ENPI aims at supporting partner countries achieve sustainable development and approximation to EU policies and standards, based on agreed priorities. For the budgetary period 2007-2013, approximately € 12 billion in EC funding are available to support reforms in neighbouring states. From 2014, the ENPI will be replaced by the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), an increasingly policy-driven instrument, which will provide for increased differentiation, more flexibility, stricter conditionality and incentives for best performers.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/overview/index_en.htm

The Eastern Partnership (EaP)

It completes the EU's foreign policy towards Eastern Europe and Southern Caucasus countries as a specific Eastern dimension of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). Launched in May 2009 at the Prague Summit, the EaP fosters the necessary conditions to accelerate political association and further economic integration between the European Union and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

Key elements are: a new generation of Association Agreements, far-reaching integration of the Eastern neighbours into the EU economy, easier travel to the EU for their citizens providing that security requirements are met, enhanced energy security arrangements benefitting all concerned, and increased financial assistance.

www.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/easternpartnership

Useful links

Commissioner Enlargement and ENP http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/fule/

ENP website http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/welcome_en.htm

Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm

External Action Service (EEAS) http://eeas.europa.eu/index_en.htm

European Commission

Directorate General Development and Cooperation

B-1049 Brussels

<http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid>

MM-30-13-248-EN-C

www.enpi-info.eu

Neighbours Connect



Teaming up! The Eastern Partnership



EU Neighbourhood cooperation in pictures EPA © EU/Neighbourhood Info Centre



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