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NOTE

from : General Secretariat
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Subject : Climate change in the context of development cooperation
- Council conclusions

At its meeting on 22 November 2004, the General Affairs and External Relations Council adopted the Conclusions and the Action Plan in Annex.

Council Conclusions
Climate Change in the Context of Development Cooperation

The Council of the European Union

1. *Recalling* its conclusions of 5 December 2003 on the Commission proposal for an EU Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change in the context of Development Cooperation.
2. *Reiterates* its endorsement of the proposed Strategy and recalls its decision to further develop the Action Plan in the relevant Council Expert Group with a view to its prompt adoption by the Council and its subsequent implementation, in a coordinated and complementary manner, by the Commission and the Member States.
3. *Welcomes* the timely finalisation of the work by the Expert Group, which has also included a consultation of Partner Countries and civil society, and notes that the Action Plan is complementary to other EU initiatives such as the initiatives on Water, Energy and Illegal Logging.
4. *Further welcomes* that the Action Plan has been completed in time for the 10th Anniversary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the World Conference on Disaster Reduction.
5. *Notes* that the Action Plan provides a tool for the EU Member States and the Commission to actively assist partner countries in their efforts to address Climate Change and implement the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

6. *Reiterates* that mainstreaming of responses to climate change into poverty reduction strategies and/or national strategies for sustainable development is the main avenue to address both adaptation to the adverse effects and mitigation of the causes of climate change. Climate change is a risk to development. Adaptation strategies should seek to manage the risk, thereby supporting developing countries in building their resilience to climate change impacts, and protecting national and EU efforts to eradicate poverty.
7. *Recalling* the commitment in the “Bonn Political Declaration” on climate change funding for developing countries; reaffirms its determination to deliver USD 369 million annually by 2005 [and reiterates that the relevant Member States will report on their respective contributions in their national communications as of 2006.
8. *Agrees*
- to adopt the Action Plan annexed to these conclusions;
 - that the EU Member States and the Commission shall collectively implement the Action Plan in a coordinated and complementary manner and in line with their respective development cooperation programmes and priorities;
 - that the Council shall review the implementation of the Action Plan in 2007, following the first bi-annual report, and consider further action beyond 2008, which currently marks the end of implementation of the Action Plan.
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ANNEX to the Conclusions

Action Plan to accompany the EU Strategy on Climate Change in the Context of Development Cooperation¹ – Action Plan 2004-2008

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN SHALL BE GUIDED BY THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES²:

- (i) Contribution to the overarching objective of poverty reduction as stated in the EC development policy and, where appropriate, its six core areas³
- (ii) Contribution to the Millennium Development Goals and the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD);
- (iii) Coherence, both internally and externally, and on the following levels: (a) coherence with other EC and Member States policies, (b) coherence with other development sector/thematic policies/strategies, (c) and coherence/synergies with support action for other Multilateral Environmental Agreements;
- (iv) Coordination and complementarity between the Community, Member States and other donors;
- (v) Primacy of national ownership of development strategies and processes;
- (vi) Broad stakeholder participation in the implementation process;
- (vii) Contribution to the ultimate objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with our climate system, as enshrined in Article 2 of the UNFCCC⁴.

¹ Full title: Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - Climate Change in the Context of Development Cooperation, doc. COM(2003)85 final of 11 March 2003.

² In accordance with EU Council Conclusions of 5 December 2003.

³ The six core areas are (i) trade and development; (ii) regional integration and co-operation; (iii) support to macro-economic policies linked to social sector programmes; (iv) transport; (v) sustainable rural development and food security; (vi) institutional capacity building, good governance and rule of the law (Council document 13458/00, November 2000).

⁴ UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Strategic Objective I – Raising the policy profile of climate change

Specific aim	Action	Sub action	Agents ⁵	Timescale
1.1 Dialogue and cooperation with partner countries	1.1.1 EU Strategy on Climate Change and Development Cooperation is put on the agenda for high level consultations within EU cooperation agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include Climate Change on the agenda at meetings of the EU with ACP, ALA, MEDA, SIDS, GCC, NEPAD⁶ and the African Union. Identify further high level meetings at which Climate Change issues can be raised ▪ Collect feedback on the Strategy and Action Plan from third countries through the Action Plan's monitoring framework 	Troika	Continuous
			CION, MS	Continuous
	1.1.2 Climate Change dialogue and cooperation between EU & partner countries strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adopt a joint EU/ACP paper on Climate Change and Development Cooperation ▪ Bring EU agreed texts on Climate Change to the attention of partner countries ▪ Prepare country or region specific briefs on climate change ▪ Make use of the European Union's Green Diplomacy Network (GDN) to promote dialogue ▪ Emphasise Climate Change issues when supporting the development of National Strategies for Sustainable Development (nssd) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) in partner countries 	CION, MS, partner countries CION, MS	May 2005 Continuous
			CION, MS CION, MS	Continuous
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emphasise Climate change issues when supporting the development and review of CSPs/NIPs and RSPs/RIPs⁷ and equivalent strategy documents prepared by Member States ▪ Promote exchange programmes between EU and partner countries to foster mutual-understanding 	CION, MS, nat. and local govt, decision makers, NGOs, private sector Idem CION, MS, partner countries	Continuous Continuous	

⁵ Note: The European Community and its Member States are committed to integrate climate change into the EU development cooperation activities. Where this table mentions other agents, this is to recognize that action on their part is also essential for reaching the stated objectives.

⁶ ACP – African Caribbean and Pacific states; ALA – Asian and Latin American countries; MEDA – Euro-Mediterranean partnership; SIDS – Small Island Developing States; GCC – Gulf Cooperation Council. NEPAD - New Partnership for Africa's Development.

⁷ CSP –Country Strategy Paper; NIP – National Indicative Programme; RSP- Regional Strategy Paper ; RIP – Regional Indicative Programme.

Strategic Objective I – Raising the policy profile of climate change

Specific aim	Action	Sub action	Agents	Timescale
1.2 Dialogue and cooperation within the community and with other donors	1.2.1 Develop capacity and raise awareness on climate change within EU development agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide specific training to project and programme managers ▪ Disseminate information papers and policy briefs to agency staff, including those in partner countries ▪ Strengthen relationships with developing country NGOs working on development and climate change issues 	<p>CIION, MS</p> <p>CIION, MS, NGOs</p>	Continuous
	1.2.2 Climate change concerns are better integrated into EC and MS external policies and internal policies impacting partner countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the use of EU Environmental Integration Manual⁸ ▪ Develop and use checklists to facilitate the consistency of projects and programmes with climate change goals. ▪ Develop a scoping paper to assess which external policies of the EU enable, or impact negatively on, partner countries' ability to respond to climate change. ▪ Build upon existing processes in regional and international fora (e.g. OECD work) in utilizing and promoting knowledge on climate change ▪ Build on work linking adaptation measures to disaster preparedness and prevention concerns ▪ Work closely with trade experts and negotiators in the EU to establish the scope for addressing climate change issues in trade negotiations and subsequently act on these findings. 	<p>CIION, MS, partner countries</p> <p>CIION, MS</p> <p>CIION, MS</p> <p>CIION, MS</p> <p>CIION, MS</p> <p>CIION, MS</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>End 2005</p> <p>Continuous</p>

⁸ Originating in SEC (2001) 609 final 10th April 2001

Strategic Objective I – Raising the policy profile of climate change

Specific aim	Action	Sub action	Agents	Timescale
1.2 Dialogue and cooperation within the community and with other donors	1.2.3 Further promote the mainstreaming of climate change into European Community and Member State development cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a network of expertise on climate change/MEAs⁹/environment in Commission Headquarters and Delegations, Member States and partner countries, as outlined in the EU Strategy on Climate Change in the Context of Development Cooperation. 	CION	2005
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set up an Environmental Help Desk as outlined in the EC strategy for integrating the environment into EC economic and development cooperation. The helpdesk will assist European Commission Headquarters and Delegations, Member States and partner countries in mainstreaming environmental issues. 	CION	2005
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use existing climate risk assessment tools to aid the identification of the most vulnerable areas to climate change and to plan for appropriate action¹⁰ 	CION, MS	Continuous
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examine synergies at the implementation level between various development related action plans under the different MEAs and other international initiatives (Desertification, Biodiversity, Forests, Water, etc) 	CION	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance synergies between the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and other MEAs, in particular the UN Conventions on Desertification and Biological Diversity through increased coordination and cooperation 	CION	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examine ways to mainstream disaster preparedness and prevention into EU development cooperation. Draw on the expertise of research institutions and civil society representatives. 	CION, MS	

⁹ MEA – Multilateral Environmental Agreement

¹⁰ For example the climate risk assessment tool developed by the World Bank

Strategic Objective I – Raising the policy profile of climate change

Specific aim	Action	Sub action	Agents	Timescale
1.2 Dialogue and cooperation within the community and with other donors	1.2.4 Increase the visibility of EU climate change programmes and projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance the use of the OECD/DAC¹¹ marker system for the RIO Conventions as part of regular DAC reporting. ▪ Communicate EU actions on climate change in the context of development cooperation to other donors, partner countries, NGOs and the general public (e.g. this action plan) 	<p>CION, MS</p> <p>CION, MS</p>	Continuous, demonstrable progress by 2006
	1.2.5 Enhance dialogue and cooperation on climate change with the World Bank (WB), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and other regional development banks, and other funding institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engage in dialogue with funding organisations on the integration of climate change concerns into development cooperation. ▪ Carry out a scoping exercise into methods used by development banks to prioritise applications for loans and assess how climate change responses can be integrated into this prioritisation strategy. ▪ Introduce the concept of climate risk assessment tools in prioritising investment opportunities. ▪ Build on the activities of the VARG¹² 	<p>CION, MS, WB, EIB and regional banks</p> <p>CION MS</p> <p>CION, MS, private sector, funding institutions</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>2005</p> <p>Continuous</p>

¹¹ OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and development; DAC – Development Assistance Committee

¹² VARG – Vulnerability and Adaptation Resource Group

Strategic Objective II – Support for Adaptation

Specific aim	Action	Sub action	Agents	Timescale
2.1 Support developing countries integrating climate risk management into planning processes	2.1.1 Support coherent and integrated policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage cross-sectoral dialogue, analysis and policy linkages. ▪ Support partner countries in preparing vulnerability and adaptations assessments; National Communications, NAPAs¹³, etc. in order to facilitate the integration of climate change into policy making. ▪ Integrate adaptation concerns into ongoing national efforts to develop integrated policy planning including PRSPs and national strategies for sustainable development ▪ Use in-country policy reviews and adaptation research to integrate climate risk reduction into development planning. ▪ Carry out pilot projects to help strengthen inter-ministerial cooperation ▪ Raise awareness of adaptation concerns among development NGOs in the EU and in partner countries 	CION, MS, partner countries	Continuous
	2.1.2 Integration of bottom up consultations in developing national strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civil society organisations are engaged in climate change issues and develop ways to ensure that the views of those most affected by climate change feed into national adaptation strategies ▪ Results reflected in, for example, NAPAs, National Communications, Vulnerability assessments, workshops and government / ministry work programme / policy frameworks, including PRSPs ▪ Build on experience gained in implementing other MEAs 	CION, NGOs in MS and partner countries, MS and partner country governments	Continuous, demonstrable progress by 2006
	2.1.3 Donors ensure that investment in infrastructure is based on an assessment of climate risks (climate-proof ¹⁴)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop guidelines for the integration of climate change into development programmes (including measures to avoid maladaptation) based on consultation with all stakeholders ▪ Support the introduction of building codes in partner countries to minimise damage due to climatic events ▪ Explore insurance related instruments to assist in reducing vulnerability and in assisting with adaptation. 	CION, MS, partner countries, other donors	Continuous

¹³ NAPA – National Adaptation Plan of Action

¹⁴ Climate-proofing refers to enhancing resilience and reducing the risks posed by climate change, for example, improving the ability of infrastructure to withstand floods and cyclones.

Strategic Objective II – Support for Adaptation

Specific aim	Action	Sub action	Agents	Timescale
2.1 Support developing countries integrating climate risk management into planning processes	2.1.4 Support the linking of adaptation measures to relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) and disaster preparedness (DP) concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in the preparation of a multi-agency paper that is being developed by UN ISDR¹⁵. ▪ Assess the outcomes and recommendations of this paper and identify priority actions ▪ Work with civil society and their organisations to increase awareness of the links between climate change and disaster prevention and preparedness. ▪ Support capacity building in developing country institutions to take action to prepare for, and reduce the impact of climate change related disasters. 	CION, MS, UNISDR, other agencies	End 2004 Continuous
	2.1.5 Support knowledge management, for the sustainable management of natural resources which fully integrate climate change considerations (e.g. forests, water resources, human settlements, coastal ecosystems and biological diversity).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out a scoping exercise to determine what information is available and identify information needs and sustainable responses to adaptation. ▪ Identify priority actions to be addressed based on the outcomes of the scoping exercise 	CION, MS	2005
	2.1.6 Support for the implementation of NAPAs by LDCs in context of PRSPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore means of supporting the implementation of NAPAs in partner countries, for example through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms. 	CION, MS, partner countries	Continuous

¹⁵ UN ISDR – United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Strategic Objective II – Support for Adaptation

Specific aim	Action	Sub action	Agents	Timescale
2.2 Partner Countries develop research on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	2.2.1 Support research on impact, vulnerability and risk assessment, including sector specific and integrated assessments, with particular emphasis on changes in the range of climatic variation and the frequency and severity of extreme climate events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invite universities and research institutions in partner countries to join European research consortia to contribute to monitoring activities and the development of adaptation strategies ▪ Promote bottom-up/ grassroots/ community level participation in research through the engagement of civil society (esp. community, development and environment NGOs) ▪ Disseminate results through, for example, NAPAs, National Communications, workshops, government/ministry work programmes, civil society organisations etc. ▪ Build on mutually beneficial links with the CGE and LEG multi-year work programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support developing country research institutions to carry out research, including research on impact, vulnerability and risk assessment. 	<p>CIION, Universities and research institutions NGOs</p> <p>CIION, MS, partner countries CIION, MS, CGE, LEG, partner countries</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>Continuous</p> <p>Continuous</p>
	2.2.2 Support research for the development and assessment of adaptation strategies and measures, estimation of the effectiveness and costs of adaptation options, and identification of differences in opportunities for and obstacles to adaptation in different regions, countries and populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out research on adaptation strategies based on the third assessment report (TAR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the fourth assessment report (FAR) and ongoing work on new SBSTA (Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Assessment) agenda items on adaptation and mitigation ▪ Promote bottom-up/ grassroots/ community level participation in research and the incorporation of local and indigenous knowledge ▪ Invite universities and research institutions in partner countries to join European research consortia to contribute to monitoring activities and the development of adaptation strategies ▪ Support developing country research institutions to carry out research, including research on opportunities to include scientific information on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in decision-making processes, risk management and sustainable development and the consequences of different policy decisions ▪ Maintain a focus on applied research and demonstration projects to improve links between government policy makers and research institutions ▪ Use the results of work carried out by EGTT on adaptation technology to better inform policy and planning. 	<p>CIION, MS, research community</p>	<p>Continuous</p>

Strategic Objective III – Support for mitigation and low GHG¹⁶ development paths

Specific aim	Action	Sub action	Agents	Timescale
3.1 Support developing countries to integrate the pursuit of low-GHG development paths into the planning process	3.1.1 Support for partner countries in the pursuit of low green-house gas development paths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage cross-sectoral dialogue, analysis and policy linkages. ▪ Feed GHG development policy into ongoing national efforts to develop integrated policy planning including PRSPs and national sustainable development strategies. ▪ Use in-country participatory policy reviews and research on low GHG technologies to integrate country specific climate change analysis into development planning. ▪ Carry out pilot projects to help strengthen inter-ministerial cooperation ▪ Share donor country experience in low GHG development as a starting point for action in partner countries 	MS (ministries of the environment, development, energy etc.), partner countries, CION	Continuous
	3.1.2 Within the framework of Country Strategy Papers (CSP), National Indicative Programmes (NIPs) and equivalent strategies developed by Member States, particular attention is given to support the identification and implementation of low GHG development measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop guidelines to facilitate the mainstreaming of low GHG development into CSPs and NIPs ▪ Systematically include the most appropriate sustainable energy option from a poverty perspective, in development aid programmes and projects ▪ Identify appropriate actions in waste, agriculture and other sectors to enhance efforts being undertaken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. 	CION, MS	Continuous

¹⁶ GHG: Greenhouse Gas

Strategic Objective III – Support for mitigation and low GHG development paths

Specific aim	Action	Sub action	Agents	Timescale
3.2 Support Partner countries to benefit from the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	3.2.1 Partner countries evaluate the benefits of environmentally sound technologies through research, development and practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partner countries develop evidence on the ancillary benefits of environmentally sound technologies (e.g. health benefits, lower running costs) ▪ Support pilot projects with the aim of helping to strengthen the links between government ministries and the research community ▪ Partner countries receive support to carry out research on low carbon technologies (e.g. through joint research programmes) and to further develop local mitigation technologies ▪ Invite universities and research institutions in partner countries to join European research consortia to contribute to monitoring activities and the development of mitigation strategies ▪ Disseminate results through National Communications, workshops, government/ministry work programmes ▪ Build on mutually beneficial links with the CGE and LEG multi-year work programmes 	CION, MS, partner countries, research community	Continuous
	3.2.2 Facilitate the flow of information on the use of low GHG technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen the exchange of information between EU member states and partner countries, and between partner countries, through clearing houses such as the UNFCCC TT:Clear and community, national, regional and international networks. ▪ Ensure the involvement of all stakeholders in evaluating the suitability of low GHG technologies to partner country needs. ▪ Use the results of work carried out by Expert Group on Technology Transfer – EGTT- to better inform policy and planning. 	CION, MS, partner countries, NGOs, academic institutes	Continuous
3.3 Encourage the private sector to invest in mitigation and low GHG development	3.3.1 Support the creation of an enabling environment for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support planning for CDM in PRSPs, national climate change strategies and National Strategy for Sustainable Development ▪ Support capacity building for CDM, including institutional building (e.g. support for the establishment of DNAs (Designated National Authorities)) ▪ Identify mechanisms to foster private sector interest in CDM projects and exchange of best practice 	CDM authority in MS in cooperation with partner countries	Continuous
	3.3.2 Support the greening of export credits in Europe by, <i>inter alia</i> , the implementation of the OECD Recommendation on Common Approaches on environment and officially supported export credits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore the elements required to strengthen the climate dimension of export agencies' activities and identify ways of supporting these initiatives. ▪ Use export credits to foster the implementation of clean technology policies 	MS, export credit agencies CDM authority in MS	End 2005 Continuous

Strategic Objective IV – Capacity Development¹⁷

Specific aim	Action	Sub action	Agents	Timescale
4.1 Raising public awareness in partner countries	4.1.1 Support the development and implementation of educational and public awareness raising programmes (e.g. work-shops, training courses) and/or information campaigns on climate change issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen capacity to implement article 6 of the Convention in partner countries, taking into account diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds, thereby increasing the profile of climate change at national level. ▪ Build on the priorities identified in the New Delhi work programme, i.e. i) International cooperation, ii) Education, iii) Training and iv) Public awareness, public participation and public access to information, in particular through the media. 	CION, MS, partner countries CION, MS, partner countries, education and media institutes	Continuous
	4.1.2 Build capacity to assess vulnerability to climate change and to evaluate options for mitigation and adaptation in partner countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build individual and institutional capacity in the area of impact prediction and vulnerability assessment ▪ Develop methods to protect and revive vulnerable livelihoods ▪ Build capacity in the development cooperation community to mitigate and adapt to climate change using southern based knowledge and northern innovations ▪ Establish knowledge banks to disseminate information and provide training for action on climate change. ▪ Exchange national, regional and international experience in integrating climate change and other issues into development cooperation. 		Continuous

¹⁷ Note: Capacity development is a cross-cutting issue that is integrated into every element of the Action Plan. This objective focuses on overall capacity development.

Strategic Objective IV – Capacity Development

4.2 Development of human and institutional capacities in partner countries for the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol	<p>4.2.1 Build on the outcomes of the UNFCCC Comprehensive Review of the Framework for Capacity Building in developing countries and the GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Further support actions to address the capacity building needs identified in the framework for capacity building, i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional capacity building, incl. national climate change secretariats or national focal points; - Enhance/create an enabling environment; - National communications; - National climate change programs; - GHG inventories, emission database management and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors; - Vulnerability and adaptation assessment; - Capacity building for implementation of adaptation measures; - Assessment for implementation of mitigation options; - Research and systematic observation, incl. meteorological, hydrological and climatological services; - Development and transfer of technology; - Improved decision making, incl. assistance for participation in international negotiations; - Clean Development Mechanism; - Needs arising out of the implementation of Articles 4.8/4.9 of the Convention; - Education, training and public awareness; - Information and networking, incl. the establishment of databases. ▪ Build on and strengthen existing approaches to capacity building based on experience gained in other sectors and from a wide range of stakeholders. 	<p>CION, MS</p>	<p>Continuous</p>
	<p>4.2.2 Strengthen the effectiveness of developing country participation in the UNFCCC process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support training where requested for developing country negotiators ▪ Ensure the active participation of developing country negotiators in the climate change process, including representatives of ministries of planning and finance. ▪ Identify ways of supporting improved coordination between developing countries in preparation for negotiations including regional networking and exchange of experience 	<p>CION, MS, partner countries</p>	<p>Continuous</p>

Strategic Objective V – Monitoring and Evaluation of the Action Plan

Specific aim	Action	Sub action	Agents	Timescale
Assessing the implementation of the action plan	5.1 Ongoing monitoring of the action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discuss at regular intervals the implementation of the action plan in order to better coordinate its continued implementation 	CION, MS	Continuous
	5.2 Carry out biannual evaluation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare a biannual evaluation report ▪ Encourage feedback from partner governments, NGOs and the private sector, both in MS and in partner countries, and other donors on the efficiency and effectiveness of implementation of the action plan ▪ Modify and update the action plan based on the evaluation report and feedback. 	CION, MS CION, MS NGOs, partner countries, other donors	Once every two years, first report to be ready by the end of 2006

