

2016-2018



**The future needs development.
Development needs a future.**

Three-Year Programme
on Austrian Development Policy
2016-2018



EUROPE
INTEGRATION
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FEDERAL MINISTRY
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA



Imprint

Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2016–2018
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List of abbreviations

AA	Association Agreement
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
AfrDB	African Development Bank Group
AfrDF	African Development Fund
AGES	Austrian agency for food security
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AMA	ArgrarMarkt Austria
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
ASPR	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution
AU	African Union
AWP	External Economic Program
BFI	Vocational training institute of the Chambers of Labour and the Austrian Trade Union Federation
BIM	Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights
BIRN	Balkan Investigative Reporting Network
BOKU	University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCREEE	Caribbean Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
CSO	Civil society organisation
CSSP	Center for Social and Sustainable Products
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCA	Development Cooperation Act
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ECOWAS	West African Economic Community
EDF	European Development Fund
ERI SEE	Education Reform Initiative of South Eastern Europe
ERP	European Recovery Program
EU	European Union
EUSDR	EU Strategy for the Danube Region

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDF	Foreign Disaster Fund
FMAFEWM	Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
FMDS	Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports
FMEIFA	Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs
FMEWA	Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs
FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMH	Federal Ministry of Health
FMI	Federal Ministry of the Interior
FMLSC	Federal Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection
FMSRE	Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy
FSO	Fund for Special Operations
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNHC	Gross national happiness commission
HEAT	Hostile Environment Awareness Training
IACA	International Anti-Corruption Academy
IaDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IDA	International Development Association of the World Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI(s)	International financial institution(s)
IIC	Inter-American Investment Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
KDZ	Center for Public Administration Research
KEF	Commission for Development Research
KFOR	Kosovo Force
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LGU	Legal Government Unit
MSMEs	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
NAP	National Action Plan
ÖBF	Austrian Federal Forests
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OeAD	Austrian agency for international mobility and cooperation in education, science and research
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OeEB	Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank (Austrian Development Bank)
OeKB	Oesterreichische Kontrollbank (Austrian Control Bank)
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PCD	Policy Coherence for Development
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RITH	Royal Institute for Tourism and Hospitality
ROM	Result Oriented Monitoring
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SWAC	Sahel and West Africa Club

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UBA	Environment Agency Austria
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSC(R)	United Nations Security Council (Resolution)
VET	Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIFI	Institution of adult education run by Austrian Economic Chamber
ZEI	Center for European Integration Studies



Foreword

As the Millennium Development Goals have shown, development cooperation works, when we work together: In the last 15 years, more than a billion people worldwide have been freed from extreme poverty and over 2.6 billion have been assured access to clean water. Much has been achieved, but there is still a lot to do. That is why this year the international community adopted the Sustainable Development Goals for the next 15 years.

Our purpose is to give people more freedom and afford them opportunities where they live so that they can lead independent lives. Solidarity is our duty, but it is also an investment in peace and security. By helping others, we also help ourselves. For if we contribute to eliminating poverty and establishing the rule of law, if we create enough jobs and keep the environment intact through sustainable economic development, we can help prevent radicalisation and ease the pressure on people to migrate, also to Europe. Development policy has a stabilising effect, both abroad and at home.



Development cooperation is the responsibility of the whole of federal government and a task for society as a whole. This is why the Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2016 to 2018 was put together with all relevant stakeholders and with reference to all the relevant strategic documents. It comprises the principles, goals and priorities for the coming years and the thematic and geographical priorities for 2016 to 2018.

This programme sets out guiding priorities:

- Business and industry as a strong partner, because enterprises create local jobs and training opportunities and they also contribute to building stable government institutions through tax revenue
- Education to give people in our partner countries prospects for development
- Migration, because as we can see from the rising numbers of refugees we need to substantially improve the conditions of life for people in their home countries both through humanitarian aid and development cooperation
- Each and everyone of us can make a contribution – informed consumer choices, donations, personal engagement at home and abroad. We need to raise awareness and create opportunities here.

We can only meet the challenges facing us together.

Sebastian Kurz

Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs

Vienna, December 2015

Mission statement of Austrian development policy

International crises, climate change, natural disasters, hunger, conflicts and security issues pose challenges that can only be surmounted with global responsibility and cooperation. Austria's development policy measures therefore form part of our international commitments together with our partners in the EU and all over the world, because it is in our own interests that people everywhere should live in prosperity, dignity, liberty and peace. At the same time, they also make a contribution to safeguarding security and prosperity for future generations in Austria.

Poverty reduction, good governance, human security and the preservation of an environment worth living in are the main goals of Austrian development policy. Austria is committed to the international target of providing 0.7 per cent of its gross national income for development cooperation. In our development-policy work, we want to engage where Austria has its special strengths, whether through the specific know-how of our business and industry and our educational system, the experience of our employers and trade unions and our public administration or the commitment of our civil society.

We set the following priorities here:

- **Concentrating on people, their needs and rights:** We are particularly committed to those sections of the population that suffer most from poverty and live under particularly precarious circumstances, such as children, women and older people, persons with disabilities and other especially vulnerable groups. In high-growth societies, this calls for good governance – legal certainty, political participation, the equitable distribution of wealth and empowerment at local level.
- **Sustainable economies:** We advocate inclusive and pro-poor economic growth that reduces poverty in the long term and creates jobs that meet international, ecological and social standards. This way, we seek to make a contribution to sustainable development, social equity and a fair global economy.
- **Building and using capacities:** We invest in education, qualification and capacity development for public institutions and the private sector. Austrian business and industry and civil society play a special role here.

- **Environment-friendly planning and implementation:** We are for environment-friendly development, the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of habitats in urban and rural areas. This is why we promote localised approaches that combine modern technologies and local skills.
- **A world without fear:** We are developing an efficient crisis management system and are committed to conflict prevention and peacekeeping as well as dialogue and the development of effective government institutions. Humanitarian aid is a major component of Austria's international agenda.

How we mean to put these priorities into practice:

- Acting as partners – strengthening ownership
- Acting together for coherent development policy
- Enhancing effectiveness, management by results, efficiency and transparency

...because development policy brings people together all over the world and a future without global partnership is inconceivable.

Vienna, 18. December 2012

The mission statement was jointly drafted with all stakeholders of Austrian development policy.

I. Austrian development policy: precepts and principles

The goal of the Austrian Federal Government is a pro-active, responsible development policy. We seek to promote freedom and give people in disadvantaged countries the chance to lead independent lives. Our priorities are poverty reduction, the promotion of human rights, rule of law and democracy, securing peace, environmental protection and gender equality and also providing effective support for education and strengthening inclusive and sustainable economic development.

We see development policy as a challenge for the whole of society and the whole of government. A special concern of ours is to bring development cooperation into the mainstream of society and to promote voluntary work, especially among youth, to foster a sense of responsibility and solidarity.

For us, development policy is an imperative of shared responsibility; we also see it as an investment in freedom and security for the benefit of us all in a globalised world.

Our actions are governed by the Federal Development Cooperation Act,¹ which embodies the relevant goals, precepts and principles and mandates the Federal Foreign Minister with coordination.

This Three-Year Programme was drawn up in a broad consultative procedure in cooperation with Parliament, ministries, social partners and CSOs as well as the interested public with the aim of enhancing the coherence of Austrian Development Cooperation, adapting it to new challenges and promoting development education work.

¹ DCA amendment 2003

(Federal Law Gazette I No. 65/2003)

Development policy in the global context

Development policy is firmly anchored in **respect for and the promotion of all human rights** as common, indivisible, universal values.

The **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) set out the frame of reference for Austrian development policy. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development proceeds from the Millennium Development Goals 2000–2015 and enlarges their scope to include the notion of sustainability – taking a balanced account of the three social, environmental and economic pillars – and the principle of universality.

Based on a 10-point catalogue drawn up with the ministries and civil society, we pressed during the negotiations on the 2030 Agenda for taking up the issues of gender equality and giving special consideration to disadvantaged population groups, such as persons with disabilities, children and ethnic or religious minorities. Equally important for Austria are setting separate energy, water, peace and environmental protection goals and the promotion of sustainable economic development. Considering the comprehensive goals and the limited funds available, Austria will concentrate on individual issues when implementing its development policy to ensure the most efficient use of funds.² The priorities set out in the present programme fully conform with these international guidelines.

2) On this, see the efforts in the Copenhagen Consensus, <http://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/post-2015-consensus>



Source: Synthesis Report of the UN Secretary General
The Road to Dignity by 2030 dated 4 December 2014 (A/69/700)

Ten Austrian priorities for the post-2015 negotiations

1. Global eradication of extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition
2. Human-rights based approach for all global and national goals
Special consideration of persons with disabilities
3. Sustainable peace and security
4. Strengthening gender equality and women's rights
5. Children, including strengthening children's rights
6. Energy/Climate protection
7. Water supply, sanitation and hygiene
8. Securing global resources and their sustainable use and conservation
9. Inclusive and sustainable economy, including sustainable economic growth through private-sector development, employment, decent work and social protection
10. Education and vocational training

Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals – SDGs

- Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

As a member state of the **European Union**, which provides 55 per cent of total funds for development cooperation, Austria forms part of the largest donor group worldwide. In its Agenda for Change (2011),³ the EU placed inclusive and sustainable growth and the promotion of human rights, democracy and good governance at the centre of its development policy. The European Commission sees a stable private sector as essential to pave the way for inclusive and sustainable economic growth in partner countries. The EU member states are increasingly seeking to align their programmes more closely with each other and pursue coherent foreign relations, also in the form of delegated cooperation.⁴

The Federal Government is committed to the international financial obligations as also set out in its Work Programme 2013–2018 and to the EU decisions on a 0.7 per cent target (Council Conclusions on a New Global Partnership for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development after 2015 dated 26 May 2015, Point 32).⁵

Austria actively collaborates in the **OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)** and applies the OECD Policy Guidance for Donors in its development policy, which also entails focussing on the least developed countries (LDCs). At the same time, it devotes close attention to developments in its eastern neighbour countries and in the Western Balkans – regions whose stability is of special importance for its national interests.

The findings and recommendations of the OECD-DAC Peer Review of Austria in January 2015 provide us with a major frame of reference, which we shall carry out in the programming period.

A whole-of-society and whole-of-government task

Development cooperation is a task for society as a whole: policymakers, civil society organisations, voluntary workers and business and industry. Austria can deploy a broad range of development-policy actors and engage in many relevant policy fields (e.g. foreign, agricultural, economic, security, social, educational, environmental and climate policy). We seek to coordinate these as well as possible for the most effective development policy. Austria is also concerned to communicate a detailed picture of its development finance and contributions in the relevant OECD committees.

Major actors of Austrian development policy are:

- Entire Federal Government
- Parliament
- Provinces, towns and municipalities
- Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
- Austrian civil society organisations (CSOs)
- Private sector/Austrian businesses/Federal Economic Chamber
- Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank (OeEB – Austrian Development Bank)
- Scientific and educational institutions
- Citizens engaged in voluntary work
- Social partners and chambers

3) <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX%3A52011DC0637&qid=1412922281378&from=EN>

4) Implementation of projects with EC funds by national agencies – by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) in the case of Austria

5) <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/epress/press-releases/2015/05/26-fac-dev-council-conclusions-global-partnership/>

Austrians are very willing to engage in voluntary work and give donations. We are looking to provide young people with more opportunities to engage in developing countries and get them rethink their own consumer habits (especially through better access to information, services and financial assistance).

Principles of our engagement

Our programmes and measures adhere to clear principles for achieving freedom and self-determination:

Self-determination – All human rights for all:

Development cooperation is help towards self-help. Our vision is to enable people in disadvantaged regions of the world to lead independent lives. To make a contribution to individual self-determination, we take a human-rights based approach. In pursuance of the Federal Development Cooperation Act, this holds in particular for women, children and persons with disabilities.

Ownership – Partnership of equals:

Partnership can only come about if we treat each other as equals and plan and carry out projects together. It is based on taking responsibility (ownership), mutual accountability and inclusion. This is the way we can create win-win situations for people in developing countries and in Austria.

Bringing development cooperation into the mainstream of society:

Because of its societal importance, the public needs to be made more aware of development policy. Essential elements here are development education and voluntary work by all social groups, in particular young people.

With its quality criteria and social security provisions, the Foreign Volunteer Service Act 2015 provides opportunities for volunteer activities abroad. Greater account will also be taken of quality criteria, including social security, in other volunteer stays abroad. Volunteer postings abroad contribute to a greater understanding of the issues and concerns of development policy in the Austrian population.

Policy coherence for development – All actors working together:

Austria pursues a whole-of-government approach in its development policy to enable all actors to take concerted action: Country and regional strategies are drafted with the involvement of public agencies engaged in development policy and are agreed on and implemented in interministerial collaboration.

Sustainable development:

We make a contribution to sustainable development in keeping with international economic, environmental and social standards.

Management for results:

Development cooperation must achieve measurable outcomes. This calls for cooperation strategies, reliable indicators and a well established evaluation culture.

Internationality:

Austria seeks close cooperation in the EU, at United Nations level, in international financial institutions and as part of OECD. The outcomes of the development conference in Busan (2011)⁶ and the Global Partnership adopted there constitute major international commitments for Austria.

⁶ <http://www.aideffectiveness.org/Busan-HLF4/>

European Union, United Nations, International Financial Institutions

As a member state of the EU, Austria forms part of the largest donor group in the world. More than a quarter of Austria's official development assistance is presently administered via the EU. It is all the more important, therefore, for us to take an active part in framing EU development policy and consult with others as closely as possible within the Union. Due to its commitment to multilateral solutions and its role as host state, Austria is particularly involved in the United Nations (UN). In pursuit of its foreign policy strategy, it attaches particular importance here to human security and human rights. It is also actively engaged in international financial development cooperation via the Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF). Through its responsibility for OeEB and the International Financial Institutions (IFIs), FMF makes major contributions to meeting development-policy challenges.

Goals and priorities

The thematic and geographical priorities of Austrian development policy apply for all actors and must meet the **following criteria:**

- **Contribution to poverty reduction, ensuring peace and human security, promoting sustainable economic development and preserving the environment in keeping with the development-policy objectives set out in the Federal Development Cooperation Act**
- **Promotion of human rights, freedom and self-determination for all people in disadvantaged regions of the world**
- **Conformity with the Sustainable Development Goals and the aims of our partner countries**
- **Use of specific Austrian know-how, capacities and experience**
- **Protection of global public goods, such as health, environment and the climate system**

All contributions, programmes, projects and undertakings of the present Three-Year Programme will be carried out subject to budgetary resources.

Substantive priorities

Our four focal themes

EDUCATION

Specified as a human right and public good in Article 26 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, education is a fundamental development goal as the basis for personal development opportunities and economic and social progress. Educational systems must be accessible to all and cater for the needs of disadvantaged groups. Austria is engaged in particular in vocational training for employability, higher education and science and research.

ENSURING PEACE AND HUMAN SECURITY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND MIGRATION

Development, peace and security, human rights and rule of law are intertwined and have a reciprocal effect on each other. This is why Austrian development policy attaches priority to supporting and fulfilling human rights in inclusive societies and viable states. Of particular importance to us are reinforcing civil society and the rights of disadvantaged population groups, such as persons with disabilities, children, older people and ethnic and religious minorities, but also the rights of women, as well as promoting peace, rule of law and good governance and building peaceful and inclusive societies.

Development cooperation aims at giving people in the different partner countries prospects and opportunities for the future. By promoting a rule-of-law regime, adequate educational chances and sustainable economic development, it makes contributions to improving the local political, economic and social conditions. This way, it also lays the foundation for ensuring that migration is a voluntary mobility option that can be managed to the mutual benefit of the home and destination countries and help achieve development-policy goals. With refugees and internally displaced persons reaching record figures worldwide and not least the mounting influx of refugees to Europe, this has become a particularly pressing issue.

WATER – ENERGY – FOOD SECURITY

As access to natural resources for all is the basis for meeting basic needs, it is of crucial importance for development. Water supply and sanitation, renewable energy, rural development and the promotion of family farming enterprises are major priorities here. These fields of activity are closely interconnected (nexus) and make up an essential part of the Sustainable Development Goals. This nexus must take particular account of environmental and climate protection.

PRIVATE SECTOR & DEVELOPMENT

Along with other factors, sustainable economic development is key for improving the conditions of life and individual self-determination of all people in developing countries.

This is why Austria is concerned to improve general economic conditions, raise productivity in the local private sector, engage in public-private partnerships with Austrian businesses and induce these to bear corporate responsibility, taking particular account of sustainable resource use, environmental and climate protection, minimum social standards and human rights.

Our two cross-cutting issues

Cross-cutting issues are taken into account in the programmes and projects of all actors from planning to evaluation. It is also important to cater consistently for these aspects at strategic level:

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE PROTECTION

It is the poorest and most vulnerable sections of the population that suffer worst from environmental destruction and disasters in developing countries. On the one hand, they depend directly on local natural resources and on the other they are least able to protect themselves in the event of environmental disasters.

GENDER EQUALITY

Giving everyone the chance for individual self-determination is essential for economic and social development, especially also women, by enabling them to participate in political and public life, protecting them from violence, eliminating all kinds of discrimination and promoting their recruitment to executive positions, for example.

International humanitarian aid

The aim of humanitarian aid is to save lives, alleviate human suffering, ensure the protection and care of all people in an humanitarian emergency (natural disasters, armed conflicts, pandemics) and pave the way for a return to acceptable and decent conditions of life. Emergency aid, medium-term rehabilitation and long-term development cooperation therefore need to be combined more closely.

Other major fields of activity

Networked thinking and activities in development policy is also very important in the following areas:

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

Educational work contributes to fostering and enhancing mutual understanding, respect and personal commitment. Austria therefore promotes development communication and education at home and conducts broad public relations campaigns.

HEALTH

Health is the foundation for social, economic and political development and stability. Global health issues affect policy fields such as development, security, trade, economics, human rights, research, education, migration, environmental and climate protection and humanitarian aid. Development requires equal access to health care.

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Employment and social protection are effective ways of reducing poverty. Decent work, productive employment and access to the benefits of social security systems are key to social and sustainable development.

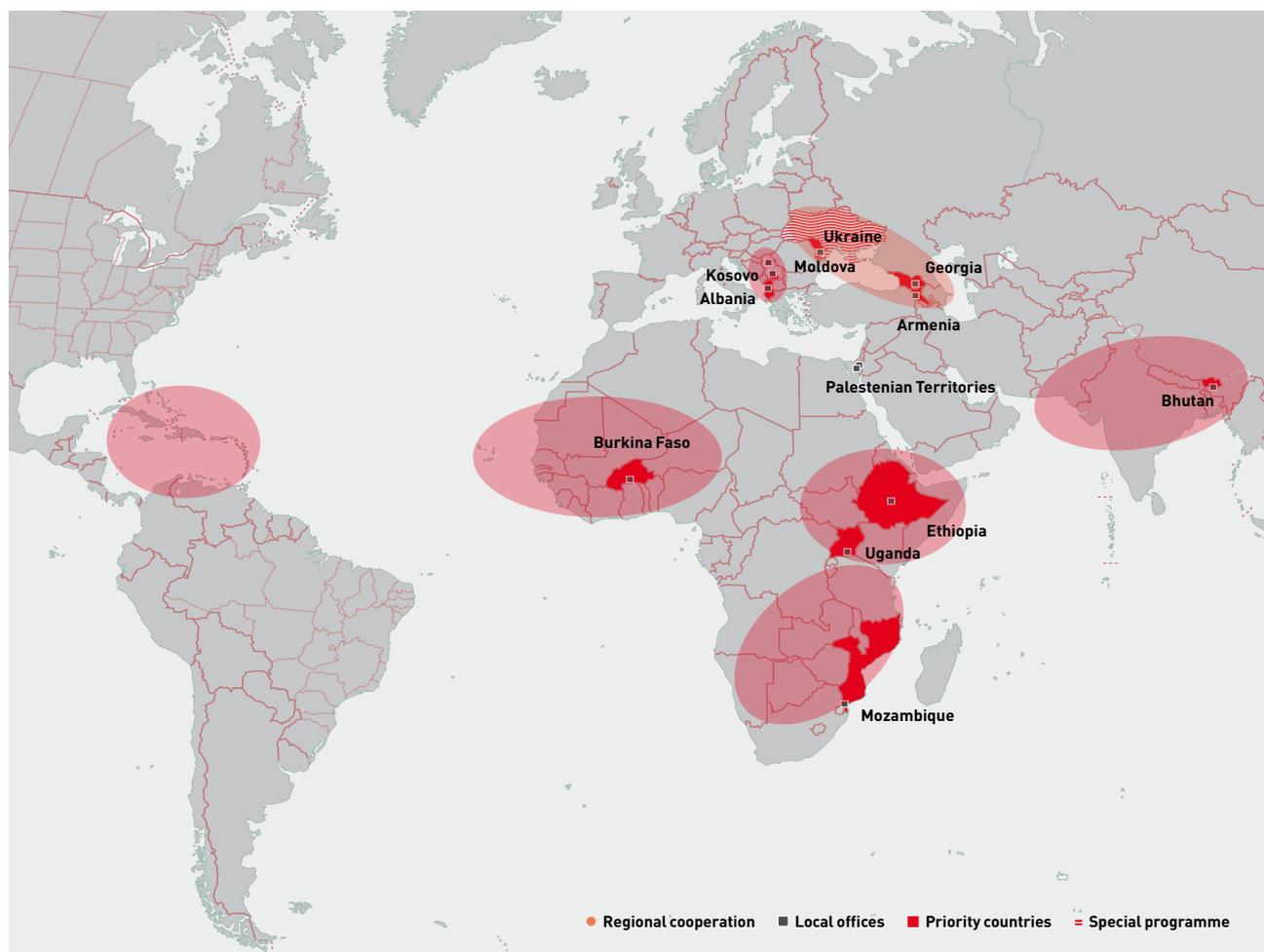
Geographical priorities

To make sure that funds are put to the most effective use, we concentrate on priority countries and key regions, where our partners can build and rely on our engagement.

Austrian Development Cooperation will continue to place large emphasis on the least developed countries (LDCs), but we also respond to developments in neighbouring countries, if these call for development-policy engagement, as at present in Ukraine. As part of its commitments in the already established key region of the Black Sea/South Caucasus, Austria will therefore primarily step up projects and programmes in Ukraine to make a major contribution to peace, stability and reforms in its extended neighbourhood as well.

It is generally important to actively monitor developments in partner countries so that we can adapt strategies to good development practices, emerging fragile situations or transition phases. At the same time, new global challenges can affect priorities, which is why the geographical alignment of Austrian development policy will be subjected to a review in the programming period.

Current geographical priorities



Priority country/Key region	Priorities of discretionary development assistance
Danube Region/ Western Balkans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector and development – focus on employment and social protection - Good governance, human rights and rule of law: institution-building as part of EU integration - Education – focus on vocational training for employability and higher education
Kosovo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector and development – focus on rural areas - Education – focus on higher education - Good governance, human rights and rule of law
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated water management - Vocational training for employability - Good governance and rule of law

GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITIES

Priority country/Key region	Priorities of discretionary development assistance
Black Sea Region/ South Caucasus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector and development - Inclusive education - Peacebuilding and conflict prevention
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry - Agriculture - Good governance, human rights and rule of law - Education and vocational training
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Good governance, human rights and rule of law
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water and environment - Vocational training for employability/employment and social protection - Good governance, rule of law and conflict prevention
Occupied Palestinian Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water - Health - Humanitarian aid
West Africa and Sahel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable energy and energy efficiency - Resilience and food security - Peacekeeping and conflict prevention
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable rural/regional development in Boucle de Mouhoun Province - SME promotion - Vocational training
East Africa and Horn of Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable energy and energy efficiency - Resilience and natural resource management - Peacekeeping and conflict prevention
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water supply and sanitation - Human and property rights and judicial reform
Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable rural development in North Gondar - Local public services
Southern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable energy and energy efficiency - Land use and securing property rights - Conflict prevention
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Nexus of water and energy as part of local development in Sofala Province

Priority country/Key region	Priorities of discretionary development assistance
Himalayas-Hindu Kush	- Conservation of biodiversity
Bhutan	- Energy - Tourism - Good governance, rule of law
Caribbean	- Disaster management - Energy - Capacity development and training

All current country, regional and thematic strategies are listed at <http://www.entwicklung.at/en/countries/>.

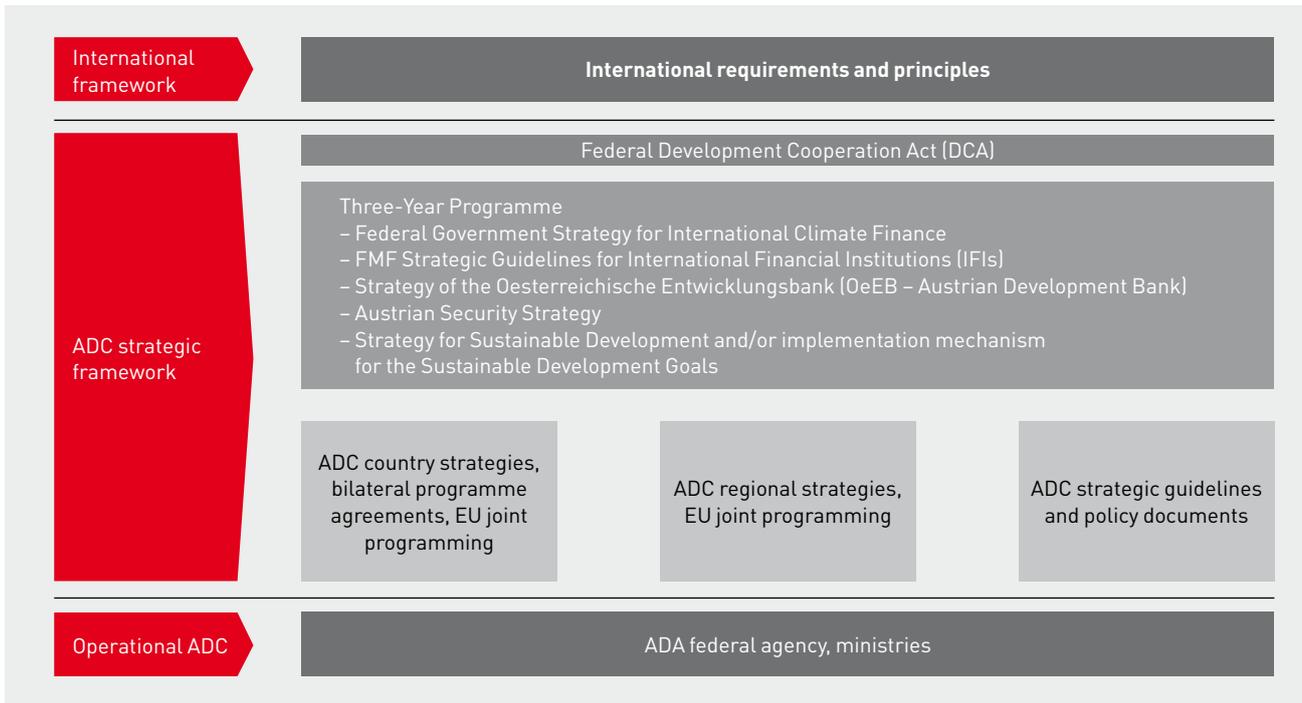
Joint development policy

Effective whole-of-government development policy calls for both efficient cooperation by all actors and coherence with other policies in the interests of development (e.g. trade, security, environmental and climate protection, education, social and health policy). Austrian development-policy actors will take account of this in all relevant policy fields.

The main documents and strategies for this joint development policy are:

- Three-Year Programme
- Federal Government International Climate Finance Strategy
- FMF Strategic Guidelines for International Financial Institutions (IFIs)
- The strategy of the Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank (OeEB – Austrian Development Bank)
- Austrian Security Strategy 2013: Security in a new decade – Shaping security
- Strategy for Sustainable Development and/or the implementation mechanism for the Sustainable Development Goals

Each of these documents and strategies contributes to sustainable development. Where relevant for development, the strategic goals are consistent with each other and can complement development cooperation objectives. Their contents will be aligned more closely in future and their durations synchronised.



Development-policy-related strategies

Austrian International Climate Finance Strategy for 2013–2020

The aim of the International Climate Finance Strategy is to set a framework for Austria to meet its future legal obligations in international climate finance as effectively, efficiently and transparently as possible in line with national measures. The strategy makes up the structural framework for this, comprising the different national sources – public, private, bilateral, multilateral and alternative – of climate-related funds and outlining the administrative channels. The guiding principles for strategy implementation are (i) the output-based focus of climate finance projects, (ii) closer alignment with innovative, safe and sustainable low-carbon technologies (including adaptation technologies) and (iii) a larger role for Austria in framing global climate finance strategy. The intention is to apply technologies in transition processes in developing countries that enable climate-friendlier and sustainable development and to avoid those with high emissions. The main potential for the Austrian economy includes (i) renewable energy sources, (ii) energy efficiency, (iii) greenhouse gas reduction in the building sector, (iv) white-water hydro schemes and avalanche protection.

List of criteria:

- Climate finance flows must be assignable to mitigation, adaptation and/or REDD+ (reducing deforestation), also including measures for capacity building, while keeping a balance among these three sectors.
- The allocation of climate finance from public funds must meet the criterion of the largest possible ODA eligibility.
- Fund allocation must be efficient, effective and transparent.
- Climate finance must be targeted and deployed through specialised executing agencies, professionally designed action plans, trained personnel and locally available infrastructure.

FMF Strategic Guidelines for International Financial Institutions (IFIs) from 2015 to 2018

The FMF Strategic Guidelines for International Financial Institutions (IFIs) comprise directives for the ministry's dealings with IFIs, aimed on the one hand at advancing coherent positions on major issues in all IFIs and on the other at demarcating the sectors where programmatic cooperation with IFIs will be assisted by FMF.

The Strategic Guidelines begin with an outline of the overall strategic goals of cooperation and the general role of IFIs. It then describes the individual IFIs, in which Austria has participating interests. Subsequently, it deals with the key thematic fields of cooperation relevant to substantive collaboration with IFIs, inclusive, sustainable growth, good governance, gender mainstreaming, sustainable debt relief and results measurement and impact assessment, for example, which are some of the current priorities in IFIs. Finally, the Guidelines delineate the four priorities of programmatic cooperation.

Special cooperation programmes of the FMF can be agreed with IFIs in these sectors:

- 1) Sustainable energy and climate protection
- 2) Water supply and sanitation
- 3) Private-sector development and financial sector development
- 4) Urban development

OeEB Strategy 2013 to 2017

OeEB pursues the goals of Austrian Development Cooperation, while also taking account of Austrian foreign-policy and trade interests. The projects are aimed at strengthening the private sector in target countries. OeEB will place the substantive focus of its work on the following issues in the years ahead:

- Promotion of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)
- Renewable energy
- Resource efficiency

OeEB can generally engage in all developing countries on the OECD-DAC list. In the current strategy cycle, a geographical focus will be placed on the following regions: Africa, South Caucasus/Central Asia, South-Eastern/Eastern Europe and Central America/Caribbean. The ratio of LDCs to total finance will be raised to 20 per cent by 2017.

Austrian Security Strategy 2013: Security in a new decade – Shaping security

Modern security policy today is a cross-cutting issue that has to be considered in almost every walk of life and policy field. It must be designed to be comprehensive and integrated, be actively planned and be implemented in a spirit of solidarity.

The Security Strategy makes reference to the UN Development Goals. Comprehensive security means dovetailing external and internal as well as civilian and military security aspects. It exceeds the classical scope of security ministries to include instruments of economic, social, integration, development, environmental, agricultural, financial, transport, infrastructure, education, information and communication and health policy.

Today, complex security issues can only be solved in international cooperation, which is why increasing importance is attached to the role of international organisations and forums and their interaction as part of a comprehensive approach. This means taking major account of the 3 Cs – coordination, complementarity and coherence – as called for in the Vienna 3C Appeal initiated by Austria.

The EU CSDP operations encompass a broad range of crisis management missions up to and including complex development-related civilian missions to build an inclusive rule-of-law regime. The strategy also cites OSCE as a major actor in human security, including human and minority rights, democracy and rule of law.

Capabilities for in-depth civilian-military cooperation are crucial to be able to carry out the security mandate at home and abroad and will be expanded further. In the international context, civilian-military cooperation is based on the goals and principles of the Austrian Strategic Guideline on Security and Development and Austrian foreign deployment concept.

In various international and national bodies, we advocate policy coherence for development and will step up our joint efforts for this. To this end, we shall assimilate the national harmonisation formats and procedures listed below into an even more effective whole-of-government coordination mechanism in the course of implementing the Three-Year Programme:

Policy coherence levels

International level	UN and EU
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECOSOC and Third Committee of the UN General Assembly - OECD DAC Network on Policy Coherence - EU Policy Coherence for Development Network, national focal points - EU Council level - EC expert meetings on EU positions, e.g. Trade & Development - EU joint programming
National level	Interministerial interaction in policy coherence for development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At policy level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development-policy Jour Fixe, CSO dialogue, Advisory Board for Development Policy, dialogue with Parliament - Assessment of environmental and development aspects in Austrian foreign, trade and agricultural policy - At operational level: Interministerial Working Group on PCD, evaluations (countries, themes) - Thematic platforms: Environment and Development, International Climate Finance Working Group, Annual 3C Conference on Security and Development, implementation of Austrian foreign deployment concept, Austrian Peacebuilding Platform, Humanitarian Coordination Platform - Joint missions (Board, business and industry, media...) in priority countries - Consultations as part of OeKB and OeEB projects
Strategic level	Themes
Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concerted action by all actors - Interaction with Climate Finance Strategy, IFI Strategy and OeEB Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint planning rhythm as of 2018 - Gradual enhancement of internal consistency
Strategic guidelines Multi-year thematic policy frameworks drawn up with the ministries concerned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment and Development 2009 - Security and Development 2011 (revision based on evaluation planned in 2016) - Private sector and Development (in planning) - Nexus (in planning)
ADC policy documents ADC policy documents at executive level are drafted in consultation with the relevant ODA actors	Poverty reduction, Energy, Peacekeeping and conflict prevention, Gender equality and empowerment of women, Good governance, Humanitarian aid, Rural development, Human rights, CSO cooperation, Water, Private sector and development
Country/Regional strategies Central platforms for programme planning in the whole-of-government format	Concerted preparation of country and regional strategies taking systematic account of cross-cutting issues

II. Austrian Development Cooperation: profile and implementation

Themes and fields of activity

Fighting poverty and creating local opportunities

Development cooperation aims at creating stability and fair, sustainable and decent livelihoods in partner countries, creating opportunities in these countries and in Austria, and boosting the economy to enable them to lead a self-reliant life.

Poverty includes economic, societal and social aspects. Development cooperation measures must address the specific needs and rights of people who are particularly severely affected by poverty, are disadvantaged and whose livelihood is at risk. Austrian Development Cooperation therefore also attaches priority to the poorest groups in least developed countries (LDCs). Parallel with local engagement, it also seeks to coshape the global framework to achieve long-term success and the greatest possible impact in poverty reduction.

All the substantive priorities of the present programme are geared to the Sustainable Development Goals. In pursuance of these, Austria will concentrate on the following:

EDUCATION

As a major factor for poverty reduction and sustainable development, education can make a central contribution to social, economic, political and cultural development. Well-trained people have a better chance of finding adequate employment and taking a responsible part in social development. They can meet the demand for qualified labour in the respective country and are prepared to meet the demands of progressive economic and scientific internationalisation.

In the holistic approach, educational systems must be designed for inclusion and equality and must take special account of the needs of marginalised and disadvantaged groups. This is why the equitable participation of women and men (or girls and boys) and addressing gender stereotypes and discriminatory social norms play a major role in Austrian Development Cooperation.

From the outset, Austrian Development Cooperation has attached a major substantive priority to the education sector. Austrian engagement focuses on vocational training (including practice-centred and needs-based training courses) and science (including strengthening higher education institutions, for example, and research capacities).

Up until 2015, Austria took Education for All and the Millennium Development Goals as two frames of reference for its activities. It endorses the enlarged educational goals (including the universal notion of education, provision of quality education, focus on equal access) as part of the Sustainable Development Goals and also the UNESCO Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development. Austria also subscribes to the principles of the Paris Declaration and the ensuing meetings, such as Busan.

Capacity development is one of the central methods for implementing measures and Austria also promotes various formats for the exchange of knowledge and experience and cooperation at national, regional and international level (in particular also South-South).

Fields of activity

Austria sees education as a public good and a whole-of-society and whole-of-government task and will support needs-based measures in this sector to:

- Strengthen and develop modern, inclusive educational systems (including permeability between education levels and between formal and non-formal education), catering for and involving all relevant stakeholders in society
- Improve equal opportunities and the attendant access to education, particularly for poor and marginalised sections of the population, ethnic and religious minorities, persons with disabilities and people in crisis situations, as well as lower gender barriers
- Raise and guarantee quality of education

Austria will assist needs-based measures in vocational training to:

- Support reform processes in the vocational training sector
- Improve the labour-market and practical relevance, inclusivity and quality of vocational training both at school and company level along with combined courses and/or design new, modern vocational training integrated into the educational system
- Promote entrepreneurship
- Promote and establish capacities for sustainable cooperation among education, business and industry and social partners
- Improve occupational counselling and guidance services and the general interfaces between training and the labour market

Austria will assist needs-based measures in the tertiary sector to:

- Support reform processes in the higher education sector, science and research
- Strengthen institutional and human resource capacities in academic teaching, research and management
- Promote modern study programmes, taking account of their labour-market relevance, alignment with needs, inclusivity and quality
- Promote regional and international cooperation (in particular with Austrian participation)
- Facilitate mobility of students and academic teachers, while preventing brain drain and stimulating brain circulation
- Enable broad access to higher education, especially for poor and marginalised sections of the population

Research and teaching in development topics will also be supported in Austria.

ENSURING PEACE AND HUMAN SECURITY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND MIGRATION

Promoting, protecting and fulfilling human rights and achieving freedom and self-determination are the values that guide Austrian Development Cooperation.

This calls for the following:

- Alignment with internationally agreed human rights standards and their interpretation⁷
- Systematic application of the human-rights principles of participation, transparency, accountability and non-discrimination
- Capacity development of duty bearers (primarily government institutions) to fulfil human rights and of rights holders (people, civil society) to effectively claim their human rights

In implementing the goals set out in this programme, Austria will adopt a human-rights based approach, which goes beyond the confines of specific fields of activity as an **over-riding principle in all intervention areas** and will be applied in all phases of planning and implementing programmes and projects and also in policy dialogue.

Human security and ensuring peace have a reciprocal effect on each other and are one of the three primary objectives of development cooperation. Due to weak government capacities, human-rights principles play a special role in fragile and conflict situations. The activities in human security under the Three-Year Programme 2016 to 2018 will therefore centre on promoting conflict prevention and transformation as well as peace building to bring about peaceful and inclusive societies where people can live in freedom, dignity and security.⁸ In human security and peace promotion, human rights and migration, it is particularly important to pursue a whole-of-government approach for coherent, complementary and coordinated action.⁹

In migration policy, development cooperation contributes to addressing the causes of forced exodus and irregular emigration, such as violations of human rights, conflicts, environmental hazards, unemployment and extreme poverty. The current record global number of refugees and internally displaced persons and the present refugee movements have made this into a particularly pressing issue. We aim to improve the standard of living in our partner countries by creating earning opportunities and enabling conditions for sustainable economic management. Business partnerships with Austrian enterprises and the (dual) vocational training system thus make a major contribution to giving people there prospects for the future. By supporting measures for promoting rule of law and good governance, we help build responsible governments and societies.

As development cooperation also aims in the medium term to make a contribution to alleviating the causes of migration in countries of origin that do not currently belong to our priority portfolio and where we are therefore not directly engaged with field offices, we shall in future seek closer cooperation with EU and UN institutions and other donor countries. In post-conflict countries and regions, development cooperation, which should ideally build on short-term humanitarian aid and international crisis and conflict management measures, also makes a contribution to promoting peace, democratisation and development to counter radicalisation, violent extremism and terrorist recruitment at their roots.

7) In keeping with international human rights conventions and recommendations of international monitoring mechanisms, the EU Council Conclusions of 19 May 2014, the Toolbox for a rights-based approach encompassing all human rights in EU development cooperation, ADC policy documents on good governance and human rights and the Austrian national action plans on human trafficking, disability, human rights, the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

8) In keeping with the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States

9) In keeping with the Strategic Guideline on Security and Development and the Vienna 3C Appeal

Development cooperation must be founded on mutual responsibility and commitment. Austria is presently a destination and transit country of a massive refugee movement. In cooperation with the countries of origin, it therefore needs to combine the services of Austrian Development Cooperation in partner countries more closely with building effective rule of law institutions in migration and asylum policy, also applying current re-admission agreements with Austria.

Austrian Development Cooperation ties in with the active integration policy in Austria and harnesses the resulting potential of immigrants already resident here. More synergies need to be generated here and use made of the know-how of diaspora communities for development-related activities in their countries of origin. Promoting entrepreneurship (migrants as bridge builders) and improving the system for approving qualifications in Austria can make a contribution here.

Fields of activity

Peace

- Providing support to fragile states and in fragile situations to build up government institutions (peacebuilding and statebuilding, transitional justice and resilience)
- Promoting human rights and intercultural dialogue at all levels, especially in civil society
- Mediation, confidence-building and assisting peace processes
- Measures for preventing the emergence and spread of violent extremism as a breeding ground for terrorist recruitment
- Strengthening and promoting women in all phases of conflict resolution (pursuant to UNSCR 1325 and ensuing resolutions)
- Protection of the civilian population in armed conflicts (pursuant to UNSCR 1894)
- Expanding and promoting early warning systems and security sector reform measures
- Capacity development, strengthening and promoting regional organisations and networks
- Conflict-sensitive approach in all programmes and projects

Human rights

- Protection and promotion of the rights of women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, older people and ethnic and religious groups
- Promoting economic, social and cultural rights (including decent and non-discriminatory working conditions, preventing youth unemployment, inclusive social security, right to the highest possible standard of health)
- Strengthening civil society in partner countries (also through dialogue with diaspora organisations)
- Preventing human trafficking¹⁰
- Protection of refugees and internally displaced persons (humanitarian aid and support in building capacities for refugee protection in partner countries and assistance in planning safe escape routes; promotion of returnee reintegration)
- Non-discrimination and participation of older people, ethnic/religious groups, LGBTI persons and other vulnerable groups

¹⁰ In keeping with the Austrian NAP against Human Trafficking

Democracy

- Strengthening good governance and rule of law/accountability through institutional and capacity development (e.g. parliaments, ombudspersons, supreme audit institutions, judiciary), access to justice and effective legal remedies, complaints and compensation mechanisms along with transparency and anti-corruption measures involving civil society
- Supporting the work of quality media and local and community-based media to raise awareness; helping to ensure the security of journalists
- Strengthening the human-rights-based approach and corporate responsibility for human rights (such as sustainable environmental and social standards) in private sector development and in multilateral institutions applying the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights (Ruggie Principles)

Migration

- Improving conditions of life by generating income opportunities and framing the general conditions for sustainable economic management
- Cooperation with partner countries to promote rule of law and good governance, especially for labour-market, social and mobility policy in response to migration
- Promoting peace and tolerance to stem extremism and radicalisation
- Cooperation at EU and UN level

11) Eighty per cent of agricultural land in Africa and Asia is farmed by smallholders who only have small plots at their disposal. Securing livelihoods and food for these small enterprises requires the application of appropriate methods, environmentally sustainable and low-resource production and improved access to local and regional markets. Investments in local infrastructure (especially the improvement of storage and processing to prevent post-harvest losses), including access to financial services, demand-based extension services and capacity development and the promotion of producer associations are decisive factors for raising local content.

WATER – ENERGY – FOOD SECURITY

Global trends, such as population growth, altered consumer habits or climate change, are raising pressure on depleting natural resources. Some measures in agricultural production and energy and water supply as well as improper wastewater disposal can jeopardise existing ecosystems and contribute to climate change through the use of unsustainable practices. Clean drinking water is also a highly relevant and sustainable way to improve health. **Securing access to natural resources and their sustainable use are therefore crucial for development.** These issues are also of central importance in the Sustainable Development Goals.

For years now, Austria has accorded thematic priority to water supply and sanitation, renewable energy and rural development and the promotion of family farming enterprises,¹¹ where it has gained an international profile and can contribute value added. From 2016 to 2018, this set of themes will be supplemented with a major additional concern: Future approaches and development measures will take greater account of the reciprocal effects, synergies and possible conflicting goals among individual sectors (agriculture and forestry/food security, water and energy) and with environmental and climate protection. Systemic analysis at strategic, programme and project level (the nexus approach) will enable us to find sustainable solutions.

Guiding eco-social principles

- Economic development with low resource consumption and environmental pollution
- Equal rights of access to and ownership and use of natural resources
- Co-shaping policy procedures and specific participation of women and disadvantaged populations in decision-making
- Conservation of biodiversity, environmental protection and the sustainable management of natural resources and also the protection of ecosystems
- Taking account of the specific interests and needs of disadvantaged population groups and women, in particular at local level, where their work in agriculture, family nutrition and obtaining water and fuels is still often largely ignored

Fields of activity

At international level, Austria performs a recognised role-model function and can draw on technical expertise in innovative solutions for organic farming, integrated regional development and applied agricultural research. In future, it will also bring its strengths to bear in sustainable urban water management, renewable energy/energy efficiency (especially hydropower, solar energy, biomass, energy-efficient construction) and urban development for the benefit of local actors. It will concentrate in particular on rural development and small and medium-sized towns. The aims are:

- Enhancing food security through locally/regionally produced and consumed food (food sovereignty) and implementing the right to food
- Increasing local content by raising productivity, preventing harvest and post-harvest losses and facilitating market access
- Sustainable and inclusive land use planning, also by supporting environmentally sustainable production
- Active contribution to guaranteeing the property and use rights of the local population¹²
- Improving inclusive access to water supply and sanitation and promoting the sustainable management of water resources (right to water)¹³
- Securing access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for all population groups¹⁴
- Strengthening operator capacities in water management and power infrastructure to ensure sustainable supply to the population and maintaining equal access
- Promoting renewable energy options/energy efficiency for socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development in partner countries
- Conservation of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems (such as spring catchments, forests, mountains)
- Strengthening capacities and social, political and economic empowerment of disadvantaged and vulnerable sections of the population
- Sustainable municipal urban planning for improving resource efficiency, environmental compatibility and social inclusion in small and medium-sized towns

12) See, for example, Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security, FAO 2012, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf>; Principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, CFS 2014 http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1314/rai/CFS_Principles_Oct_2014_EN.pdf.

13) Due to increased pressure of use and forecast higher demand for water in combination with the impacts of climate change, integrational resource management and sustainable resource conservation are gaining importance as issues.

14) Assuring access of the population to renewable and more efficient energy, especially in public institutions (health), and mitigating adverse environmental impacts (pollution, greenhouse gases) and raising resource efficiency are essential here. Promoting renewable energies also affords economic opportunities, in production and processing, for example. Energy supply must not, however, be allowed to detract from food security or environmental protection.

PRIVATE SECTOR AND DEVELOPMENT

Along with other factors, sustainable economic development is a major requirement for improving the conditions of life and the individual self-determination of everyone in developing countries. ADC assists countries where the economic activities take place in building rule of law institutions and capacities for mobilising local resources. A vibrant private sector plays an important role in economic development. It is indispensable as the motor for investments, innovations and growth and the generation of decent jobs, a living income and foreign currency and tax revenue. Private-sector development has gained in importance as an issue in international development cooperation in recent years. The latest EU Council conclusions¹⁵ ascribe a central role to the private sector for poverty reduction, sustainable development and inclusive growth and it is also accorded importance in the 2030 Agenda.

15) EU Council conclusions on a stronger role of the private sector in development cooperation, Point 6

Many developing countries lack a stable framework and institutions for private-sector activities and there is no local demand. A large part of entrepreneurial activity is located in the informal sector. Markets are often dysfunctional. Small and medium-sized enterprises have too little access to relevant knowledge, technology, infrastructure or financial services, such as loans, savings deposits or insurance. Remittances from foreign workers also have a place in development.

Production processes and trade are increasingly organised along global production network lines. Many businesses find it difficult to integrate into these and raise value added. To promote local production and demand, it is also important to improve the workings of the market system for the benefit of the local population and to develop inclusive business models. Experience shows that structural adjustment is necessary for inclusive economic development: shifting activities from low to high productivity.

On the one hand, the above-mentioned framework comprises a business enabling environment, such as property titles, an efficient administration, fair competition and the requisite infrastructure, and on the other policies to promote structural adjustment, technology transfer and learning. Measures must be devised in dialogue between the public and private sector and harness existing strengths and potential. Social policy measures are also needed to alleviate the adverse impacts of structural adjustment and reduce poverty. Also necessary is an international environment that affords sufficient policy scope for developing a local private sector and helps set minimum environmental and social standards.

Austria therefore assists its partner countries in developing a strong private sector that also involves large parts of the population, while promoting cooperation with the Austrian and international private sector to achieve sustainable development goals. Partnerships between target countries and Austrian business and industry also afford Austrian firms major prospects and opportunities for investments, exports and market access.

Fields of activity

It is important for Austria to promote sustainable, inclusive and responsible economic management in partner countries, to strengthen the private sector as a motor for investments, innovations and growth and harness synergies better with local enterprises. In all of this, Austria adheres to human rights standards, the sustainability principle and the Decent Work Agenda¹⁶ and aims at strengthening the economic role of women. In the programming period, attention will focus on the following agenda:

Improving the enabling framework and strengthening corporate responsibility

- By improving the framework for enabling entrepreneurial activity, Austria will contribute to a better investment climate in developing and transition countries (primarily by making use of the expertise of multilateral development banks). Another aim is to develop sectoral and/or industry-specific strategies and carry out policy reforms in key sectors. Better use will also be made of the organisational and technical know-how of the many public and semi-public institutions and social partnership agencies and disseminated more widely.
- Austria supports initiatives for fair trade (as advanced by FAIRTRADE), compliance with the core labour standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and strengthening corporate responsibility in human rights and social and environmental standards, also in connection with international value chains. Special attention will be paid here to functional legal and institutional conditions for the effective performance of corporate responsibility. Austria will gear its activities in this sector to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises as the binding international policy framework.

Raising productivity

- To boost local production and demand, Austria will seek to improve the operations of local markets and production networks and raise local content.
- Austria will take measures to improve access to long-term finance for productive investments in developing and emerging nations, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs – via OeEB), which will also promote technology and know-how transfer.
- Businesses need motivated, confident and well-trained personnel. Austria will therefore help strengthen occupational qualification and training in partner countries, with a focus on young people.

Private sector as cooperation partner

- The private sector is an important, complementary partner of development cooperation. Austrian businesses play a leading role in the nexus themes of water/energy/food security and agriculture, which is why priority will be attached to environmental and energy technology. Austria will therefore support efforts to raise resource and energy efficiency in production processes and to reduce production losses and waste, including greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollutants. The criteria of the EU Council conclusions of 2014¹⁷ apply for cooperation with the private sector. Depending on the kind of project, it can make sense to collaborate with either SMEs or large-scale enterprises. Austrian Development Cooperation will help businesses bear responsibility for human rights in part by strengthening the requisite legal and institutional framework. It will also advocate compliance with human rights along international value chains, especially where Austrian firms are engaged in conflict regions.
- Austria will also seek to step up cooperation between civil society organisations and enterprises and support new business models, in social entrepreneurship for example.

16) Decent work is an ILO term that has also been adopted by the EU. It denotes all efforts and agreements to ensure that all people work under adequate conditions and for adequate pay and adequate working hours.

17) Measurable development impacts, additionality, neutrality and transparency, shared interest and goals and cofinancing, demonstration effect, compliance with labour, social, environmental and fiscal standards, including respect for human rights

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Cross-cutting issues have a close bearing on all areas of Austrian development policy and therefore play a major role in implementation. Mainstreaming them throughout and subjecting them to a regular and transparent review is the main operational objective.

Cross-cutting issues are specifically mainstreamed into priority-area programmes and projects, strategic issues and policy dialogue. They can also be implemented in their own separate programmes and projects. Information exchange on cross-cutting issues will be stepped among the competent national and international actors.

The recommendation of the DAC Peer Review to provide cross-cutting issues with appropriate instruments and resources for implementation will be progressively put into practice.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE PROTECTION

Because they are directly dependent on local natural resources, the poorest and most vulnerable sections of the population in developing countries are hardest hit by environmental destruction. They are least able to protect themselves in the event of environmental disasters. Access to natural resources, such as water, land or mineral deposits is the most common cause of violent conflicts in developing countries. In the face of global climate change, it is important when designing strategies, programmes and projects to step up the implementation of greenhouse gas abatement measures, plan for the anticipated impacts of climate change and take appropriate adaptation measures that also help mitigate the risk of disasters.¹⁸ Climate change impacts must not be allowed to thwart progress in development. In addition to environmental and climate protection measures as such, all development-policy measures will be reviewed to assess their impacts on greenhouse gas emissions, resilience to climate change, soil, air, water circulation, biodiversity and the biosphere to prevent them from having adverse repercussions.

¹⁸) With a view to supporting the goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Environment & Development

The causes of environmental destruction are often the same as those of poverty. Desertification, land degradation, water shortage and pollution, deforestation and depletion of biodiversity have a direct effect on the food security, health, income and sources of livelihood of the population. Forest ecosystems play a major role for conserving biodiversity and as a carbon sink and raw materials supplier. This is why special attention will be paid to initiatives for the protection and sustainable management of forests in collaboration with the local population.

In response to progressive climate change, Austria will also step up measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change in its strategies, programmes and projects. Climate change impacts must not be allowed to reverse the progress made towards sustainable development.

The consumption, use and management of natural resources are determined by social norms. Strategies, programmes and projects with an environmental focus must therefore take the underlying gender-based causes of poverty into account.

Fields of activity

- Protection, conservation and restoration of natural resources and ecosystems as particular sources of livelihood for the poorest and most disadvantaged population groups
- Raising the ratio of environmental measures in discretionary bilateral development cooperation¹⁹ to at least 35 per cent
- Strengthening environmental legislation and its implementation and assisting partner countries in combating environmental crime
- Mainstreaming environmental aspects in all measures through, for example:
 - Minimising activities harmful to the environment and/or climate (e.g. promoting high-carbon forms of energy)²⁰ and environmental offsetting²¹ and supporting finance for greenhouse gas abatement measures
 - Assessing all programmes and projects before funding approval for their impacts on soil, air, water circulation, biodiversity and the biosphere
 - Promoting effective measures for the protection of climate and biodiversity, for sustainable water use, sustainable consumer choices and production practices, inclusive chemicals and waste management and for combating land degradation
- Mainstreaming environmental and development aspects in Austrian foreign, trade and agricultural policy

19) This means projects with environmental markers in bilateral discretionary ODA; baseline value: 10 per cent 2010/11.

20) High-carbon forms of energy include carbon-releasing energy sources, such as coal, oil and gas.

21) Environmental offsetting means paying compensation for environmental damage, demarcating alternative protected areas, etc.

Climate protection

In its International Climate Finance Strategy for 2013–2020, Austria pledges to support developing countries and emerging nations in climate-related measures. This relates to the mitigation of emissions and adaptation to climate change. The contributions from 2013 to 2018 are to be raised compared with those from 2010 to 2012.

Fields of activity

As far as possible, public funds for climate finance must be assignable to official development assistance. The aim here will be:

- Balanced relationship among mitigation, adaptation and emission reduction from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+)
- Minimum ratio of mitigation projects
- Identification of synergy potential in development cooperation, technology transfer and low-carbon strategies
- Avoidance of projects with adverse environmental impacts
- Identification of potential synergies with Austrian enterprises
- Environment-friendly and climate-friendly urban development in small and medium-sized towns

Priority will be attached to measures that

- Benefit the poorest sections of the population, ethnic and religious or other disadvantaged groups directly
- Generate synergies with the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems and/or measures against soil degradation, land degradation and desertification

For the actors this means:

- OeEB will play an important role in climate-related, private-sector projects in developing countries and emerging nations. Renewable energy and resource efficiency are its priority concerns. OeEB can make its contributions by providing climate-related investment finance, purchasing equity capital (as trustee for the Federal Government) or by financing relevant measures from advisory programmes.
- ADA will contribute to climate protection via programmes to develop regional capacity for renewable energy and energy efficiency and strengthen institutions in the forest sector. It will promote adaptation measures in water supply/resource protection, agriculture and regional development.

GENDER EQUALITY

Enabling individual self-determination for all, especially also women, is key to economic and social development, which is why it is important to mainstream gender as an issue and define gender-specific results and/or indicators. Priority will be attached here to promoting the equal participation of women and men in political and public life, in particular also in regions affected by conflict, protecting women and girls from violence, the appointment of women to executive positions and the abolition of discriminatory social norms and practices. It is also important to involve men in these programmes to achieve more sustainable and effective gender equality impacts. This also applies for budgeting (gender-responsive budgeting), which contributes to mainstreaming the gender equality principle more firmly in the allocation of public funds and advancing the participation of women and men in budgetary decisions and applying gender mainstreaming more systematically in the new aid modalities.

Fields of activity

- Implementing the EU Gender Action Plan (GAP II 2016–2020)
- Integrating gender equality aspects into policy dialogue with partner governments
- Achieving the 75 per cent ratio target for projects and programmes with OECD gender markers 1 and 2, especially by increasing the share of transformative, gender-specific programmes for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, taking account of gender equality aspects in ADC-financed measures in climate protection and renewable energy, gender budgeting
- Strengthening the participation of women and protecting them against gender-based violence in all phases of conflict resolution (implementation of UNSCR 1325 and ensuing resolutions)

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AID

People throughout the world increasingly still depend on humanitarian aid. The number, scale and complexity of disasters and risks have risen distinctly in recent years. Armed conflicts are on the rise, frequently within countries and waged with excessive violence over periods of years. There has been a sharp rise in the number of refugees and displaced persons.

The aim of humanitarian aid is to save lives, alleviate human suffering and protect and care for people in an humanitarian emergency (natural disasters, armed conflicts, pandemics) and to lay the foundation for a return to acceptable and decent conditions of life.

The provision of humanitarian aid is independent, neutral, non-discriminatory and impartial. All population groups are entitled to it, regardless of their origin, ethnicity, gender, social status, disability, religion, age, nationality or political opinion. Humanitarian principles are the prime guidelines for humanitarian aid measures. They may not be made contingent on political, economic, military or other considerations.

Humanitarian aid is provided in response to humanitarian needs and with due respect for the dignity and rights of victims and special consideration of particularly vulnerable persons, such as children, women, older people, persons with disabilities or members of minorities. International humanitarian aid is granted on the basis of subsidiarity, that is, when no or not enough aid can be provided by local civil society or government and other relevant actors.

Austrian humanitarian aid is carried out in consultation with the international aid community (donors and relief organisations) by professional partner organisations.

In a whole-of-government approach, the various actors of humanitarian aid (international/national and government/civil society) must also be involved in dialogue and training. Emergency assistance, medium-term rehabilitation and long-term development cooperation will be linked together more closely.

Humanitarian aid measures must be carried out in keeping with internationally recognised minimum standards and guidelines, such as Sphere or the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and CSOs in Disaster Relief. The do-no-harm principle is key for the protection of the afflicted population, i.e. the avoidance of adverse consequences of humanitarian interventions, including on the environment.

Fields of activity

- Strengthening capacities of local partners in keeping with the principle of subsidiarity to rapidly meet the increasing demand for humanitarian aid
- Paying greater attention to the resilience aspect (strengthening the ability of individuals, communities and systems to resist and recover from the effects of a disaster; disaster preparedness measures) primarily in priority countries and key regions
- Ensuring gender equality and inclusion of disadvantaged groups throughout the whole project cycle; taking special consideration of the needs of pregnant women and nursing mothers, children, older people, persons with disabilities and people discriminated against on grounds of ethnicity, religious belief or sexual orientation; involving the groups affected in local decision-making, supervisory and responsibility mechanisms
- Advocating the improvement of civilian protection in conflicts
- Strengthening the international protection of internally displaced persons and raising awareness of their special needs
- Commitment to improving mechanisms for compliance with international humanitarian law, including respect for labels and emblems for protected persons and locations
- Developing programmes (particularly training and communication) for the security of Austrian civilian personnel in crisis and conflict situations (such as hostile environment awareness training/HEAT, information exchange before and during missions)
- Close cooperation and regular consultation among all relevant actors at national level (primarily FMI, FMEIFA, FMDS, FMAFEWM, ADA)
- Making use of the humanitarian coordination platform for critical reflection on the humanitarian measures taken as part of this programme

OTHER MAJOR FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION WORK

A well-informed population aware of the need for and opportunities of development cooperation is essential for successful Austrian development policy.

Development communication and education in Austria

Development communication and education comprises information and educational work, scientific and cultural activities, exchange programmes, media and campaigning work and advocacy. It addresses basic issues in global developments and the resultant priorities in Austria. It is primarily directed at the general public, policy and business decision-makers and multipliers in all socially relevant sectors, taking account of a federal balance in the allocation of funds. A major target group are also young people.

Fields of activity

- Highlighting the social, environmental and economic aspects of development, showing the opportunities and benefits of development cooperation for Austria, but also making a critical assessment (contents, prospects, methods)
- Discussing Austria's global network and the attendant possibilities and challenges
- Enlarging the scope for quality-assured, voluntary stays abroad (volunteer activities under the Foreign Volunteer Service Act of 2015 and other trips abroad that make a contribution to development education in Austria)
- Global learning for a modern general education (in schools, universities, out-of-school work with children and youth as well as adult education)
- Promoting strategic alliances in collaboration with institutions, organisations and enterprises outside the development-policy sector
- Promotion of civil society projects in development communication and education
- Strengthening tried and tested capacities and improving planning certainty by giving precedence to programmes over isolated individual projects

Public relations in development policy

ADC public relations communicate the impacts and benefits of development policy and cooperation for people in partner countries and in Austria. As development cooperation in Austria is financed in large part from public funds, their allocation is obviously a matter of public interest. Broad access to information therefore makes a major contribution to transparency, with particular attention paid to the inclusive impact of public relations.

Fields of activity

- Discussion of the role of international development cooperation for the future of Austria
- Bringing development cooperation to bear on the real lives of people in Austria
- Participation in international years/campaigns/focal themes
- Greater use of social media for communicating development-policy issues
- Ways to take part in campaigns, competitions, etc.
- Focus on the general public

HEALTH

Health is a key factor for the social and economic development of individuals, societies and countries. As a prerequisite, goal and indicator of sustainable development, it is indispensable for a life in dignity and the eradication of poverty.

Pursuant to the resolution of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Assembly, Health in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Austria will work towards promoting and securing access to general health care and infrastructure.

In the light of the dramatic, worldwide experience with Ebola in West Africa and the lessons learnt, it is important to be prepared for outbreaks of this kind of epidemic at national level.

Fields of activity

- Discussion of non-communicable diseases, promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights, injuries to mental health and new health-policy challenges
- Accounting for socio-economic and environmental determinants of health across all policy fields
- Promotion of the sector through soft loans and cofinancing relevant CSO programmes

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), over 200 million people were unemployed in 2014. About 80 per cent of people have no access to comprehensive social protection. Employment is one of the most effective instruments for sustainable economic development and poverty reduction. Those most severely affected by unemployment are women and socially disadvantaged and marginalised groups, such as children, older people and persons with disabilities.

The ILO Global Jobs Pact and ILO Recommendation No. 202 Concerning National Floors of Social Protection are major initiatives for combating global unemployment and poverty.

Fields of activity

- Assistance in implementing employment and social protection targets of the Sustainable Development Goals
- Stepping up efforts to promote productive employment and decent jobs
- Provision of knowledge, expertise and good practices in strengthening social protection systems in partner countries

Priority countries and key regions

Danube Region/Western Balkans

Austria's foreign, security and economic policy interests in the region requires it to pursue an active development policy. A new accent has been placed on transition countries in the Danube Region/Western Balkans and drafting a regional cooperation strategy. Alongside the country priorities, **Albania** (governance and rule of law, vocational training for employability, integrated water resource management) and **Kosovo** (education with a focus on higher education, private sector and development with a focus on rural areas) budgeted ADA funds have been doubled for regional measures in the key Danube/Western Balkans Region.

As the ethnic and religious potential for conflict in this region persists, Austria will also continue its security-policy engagement, including international peacekeeping missions.

We shall continue with specific measures in vocational training and higher education and engagement in promoting networks and regional cooperation in the Western Balkans and Danube Region.

Black Sea Region/South Caucasus

Linking the Black Sea Region with the Danube Region is a major concern of Austrian foreign policy. The countries of South Caucasus belong to the poorest in Europe. Due to the Ukraine conflict and crisis in relations between the EU and Russia, South Caucasus has become of more pressing importance in security and energy policy. Based on the bilateral country strategies for **Armenia** and **Georgia** (2012–2020), Austrian engagement in South Caucasus concentrates on agriculture and forestry in Georgia and agriculture in Armenia. The aims are to generate income and jobs and raise local content. A prime concern of Austrian engagement is to reduce poverty in the border regions of both countries. Cross-cutting issues include conflict prevention – with a confidence-building and security-building approach, including security sector reform – in the border regions of Georgia and Armenia and good governance, with a focus on decentralisation. Since opening an ADA field office in Yerevan in September 2014, Austria is officially represented in all three South Caucasian countries.

As a bridge between the Danube and Black Sea Regions, the Republic of **Moldova** is a priority country of Austrian Development Cooperation. Central development issues are water and environment, vocational training for employability and governance, rule of law and conflict prevention as well as the cross-cutting issues of gender equality and social inclusion. A new country strategy from 2016 to 2020 will support Moldova's development and EU convergence efforts.

Faced with the ongoing conflict in **Ukraine** and the resultant humanitarian emergency, Austria must bear its responsibility as a supportive, Central European neighbour and in its own constructive self-interest. Through the efficient combination of foreign, security, peace and development policy with the involvement of all ministries, agencies and local/regional authorities pursuing cooperation-policy interests in Ukraine, FMEIFA is seeking to facilitate coherent engagement and sharpen a whole-of-Austria profile.

Occupied Palestinian Territories

Peace in the Middle East and a cohesive, sovereign, democratic Palestinian State are issues that concern Austria and the international community. Austria provides support in water supply and wastewater treatment as well as in health and humanitarian aid. As the occupied Palestinian territories still depend on international donor aid, Austria takes active part in directing activities to support effective cooperation among all donors (multilateral, bilateral, EU and UN).

West Africa and Sahel Region

Demographic developments, lack of food and energy security, ethnic and religious conflicts, weak institutions and shortcomings in public administration hamper sustainable progress in West Africa and in the Sahel Zone. The rich raw material deposits, the young population and a vibrant civil society, however, afford a good basis to meet the current challenges. Major priority issues in this connection are therefore food security and resilience in cooperation with the Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC) of the OECD, conflict prevention and peacekeeping under the auspices of the UN and EU and strengthening the

capacities of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Also important are renewable energy and energy efficiency. In its priority country, **Burkina Faso**, Austria promotes local pro-growth and income-generating development schemes and also regional integration.

East Africa and Horn of Africa

With its subregions of the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa, Austrian engagement in East Africa has a long tradition. Beyond the two priority countries, **Uganda** and **Ethiopia**, many partnerships are in place and long-standing experience has been gained in cooperation. Austria promotes and strengthens regional organisations in peace and security, resilience and natural resource management as well as renewable energy and energy efficiency. The region can draw on a collaboration network of universities with considerable innovative potential to solve problems, which will be put to greater use through cooperation.

Southern Africa

Development in this region is impeded by widening political, social and economic inequality and the impacts of climate change. The Republic of South Africa is the growth and modernisation engine in the region.

In addition to the priority country, **Mozambique**, where the focus is on agriculture and the water and energy nexus, Austria supports the regional integration strategy of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Priority is attached to poverty reduction and social equity with special consideration given to human and property rights as well as conflict prevention. Important issues also are networking research capacities and promoting civil society initiatives and their cooperation with SADC.

In the energy priority sector, the aim is to improve access to energy services for the low-income population in the region. The foremost concern here is household energy for everyday needs and raising energy efficiency. Austria is engaged in preventing violence against women and children and securing land and property rights for poor and disadvantaged population groups.

Himalayas-Hindu Kush

In the Himalayas-Hindu Kush Region with its 1.4 billion inhabitants, Austrian Development Cooperation has achieved great development success in energy, tourism and good governance in over twenty-five years of cooperation with the priority country **Bhutan**. This has paved the way for a gradual phase-out of our engagement. The key challenges for sustainable development in the Himalayas-Hindu Kush Region are the adverse impacts of climate change (erosion, mudslides, glacier lake outbursts), low agricultural productivity and the remote sales markets. Austria therefore promotes measures against climate change and for improving the standard of living in mountain regions (for farmers, nomads).

Caribbean

Climate change impacts and recurrent natural disasters have caused repeated development setbacks in the Caribbean island states. Other major challenges are dependence on energy imports, unreliable drinking water supply and human insecurity. Austria supports regional cooperation above all via the organisation, Caribbean Community (CARICOM), in building institutional capacities and providing expertise in disaster risk management and renewable energy and/or energy efficiency. A separate Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency will also be established.

Actors and forums

Development policy and development cooperation is a cooperative effort by a multitude of actors, ranging from volunteers and Austrian non-governmental organisations to scientific institutions, businesses, chambers and social partners to multilateral agencies, such as the United Nations Development Group, the European Union, OECD and the International Financial Institutions. The main ones are presented below:

Federal Government – A broad range of development activities

Development policy and development cooperation are tasks for the whole of the Federal Government, to which it is also committed in its programme. In pursuance of the Federal Development Cooperation Act of 2003, the Federal Government – that is all the ministries and their policies that can affect developing countries – promotes sustainable economic, social and political development. These include the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy, the Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs, the Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection or the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports as well as the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management. In the policy fields they pursue, the ministries take account of the goals and principles of development policy, as set out in the present programme. The Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs coordinates these efforts. The broader thematic range of issues in the adopted 2030 Agenda now have a substantive bearing on almost all ministries, which is why whole-of-government responsibility for development policy and the need for policy coherence has moved even more to the forefront of attention.

Science and research

FMSRE (Science and Research Section) supports research collaborations between researchers in Austria and developing countries. These are primarily funded via the Commission for Development Research (KEF) at the OeAD GmbH financed by FMSRE with the focus on high-quality research collaboration. At regional level, multilateral research collaboration projects with African partner countries are supported as part of the European project, ERAfrica, and at bilateral level Latin American researchers are sponsored under the Etta Becker-Donner Scholarship Programme with conference grants.

Parliament

As a whole-of-government and whole-of-society task, responsibility in the National Council for development cooperation and policy is borne by the Foreign Policy Committee or the Subcommittee on Development Policy. The development-policy spokespersons of all parliamentary groups are members of the subcommittee. The project, NorthSouthDialogue of Parliaments, aims at strengthening societal and political support for development policy and international cooperation at national and multilateral level. This dialogue makes up a major element for improving policy coherence and enhancing the development-policy competency of Parliament. Parliament also regularly invites representatives of relevant CSOs and other experts to the Subcommittee on Development Policy and round tables and thematic discussion events. To reinforce their major oversight function for democratic governance and an effective rule of law, the Austrian Parliament promotes partner parliaments in developing countries with institution-building measures.

Provinces, towns and municipalities

The provinces, towns and municipalities are major actors in development policy and contribute to achieving the goals of ADC. Their special focus on local and regional development complements the commitment to a globally viable and a more equitable world as envisaged in the Sustainable Development Goals. Application and award criteria are regulated differently in individual provinces, while relevance to the state is a frequent requirement for funding. The provinces discharge their development-policy responsibility in various ways and implement their projects in partnership with local CSOs. Developmental initiatives are supplemented with aspects of humanitarian aid and also disaster relief when needed.

Austrian Development Agency (ADA) – Operational unit of Austrian Development Cooperation

ADA is the operational arm of Austrian Development Cooperation. As part of ongoing development-policy dialogue in the priority countries, the field offices it operates play a major role in planning, conducting and monitoring programmes and projects. Coordination and synergies with Austrian actors actively engaged on site enhance the effectiveness and visibility of Austria's engagement. As a modern service provider, ADA provides its partners with resources and expertise. By administering EC-financed projects, it also helps to enhance coordination in European engagement, which can mobilise additional funds and raise effectiveness.

Civil society organisations – Political impact through civil society engagement

With their expertise, experience and local engagement, CSOs perform many, different tasks in development cooperation. They are major actors both for implementing projects/programmes and developing capacity in partner countries as well as for development education and advocacy work in Austria and internationally. Alongside providing services in various sectors, CSOs act as part of the democratic system of oversight, contribute to human-rights education and empowerment and instigate societal change. They adhere to the Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Effectiveness. In humanitarian crises, civil

society organisations provide professional, rapid and flexible emergency aid and contribute to the resilience of societies with prevention work in keeping with the basic principles of neutrality, independence and impartiality. Programmes and projects of Austrian CSOs are cofinanced under bilateral development assistance, with a substantial part of the inputs provided by the organisations themselves. This supplements and does much to enhance official development assistance funds.

Private sector/Austrian enterprises/ Austrian Federal Economic Chamber

The private sector plays a central role as the engine for development. It can contribute to development by raising employment and income for the local population, introducing technological innovations, conducting training programmes, securing social, environmental and human rights standards and mobilising local resources. The Austrian Federal Economic Chamber informs Austrian enterprises on scope for cooperation with development assistance.

Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank – OeEB (Austrian Development Bank) – Engine for private-sector development

In its role as the official development bank of the Republic of Austria, OeEB finances developmentally valuable and commercially viable investments by private enterprises in developing countries and emerging nations. It issues investment loans at near-market terms and conditions, makes equity capital investments as trustee for the Federal Government and enhances the development-policy impact of projects in the private sector with related advisory programmes. OeEB focuses its activities in particular on the regions, Southeastern/Eastern Europe, South Caucasus/Central Asia, Africa and Central America/Caribbean. Its main thematic concern is with projects in renewable energy and resource efficiency and supporting local, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. It is owned by the Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG (Austrian Control Bank) and operates under the public mandate of FMF and FMEIFA. As at the end of 2014, OeEB was engaged in 70 lending and equity investment projects amounting to about EUR 800 million.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

Through its responsibilities for OeEB and the International Financial Institutions (IFIs), FMF makes major contributions to meeting development-policy challenges and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It pursues its own strategy that regulates in detail the Austrian approach to IFIs. IFIs have long met one of the main requirements of modern development finance, which has now come to particular prominence through the Financing for Development process, that is, mobilising large amounts of funds from the international financial markets for development purposes. This is also the reason for the emergence of new development banks and Austria's membership in the newly established Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) after ratification by the Austrian Parliament. FMF holds shares in IFIs and where necessary contributes to capital increases in these institutions with inpayments and liable capital, such as in the aftermath of the recent financial and economic crisis. This enables IFIs to borrow funds on capital markets at AAA conditions and lend them to developing countries. In addition, FMF makes significant contributions to

the concessional funds of IFIs that provide the poorest developing countries with heavily discounted long-term loans. Via various trust fund programmes, it also finances technical assistance and capacity development in the priority sectors and key regions specified in its IFI Strategy.

European Union – More say with one voice

Austria is part of the EU, making it a member of the largest donor group in the world: Together, the EU member states and the European Commission provide 55 per cent of total international development assistance. More than a quarter of Austrian official development assistance is administered via EU institutions. This is why it is all the more important to exert an active influence on EU development policy at all levels: in the preparation of policy directives in Council working groups and in drawing up country and regional programmes in the Commission committees as well as in various coordinating platforms locally and in Brussels. Coordination and division of labour are essential for the effective and efficient allocation of public funds for development cooperation. Austria therefore supports all efforts for EU joint programming and Policy Coherence for Development (pursuant to Article 208 of the Treaty of Lisbon). The foundation for the practical division of labour is already laid in planning. The EU also has more sway when it speaks with one voice in international forums, such as the United Nations. In the budgetary period up to 2020, Austria will contribute EUR 731 million or 2.4 per cent to the 11th European Development Fund (EDF). When designing country and regional strategies, Austria will take account of the national indicative programmes, annual action programmes and individual measures financed from EDF funds. The aim is to maximise policy coherence for effective development cooperation.

United Nations – Strengthening multilateral initiatives

Austria's commitment to multilateralism and its specific role as host country to the United Nations (UN) have had a formative effect on its development-policy engagement as part of the UN and its specialised agencies. Human security and human rights are particularly important issues for Austria. In international development cooperation, it makes core contributions to United Nations funds and programmes and promotes UN projects that are consistent with its priorities, paying particular attention to their efficient administration. The 32 UN agencies and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) with its five observers play a central role in planning the 2030 Agenda. The UNDG system improves the efficiency of UN activities in individual developing countries (local UN resident coordinator system). Austrians are also assigned to the UN system to support it and its specialised agencies. By deploying an average of 1,100 soldiers a year and law enforcement officers to UN-mandated missions, Austria will continue to make a global contribution to peace-keeping and conflict resolution and with that to improving the prospects for sustainable development.

Forecast scenario 2015–2018¹

(EUR millions)

Total ODA	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Results				Provisional result	Forecasts			
1. Bilateral ODA	462	352	417	409	480	541	1036	1010	974
1.1 Total ADC/ADA	105	92	75	94	87	85	85	85	85
Budget for operational measures	85	74	59	77	69	68	68	68	68
ERP funds	9	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
ADA administrative costs	11	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9
1.2 Other official donors	358	261	342	316	393	456	951	925	889
1.2.1 Federal government – grants	336	242	320	274	346	376	879	869	841
Bilateral programmes and projects (FMEIFA, FMF, OeEB)	50	46	50	41	24	45	47	45	45
Donor-tied technical assistance	102	95	113	104	108	105	105	105	105
of which:									
imputed students' costs	67	67	89	77	79	75	75	75	75
Debt relief	117	31	82	34	82	2	549	565	549
of which: interest-rate reductions	8	9	5	2	2	1	1	1	1
of which: other debt reductions	109	22	78	31	81	1	548	564	548
Grants for loan finance	17	24	11	32	30	35	35	35	35
Humanitarian aid	13	8	11	10	10	10	25	25	25
of which:									
Foreign Disaster Fund (FDF)	4	3	4	7	5	5	20	20	20
Administration (FMEIFA, FMF)	17	16	15	16	16	17	17	17	17
Asylum seekers ²	16	18	27	29	49 ²	108	96	72	60
Other grants	5	4	10	9	25 ²	5	5	5	5
1.2.2 Provinces & municipalities³	20	18	24	25	41²	79	71	55	47
1.2.3 Bilateral loans and equity investment	2	0	-1	17	7	1	1	1	1
2. Multilateral ODA	450	447	444	473	451	466	507	490	492
2.1 Contributions to UN agencies	40	24	19	38	18	15	15	15	15
of which: FMEIFA voluntary contributions to UN agencies	15	10	8	16	6	5	5	5	5
2.2 International Financial Institutions	161	192	197	205	191	217	255	221	221
2.3 Other organisations	4	4	15	5	6	5	5	5	5
2.4 EU	245	226	214	225	236	229	232	249	251
2.4.1 of which: budget	146	145	144	147	157	147	149	149	149
2.4.2 of which: EDF	99	82	70	78	79	82	83	100	102
3. Total ODA	912	799	861	882	930	1.007	1.543	1.500	1.466
as % of GNI	0.32 %	0.27 %	0.28 %	0.27 %	0.28 %	0.30 %	0.45 %	0.42 %	0.40 %
GNI in EUR millions	296,814	310,039	320,154	322,289	329,520	337,380	345,730	355,760	366,430

1) The figures cited here are without prejudice to provisions to be made by the National Council under financial law.

2) The data cited here is based on forecast figures.

3) Substantial upward or downward changes to these forecast figures are possible in response to current developments.

Management for results and programme matrix

Like all other partners, Austria is faced with the challenge of assessing and documenting its contributions to development measured by tangible results and impacts and make them transparent to the public. Austrian Development Cooperation must perform this task together with its partners in the target countries and with due accountability to Austrian civil society. The systematic and precise description of the results and impacts of development-policy measures will place the legitimacy and acceptance of publicly-funded government development cooperation on a broader footing.

The verifiability of development results under the present Three-Year Programme and the geographical and thematic strategies will contribute to the management, assessment and possible adjustment of objectives, anticipated results and activities. This will make a substantial improvement to the quality of mutual accountability in conformity with international requirements, the principles of the Development Cooperation Act and the relevant recommendations of the DAC Peer Review in 2015 as well as other evaluations.²² The central element here are the results frameworks, which provide a compact synopsis of the respective strategic objectives, results and indicators and provide the starting point for strategic results management. These will be gradually supplemented with the whole-of-government perspective.

In keeping with international standards and recommendations, Austrian Development Cooperation is committed to effective and transparent monitoring and improved reporting. Together, results management and whole-of-government coordination make up a major component for implementing the international goals of policy coherence for development.

This way, we want to achieve the following:

- Attain tangible, verifiable and transparent results that have the development plans of partner countries and the strategic directives adopted by Austrian Development Cooperation as a frame of reference, with the related objectives geared to the Three-Year Programme that applies for the whole of government and to global goals and international principles
 - such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
- Bundle the instruments and engagement of the relevant actors even more effectively at their interfaces to better harness synergies and potential and sharpen a specific whole-of-government profile
- Take more systematic account of cross-cutting issues in programme planning and strategic monitoring
- Make a consistent contribution to the EU joint programming framework with the value added and special profile and know-how of Austrian Development Cooperation
- Prepare quantitative reference indicators, where useful, and establish qualitative results reporting to future set standards
- Apply results-based human rights indicators, where applicable
- Reinforce policy commitment to implementing global goals and related reporting through effective monitoring

22) www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/peer-review-austria.htm

- A strategic results management cycle to international standards and more efficient and effective whole-of-government consultation calls for the application of certain procedures and upgrading existing bodies. In keeping with international standards, Austrian Development Cooperation is also committed to the perspective of ongoing performance management based on regular substantive and financial reviews and assessments of the current programme.²³

23) Council conclusions on the 2015 Annual report on the EU's development and external assistance policies and their implementation in 2014 dated 26 May 2015

Programme matrix for the Three-Year Programme 2016 to 2018

The whole-of-government programme matrix for the programming period 2016 to 2018 provides information on the specific operational priorities in the countries/regions, including actors and progress indicators. It will be updated annually during the programming period and submitted for the information of the Council of Ministers and Parliament and improved on a continual basis.

The following steps need to be taken for this:

Approaches and procedures

- Preparation of a guide for whole-of-government geographical and thematic strategies: FMEIFA will coordinate the drafting and implementation of a strategy and provide the related schedule, milestones and specifications beforehand. ADA, FMF, FMAFEWM, OeEB, sectoral ministries and civil society and private-sector institutions of possible relevance as development-policy stakeholders will be involved in the individual steps, depending on their respective, specific role.
- Upgrading the methodology and regularity (ultimately system) of a standardised monitoring of geographical and thematic strategies: As a comprehensible methodology and transparent documentation, this will serve the following purposes:
 - a) Management for the ongoing improvement of programme quality, effectiveness and sustainability based on information gained about the effectiveness and relevance of the portfolio
 - b) Publicly accessible reporting and documentation of results, possible risks and lessons learnt: The collected data and facts will provide information on the progress of programmes and projects as well as necessary adjustment measures to ensure the accountability of Austrian Development Cooperation to external stakeholders. All geographical and thematic strategies will include a results framework as the basis for compact and comparable results reporting that can be verified by all actors. In cooperation with ADA, FMEIFA will compile an annual report on the strategies with commentaries on results achieved and proposals for adjustment decisions and priorities in subsequent years.

Consultative bodies

- Whole-of-government development cooperation: FMEIFA will help improve consultation among all ODA actors with relevant geographical and thematic interests and practical experience and see to coordination and coherence, including humanitarian aid actors. In addition to all-of-government ODA reported to OECD, it will issue a datasheet on strategies and future programming.
- Upgrading strategic indicators through thematic networks: making use of the know-how and expertise of civil society and acknowledged experts for developing strategic indicators from a methodological and substantive perspective
- Continuation of the work of the Results Committee made up of government ODA actors, civil society and recognised experts for monitoring the results and lessons learnt of Austrian Development Cooperation and taking active part in international debate on results-based management and defining related Austrian positions.
- The practice of submitting an annual update of the results frameworks of the Three-Year Programme to the Council of Ministers and Parliament will be continued. In response to the recommendations of the 2015 DAC Peer Review on strengthening policy coherence for development, the results framework will be supplemented with an annual synopsis of the implementation results.

AUSTRIAN BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Danube/Western Balkans Region

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Private sector and development: Focus on employment			
Contribution to promoting sustainable and socially inclusive economic development	The legal and institutional framework has improved for promoting employment and conducting social dialogue in the countries of the Danube Region/Western Balkans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of countries developing socially inclusive employment strategies to specifically support disadvantaged population groups - Number of countries pursuing ways to reduce youth unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) - World Bank - ILO - UNDP - OECD - Economics and social ministries - Chambers of industry and commerce - Other donors (SDC...)
Good governance, human rights and rule of law			
Contribution to capacity development in particular for convergence with and/or integration into the EU, with a focus on the political, social and economic participation of women, children and youth as well as marginalised groups, such as ethnic minorities, Romanies and persons with disabilities	EU convergence of the countries of the Danube Region/Western Balkans is proceeding with greater involvement of civil society and more account taken of socially underprivileged groups and improved rule of law institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of countries making use of know-how transfer for EU convergence - Number of countries whose Corruption Perception Index has improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Austrian Federation of Towns and Cities - KDZ - ZEI - IACA - BIRN - Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative - RCC
	Gender equity and equality have improved, and women have better access to decision-making procedures and bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of countries where gender equity is also reflected in national/local budgets - Number of countries with a higher women's ratio at every decision-making level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terre des Hommes - Oak Foundation - OSCE - UNODC, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF - Other donors (SDC...) - Social ministries
	Preserving an environment worth living in: Environmental problems are identified and assessed in regional institutions and solved in joint regional efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of countries where conflicts due to environmental problems are discussed and solved in relevant bodies - Number of countries with improved resource management - Number of countries with an operational institutional setup for developing and promoting low-emission technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs (CARE, BIM, CSSP...) - Regional Environmental Centre (REC)

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Education: Focus on vocational training for employability and higher education			
<p>Contribution to strengthening national, regional and local capacities of VET actors for developing vocational training for employability and higher education facilities</p> <p>Strengthening regional and transnational cooperation in general education and vocational training, especially as part of EUSDR and ERI SEE</p> <p>Focus on improving the quality of vocational training with elements of dual training or other forms of in-company learning</p> <p>Strengthening equal opportunities in education, training and improving access to the labour market</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation has improved among providers of vocational training, decision-makers in the education sector and business and industry. - Vocational training is of high quality and better aligned with the needs of business and industry and the labour market. - The quality and supply of in-company training has improved. - Improvement in quality and equal opportunities in educational systems - Stronger networks - Capacity development - Support for EU convergence of the countries of the Danube Region/Western Balkans through cooperation in the education sector between member and non-member states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher number of trained personnel in VET institutions - Rise in traineeship contracts and places in various enterprises - Higher number of private-sector representatives in consultative bodies at all levels of vocational training - Number of countries taking part in cooperation platforms and activities - Number and amount of regional and transnational project initiatives and project applications - Use of relevant EU programmes - Networking meetings, know-how transfer measures - Number of measures taken to improve equal opportunities in the education sector (e.g. lowering barriers to admission, specific support measures for students at risk, occupational counselling and guidance measures, fostering an inclusive school climate) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMSRE – Science and Research - FMEWA - KKA - RCC - ERI SEE - ZSI - Austrian expertise - Other donors

Kosovo

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Private sector and development: Focus on rural areas			
(Contribution to) Promoting market-aligned economic development (especially SMEs) and its framework, taking account of the principles of sustainability and equity (Focus on rural areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced competitiveness of Kosovan SMEs - Higher income of the population in the target areas of the interventions and job creation - Improved framework for economic activities in a social market economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of businesses availing themselves of services and further training courses in connection with ADC activities - Number of created and/or secured jobs (especially also for women and marginalised groups and minorities) to international labour-law standards - Number of (prospective) start-up entrepreneurs trained in management and other business skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMSRE – Economics
Education: Focus on higher education			
Contribution to European integration through support for the reform agenda in the education sector (especially in higher education)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The higher education sector is more closely integrated at European and regional level. - The framework for quality assurance in the education sector has been secured, strengthened and internationalised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of new higher-education collaborations and participation in international university networks in academic teaching and research - Standards for quality assurance in academic teaching and research and management meet the requirements in the European Higher Education and Research Area. - Legal reforms and their implementation in the education sector in adherence to the principles of good governance - Improved planning and implementing capacities at central and local administrative level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMSRE – Science and Research - Austrian universities

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Education: Focus on higher education			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The educational system is aligned with the labour market, particularly in higher education and vocational training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of training courses with greater practical and labour-market relevance - Improved training opportunities for members of disadvantaged social groups - Number of students and teachers at vocational training schools who benefit from curricula geared to practice and the needs of business and industry 	
Good governance, human rights and rule of law			
Contribution to strengthening rule of law, including conflict prevention	More equal access of marginalised groups to public services at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of initiatives for supporting equal access to education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - Boltzmann Institute for Human Rights - Tyrol (province)
	<p>Civil society and especially women and marginalised groups take greater part in policy decision-making.</p> <p>Responsible and trustworthy armed forces perform their tasks with general acceptance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of participatory initiatives and procedures - Number of initiatives to improve opportunities (co-determination, political participation) for women and marginalised groups - Visible reduction of the strength of KFOR forces or change of mandate from executive to consultative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMDS

Albania

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Integrated water management			
Contribution to increasing access, while improving water supply and sanitation for poor and disadvantaged groups through sustainable higher efficiency in the water sector, with a special focus on capacity development for efficient waterworks management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure measures in water supply and sanitation are ranked for priority and carried out based on transparent planning instruments. - Appropriate tariff and settlement systems have been introduced in the main areas of the water sector (e.g. drinking water, wastewater, irrigation) and are consistently applied. - Appropriate training schemes for the drinking water and wastewater sector are implemented based on an assessment of existing training deficits in the various segments of the water sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100/95 per cent water supply coverage in urban/rural areas (2020) - 89/69 per cent sanitation coverage in urban/rural areas (2020) - Socially equitable water tariffs - Establishment of certified training systems with Austrian support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Water Council and Technical Secretariat - Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure - General Directorate of Water Supply and Sewerage - Waterworks - Austrian expertise
Vocational training for employability			
Contribution to strengthening national, regional and local capacities of VET actors for developing vocational training for employability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutions, training courses, capacities and competences in the present Albanian VET sector have been strengthened, modernised or newly established. - The participation of socially disadvantaged sections of the population (special focus on the integration of persons with disabilities) in vocational training courses and in the labour market has improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New or updated training courses have been institutionalised in the education system and are implemented. - Modernised or newly established training facilities with Austrian assistance have modern equipment and teaching materials at their disposal and contribute to social inclusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth - Employment Service - Employment Promotion Fund - Vocational schools - Private sector - CSOs - Austrian expertise

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Good governance and rule of law			
Contribution to strengthening the public sector as part of EU convergence and improvement of public services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender-responsive budgeting procedures are applied at national and local level. - Child protection facilities are operational in all municipalities. - Administrative governance is transparent and allocates resources efficiently. - The services of local and regional authorities have been strengthened to promote social and economic development. - Women have more access to capacity development measures and regional planning procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of efficient and transparent public finance management at national, regional and local level - Qarks and LGUs in the Lezha and Shkodra region play an active role in implementing initiatives for effective regional development. - Transfer of experience and best practices from regional development in North Albania to other poor and disadvantaged regions in the country. - Number of women taking part in capacity development measures and regional processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of the Prime Minister - FMF - Albanian Development Fund - Regional authorities, development agencies - Municipalities - CSOs - UNWOMEN - OSCE - Council of Europe - Austrian expertise

Black Sea/South Caucasus Region

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Human security and conflict prevention			
Improved human security through confidence-building measures and cross-border and/or inter-ethnic cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A cross-border early warning system has been established for the prevention of animal epidemics in South Caucasus. - The regional timber trade has been strengthened and illegal logging has been reduced in South Caucasus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased capacities and cooperation with veterinary agencies, veterinarians and farmers in animal health - Cross-border electronic monitoring of sales of meat products - More legal and less illegal cross-border timber trade - Reduced illegal logging (hectares) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA

Georgia

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Forestry			
Improved access to and sustainable use of national forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved capacities at local, regional and national administrative level; availability of studies and statistics; modern curricula in training - Creation of jobs, better renewable energy supply (firewood) and improved livelihoods through income generation and use rights - Less erosion of forestland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher qualification of authorities, forest managers and forestry workers and enterprises in sustainable forest management methods - Number of afforestations, sustainable management of land (rangeland) and forests - Number of additionally created sustainable jobs - Assured access to and use of renewable energies for the local population (firewood) - Reduction of illegal logging and timber trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA - FMAFEWM - ÖBF - UBA
Agriculture			
Increased productivity of agriculture and local content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved capacities at local, regional and national administrative level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher qualification of authorities, farmers and enterprises - More efficient and more sustainable farming methods - Improved official analytical, planning and implementing capacities at local, regional and national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stronger value chains, better farming methods and product diversification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of certifications of agricultural produce - Improved animal health - Sustainable farming of rangeland - Improved processing and marketing of produce and higher local content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Good governance			
Decentralisation for more efficient administration, better services and strengthening participatory procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application of good governance principles – participation, inclusion, etc – at regional and local administrative level - Improved capacities of local authorities, the private sector (SMEs) and civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of community-based development programmes - Active and efficient administration and participation of civil society interest groups and the private sector (planning, management, advocacy, public relations, etc.) - Improved services - Increase in (cross-border) trade relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA

Armenia

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Agriculture			
Higher productivity in agriculture and greater local content	- Improved capacities at local, regional and national administrative level	- Higher qualification and improved capacities of authorities, farmers and companies - More efficient and sustainable farming methods	- ADA - FMAFEWM - AMA - FMH/AGES
	- Stronger value chains, better farming methods and product diversification	- Number of certifications of agricultural produce - Improved animal health - Sustainable farming of rangeland - Improved processing and marketing of produce and higher local content	- ADA - FMAFEWM - AMA - FMH/AGES
Governance			
Decentralisation for more efficient the administration, better services and strengthening participatory procedures as well as conflict prevention	- Improved legal and procedural framework - Improved capacities of local authorities, the private sector (SMEs) and civil society - Revival of trade in the border region, also across-borders	- Number of community-based development programmes - Active and efficient participation of civil society interest groups and the private sector (planning, management, advocacy, public relations, etc.)	- ADA - FMDS
Security sector reform/armed forces reform	- Improved whole-of-government consultation and human resource management in the armed forces	- Improved services - Increase in trade relations - Greater engagement of Armenian experts from all institutions relevant to the security-sector (primarily ministries) in whole-of-government procedures - Progress in applying international standards in the armed forces	

Republic of Moldova

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Water, environment and climate change			
The Republic of Moldova assisted in implementing its Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy 2014-2028 and the chapters on environment and climate (Chapters 16 & 17) of the Association Agreement (AA) with the EU	The Environment Ministry and the institutions under its purview have been supported in institutional capacity development, developing a water information system and management plans for the watershed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning procedures, water management and information exchange in the water sector have improved and integrated water resource management is practised in Moldova. - The quality of water supplied is monitored and meets Moldovan and EU standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - FMAFEWM - UBA - ADA
	Water supply and sanitation services have improved in selected rural areas and municipalities in Central and South Moldova.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher infrastructure investments - Inhabitants with permanent access to safe drinking water, especially the poorest people - Inhabitants with access to safe wastewater disposal, including wastewater treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - FMF - ADA
	Administrative capacities for local and regional water supply and sanitation infrastructure in target areas and the performance of Apa Canal (i.e. waterworks) have improved in target municipalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality assured and resources available at waterworks - Services of waterworks and the newly founded regional enterprises - River basin commissions are operational and able to plan and supervise the implementation of measures for improving water supply security and quality on their own. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA
	The Environment Ministry has been supported in harmonising environmental legislation with the EU and implementing the national Climate Change Adaption Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress in meeting the requirements of Chapters 16 & 17 of the Association Agreement - Recommendations have been made for the reduction of natural disaster risk in key sectors of the Moldovan economy and pilot projects carried out to combat climate change in selected municipalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - FMAFEWM - UBA - ADA

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Vocational training for employability			
Moldova has developed a more modern and attractive vocational training system (high quality, flexible, responsive to demand, aligned with labour-market needs, skills-based, inclusive and equitable).	The capacities and cooperation of vocational training and employment actors have been strengthened, to set up a modernised vocational training system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The legal and institutional framework and capacities of vocational training actors have improved. - The Government Employment Service, chambers of commerce and industry, the private sector, the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection and other relevant actors engage in systematic collaboration with vocational training. - Capacities have been built up and are available for conducting long-term labour-market studies on vocational training needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - FMEWA - FMLSC - ADA
	Vocational training contents and methodologies have been developed to Moldovan and European specifications (skills-based and aligned with labour-market needs, in pursuance of Goals 2 and 4 of the national Vocational Education and Training Strategy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocational training institutions provide modern, vocational training to meet demand. - Occupational profiles and standards, curricula (modular, also for adult education), learning and teaching materials and method guidelines and tests have been developed and approved. - Curricula have been tested and implemented. - Account has been taken of an inclusive approach in vocational training curricula, particularly in relation to persons with disabilities, gender equality and environment. - Schemes for work-based learning have been drawn up and are available. - Ratio of adult students who have taken part in vocational training courses (as part of lifelong learning) - Modern equipment and infrastructure provided for the education process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - FMEWA - ADA - BFI

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Vocational training for employability			
	The quality of teaching staff in vocational training has been improved through the education of teachers and master craftsmen/women (in pursuance of Goal 5 of the national Vocational Education and Training Strategy).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio of teachers and master craftsmen/women from vocational training institutions and companies who have taken part in improved training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - FMEWA - ADA - WIFI - BFI
	Greater attractiveness of and access to vocational training (in pursuance of Goal 6 of the national Vocational Education and Training Strategy).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new occupational guidance and counselling system has been built up and implemented. - Occupational guidance and counselling centres have been established. - Vocational training institutions and employment agencies and actors have adapted to the needs of students with disabilities. - Ratio of female and male students in vocational training institutions to total number of students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - FMEWA - ADA
Good governance, rule of law and peacebuilding			
A contribution has been made to strengthening rule of law and securing peace in Moldova.	A contribution has been made to the integrity of Moldova through confidence-building and peace-keeping measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality and intensity of relations between Chisinau and the regions of the Republic of Moldova (including 5+2 meetings) - Number and intensity of internal conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA
Improved capacities in the secure storage of weapons and ammunition	<p>The Moldovan police operate more professionally thanks to improved basic and further training and strengthened institutions.</p> <p>Risk reduction through special basic training and improved capacities of national trainers through systematic advice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curricula for basic police training and further training of trained police officers - Structural reforms carried out in the Ministry and police force - Establishment of a national training cell and preparation of related longer-term training plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - FMI - ADA - FMDS

Occupied Palestinian Territories

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Water			
Improvement in water supply and sanitation, sustainable water resource management	Responsible local management has been strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of drafted and improved guidelines/directions for the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) - Number of research findings and publications of local scientific institutions - Number of annual samples conducted in the Coastal Water Authority-laboratory in Gaza - After PWA's achievement of the performance standard required by donors, volume of contracts generated by pledges from other donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA - Palestinian Water Authority
	Wastewater treatment plants have been built, water has been treated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio of recycled wastewater and rechanneled urban rain-water for local agriculture - Number of farmers trained in the safe recycling of wastewater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA
Health			
Prevention and treatment of chronic diseases	Access to health services has improved and awareness of prevention has been raised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of patients and examined children - Number of adolescents with disabilities under care - Number of parents approached on prevention and the rights of the children affected - Number and scope of activities in psychosocial rehabilitation (e.g. dance workshops, performances of Red Noses Clowndoctors at local hospitals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA with project partners, CSOs

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Humanitarian aid			
Securing the basic needs of the population Improved conditions of life for particularly needy families	Access has been enlarged to health care services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of families without regular income receiving financial assistance - Number of Palestine refugees in the Near East assisted by UNRWA facilities - Number of institutions benefitting from assistance 	
Capacity development			
Development of institutional and human capacities, sustainable improvement in gender equality	Institutions and networks have been strengthened and partnerships established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of academic-scientific collaborations 	
	Women are involved in all phases of the peace process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of women taking active part in the development of their communities and/or exerting greater social and political influence in civil society 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The quality of life has improved in C Areas in the West Bank and East Jerusalem - Property titles have been registered, infrastructure improved and emigration reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Palestinians receiving legal aid for proceedings against measures by the occupation authorities in Area C of East Jerusalem - Number of Palestinian making an active contribution to their communities - Number of income opportunities generated 	

West Africa and Sahel Region

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Renewable energy and energy efficiency			
Improved access to healthy, environmentally safe, reliable and affordable energy from renewable sources and energy efficiency options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A regional and national legal and policy framework has been established. - Requisite capacities in the region have been built up/ strengthened - Knowledge management, awareness and networking have been strengthened in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of drafted regional and national strategies and policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency - Number of training courses, workshops and regional conferences and participant persons and institutions at national and regional level (men/women, countries of origin) - Number, diversity and geographical radius of potential sources of energy ascertained - Number of preliminary studies leading to tangible investments - Number of supported or newly established local power utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA - FMAFEWM
Peacekeeping and conflict prevention			
Improvement in the conditions for sustainable peace, security and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogue has been stepped up among various parties to the conflict and between government and civil society. - Mechanisms have been promoted for peaceful conflict resolution through mediation and support for peace processes. - Conflict prevention is understood as an integral part of poverty reduction and takes account of related reciprocal effects. - Capacities for peacekeeping and conflict prevention have been built up/strengthened in the region. - Early warning systems (early warning, early response) have been improved in peace and security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of training courses on mechanisms for conflict prevention and consultations/ exchange meetings between civil society and national or regional organisations and networks - Number and diversity of stakeholders taking part in exchange of information and knowledge and in training courses to impart technical contents - Number of African partners making contributions to achieving objectives or adopting and implementing strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA - FMDS - ASPR

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Peacekeeping and conflict prevention			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most and central tasks of inner-African crisis and conflict management taken over by African actors - Number of country and regional strategies that take account of the issue as a cross-cutting concern - Number of operational early warning systems for the reduction of armed hostilities - Ratio of local peace committees headed by women - Ratio of women as delegates to peace negotiations - Ratio of women in relevant national and regional institutions 	
Resilience and food security			
Improved integrated approach for sustainable resource management, food security and local economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The resilience and self-sufficiency of households and communities has been raised and dependency on humanitarian aid reduced. - The sustainable use of available resources and potential has improved and is adaptable to climate change. - Regional cooperation has been strengthened for the development, dissemination and application of endogenous solutions to problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Portfolio of strategies, technologies, capacities and schemes for sustainable resource management in the West Africa Region - Number of regional cooperation mechanisms for cross-border cooperation - Number and diversity of West African organisations taking part in regional exchange on resilience and the nexus approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA - FMAFEWM - FMF (via CGIAR) - Diverse research institutes (including BOKU) and civil society organisations

Burkina Faso

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Sustainable rural development/Regional development			
Sustainable improvement in economic growth and food security and permanent reduction of poverty in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable food security and sovereignty have been assured. - Rural poverty has been reduced (support given to linking production and marketing to improve incomes of rural actors in the value chain). - The degradation of the environment and natural resources has been reduced or halted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio of the population with less than the minimum calorie intake (men/women) - Amount of grain supply - Ratio of rural population below the national poverty line (M/W) - Ratio of processed products in agricultural production - Number of newly founded and operational agro-industrial small and medium-sized enterprises (M/W) - Ratio of plots with secure property relations - Ratio of development plans in municipalities and regions that take account of environmental issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA
Improvement in the quality of life of the population in the Boucle du Mouhoun region as part of real local responsibility for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public services of social institutions (municipal councils, regional council, village development councils, etc) in Boucle du Mouhoun have improved and are satisfactory for the local population. - The population of the project areas in Boucle du Mouhoun finance their activities with the help of financing instruments (Regional Development Fund, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio of population in Boucle du Mouhoun below the national poverty line - Ratio of satisfied beneficiaries of community services (M/W) - Financing rate of the Regional Development Fund (submitted/selected/implemented initiatives – M/W) - Financing rate of other funds (submitted/selected/implemented initiatives – M/W) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
SME promotion			
Improvement in inclusive growth by promoting the competitiveness of crafts products and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Micro and small crafts enterprises have been strengthened. - The productivity of micro and small crafts enterprises has risen. - Access to calls to tender and marketing of crafts products and services have improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution of crafts to gross domestic product - Number of newly founded micro and small crafts enterprises (M/W) - Number of craftsmen/women registered at the chamber of crafts (M/W) - Income of micro and small crafts enterprises - Ratio of public contracts awarded to crafts enterprises (government and local/regional authorities) per year - Access of crafts products and services to markets (local, national, regional and international) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA
Vocational training			
Availability of a critical mass of competencies and qualified expertise at middle and higher level in all occupational sectors of economic relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The technical and vocational education and training system and the competencies of teaching staff have been strengthened, with emphasis on the agricultural and crafts sectors. - The national system of certification and occupational aptitude has been strengthened. - Financial facilities in technical and vocational training and education have improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio of students in public and private technical and vocational education and training institutions to the total number in secondary education (national/female) - Average ratio of practical/workshop work tasks during training - Success rate in technical and vocational education and training (national/female/region/type of training/type of occupation) - Number of certified occupations - Amount of public financing in technical and vocational education and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA

East Africa and Horn of Africa Region

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Renewable energy and energy efficiency			
Improved access to healthy, environmentally safe, reliable and affordable energy from renewable sources and energy efficiency options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A regional and national legal and policy framework have been established. - The requisite capacities have been built up/strengthened in the region. - Knowledge management, awareness and networking have been enhanced in the region. - Business development and investment are promoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of drafted regional and national strategies and policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency - Number of training courses, workshops and regional conferences and participant persons and institutions at national and regional level (men/women, countries of origin) - Number, diversity and geographical radius of potential sources of energy ascertained - Number of preliminary studies leading to tangible investments - Number of supported or newly established local power utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA - FMAFEWM
Peacekeeping and conflict prevention, human rights and good governance			
Improvement in the conditions for lasting peace, security and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogue has been stepped up among various parties to the conflict and between government and civil society. - Mechanisms have been promoted for peaceful conflict resolution through mediation and support for peace processes. - Conflict prevention is understood as an integral part of poverty reduction and takes account of related reciprocal effects. - Capacities for peacekeeping and conflict prevention have been built up/strengthened in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of training courses on mechanisms of conflict prevention and consultations/exchange meetings between civil -society and national or regional organisations and networks - Number and diversity of stakeholders taking part in exchange of information and knowledge and training courses to impart technical contents - Number of African partners making contributions to achieving objectives or adopting and applying implementation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA - FMDS - ASPR - IACA - Churches and other civil society organisations

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Peacekeeping and conflict prevention, human rights and good governance			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved early warning systems (early warning, early response) in peace and security - Supreme auditing institutions have been strengthened for conducting peer reviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most and central tasks of inner-African crisis and conflict management taken over by African actors - Higher number of institutions, procedures or instruments for peaceful conflict resolution or their improved effectiveness - Taking account of this as a cross-cutting issues in country and regional strategies - Number of operational early warning systems for the reduction of armed hostilities - Number of completed peer reviews 	
Resilience and natural resource management			
Improved integrated approach for sustainable resource management, food security and local economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The resilience and self-sufficiency of households and communities has been improved and dependence on humanitarian aid reduced. - The sustainable use of available resources and potential has improved and is adaptable to climate change. - Regional cooperation has been stepped up for developing, disseminating and applying endogenous solutions to problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Portfolio of strategies, technologies, capacities and schemes for sustainable resource management in the East Africa/Horn of Africa Region - Number of regional cooperation mechanisms for cross-border cooperation - Number and diversity of East African organisations taking part in regional exchange on resilience and the nexus approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA - FMAFEWM - FMF (via CGIAR) - Various research institutes (including BOKU) and civil society organisations

Uganda

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Water supply and sanitation			
<p>More people have better access to clean drinking water and sanitation, while water resources are managed in a sustainable way for the peaceful welfare of people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The regional water management funds are operational and efficient in improving water supply and sanitation in small towns and rural growth centres. - The operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities are assured in compliance with the relevant regulatory provisions and at affordable cost. - Investments in cost-effective and environment-friendly sewage and wastewater systems have increased. - People in North Uganda and other disadvantaged regions have received specific support in improving their water supply and sanitation. - Sufficient capacities are available for the decentralised management of water resources and its financing via public systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of operational, decentral (financing) units for expanding water supply and sanitation (4) - Annual budget allocation for sanitation under the Joint Programme Fund and as part of district grants (sanitation grant and grant for water supply and sanitation) - Number of people in North Uganda supplied with mains water through ADC projects (120,000 additional persons a year) - Operational safety of water supply in small towns and rural growth centres: Ratio between actual and necessary hours of water supply (95%), percentage of water points under functioning management (95%) - Four water management zones are operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA - FMAFEWM
Human and property rights and improvement of the judiciary			
<p>Promotion of rule of law and improvement of access to the services of the judiciary and legal sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to justice has improved – above all for poor and disadvantaged population groups and women. - Prevention and access to justice in cases of sexual and gender violence have improved. - An inclusive system of transitional justice with the broad participation of civil society is in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of the population with confidence in the justice system, especially of women - Percentage of districts where all relevant judicial and legal institutions are physically located - Percentage of delayed proceedings and judgements made within standard periods - Percentage of completed court proceedings brought by women to the institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Ethiopia

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Sustainable rural development and natural resource management in North Gondar			
Improvement in income opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural production is more resilient to climate change. - Food security is assured in selected regions. - Livestock is systematically bred and marketed more frequently. - Various value chains have been identified and promoted. - Alternative sources of livelihood have been identified and promoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of people who benefit from higher income opportunities (reference figure: 25,000 households, 25% of which women) - Percentage increase in annual household income (reference figure: 30) - Number of households that raise their income through livestock breeding by 60% (reference figure: 8,700) - Increase in the number of the population in non-farm employment (reference figure: 1,900 households) - Percentage of undernourished children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA - Research institutes (including BOKU)
Improved natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated watershed management methods have been upgraded. - The local administration of land and soil has been strengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent of land area where watershed management methods are applied (reference figure: 2,784 hectares) - Number of assigned land titles 	
Improved basis for forest and protected zone management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestland has been demarcated, surveyed and mapped. - Capacities have been increased for effective protected zone management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of forests under participatory forest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA - Research institutes (including BOKU)
Improved institutional capacities in planning, implementing and monitoring local, regional and national strategies for sustainable natural resource use, environmental protection and the promotion of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate and qualified human resources have been improved in the institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further training rate - Rate of turnover - Length of employment - Percentage of results achieved in the operational planning targets of relevant public agencies 	

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Local public services			
Improved school and adult education facilities at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational facilities, also for very poor and marginalised groups, have been increased in all regions of the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School enrolment rate - Course participation figures - Literacy rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA
Full primary health care coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained health care personnel have been provided with equipment and medication, also in remote rural locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequency of treated patients in health stations - Turnover of medication per health station - Infant mortality rate - Maternal mortality rate - Life expectancy 	
Dissemination of methods for sustainable and diversified agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective agricultural extension services are available. - Farmers apply their knowledge about environmental issues and market opportunities. - Agricultural operating inputs are affordable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numerical ratio of farmers to extension workers - Diversity of assortment on agricultural markets (products and operating inputs) - Ratio of farmers practising crop rotation 	
Greater transparency and say in public planning, budgeting and implementation procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systems and procedures for citizen participation at all levels have been institutionalised and related capacities improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of newly established procedures for civic participation - Number of meetings between public administration and citizens to discuss accountability reports 	

Southern Africa Region

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Renewable energy and energy efficiency			
Contribution to promoting options in renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access has been improved to energy services. - Energy efficiency has been raised. - Requisite technical capacities have been strengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of contributions to new strategies and policies on renewable energies and energy efficiency - Number of training courses and participants - Extent of potential energy sources ascertained - Number of preliminary studies leading to tangible investments - Number of supported or newly established local power utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA
Land use and protection of property rights			
Contributions to land issue to improve the available economic potential, social equity and individual legal certainty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant analyses and research findings in the regional context have been compiled for policy decision-makers and civil society. - Capacities have been strengthened for implementing the recommendations of the AU/ECA Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa. - The appropriation of land is supervised more closely through improved information and advocacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of analytical studies and directly applicable surveys on the structure and potential of available land - Number of cases where securing land ownership correlates favourably with local growth - Number of African partners making contributions to achieving objectives or adopting and implementing strategies - Substantive and structural contributions to operational decision-making mechanisms and monitoring systems to stem land disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA
Conflict prevention, human rights and rule of law			
Contribution to promoting civil society as a force for strengthening good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogue has been stepped up between representatives of civil society and government agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and diversity of stakeholders taking part in exchange of information and knowledge to impart the contents of pro-poor solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Conflict prevention, human rights and rule of law			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal systems have been brought into line with international conventions on human rights and gender equality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of programmes providing legal protection and representation and support for women and child victims of violence - Number of measures to improve the criminal prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of violence against women and children 	

Mozambique

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Water, energy and agriculture			
Overall and networked support for nexus themes with a special focus on local development in Sofala Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget appropriations have been raised for local development planning and programme implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of budget allocated to the provincial and local levels (municipalities and districts) and/or disbursed there - Ratio or trend of self-financing in the provincial budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMEIFA - ADA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Performance and motivation have been enhanced at local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trend according to the Monitoring System of Districts Performance 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural production and processing have increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution of agriculture to growth in Sofala Province and trends in agricultural production - Amount of investments in agriculture 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local food/nutrition situation has improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio of undernourished children under 5²⁴ 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More water is available thanks to the use of smaller irrigation systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of active producers applying innovative technologies for irrigation 	

24) Internationally agreed proxy indicator

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Water, energy and agriculture			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land ownership is more secure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent of land surveyed and issued with property titles/land use certificates - Number of land titles with particular account of farmers' associations and the small-holder farming sector 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension services are more customer-friendly in advising on the efficiency of technologies and disseminating best practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of permanent public-sector field staff (Sofala Directorate of Agriculture) in the province and their distribution among districts that meet the demand for specialist know-how 	

Himalayas-Hindu Kush Region

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Renewable energy, climate and environment in high mountain regions			
Protection and improved management of mountain ecosystems in the member states of ICIMOD (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan)	The framework for responding to environmental and climate events has improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate strategies, technologies and capacities for sustainable resource management - Number of regional mechanisms and reasons for cross-border cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA - ICIMOD
	Research findings have been compiled for decision-makers, technical capacities have been enlarged for tertiary institutions and networks have been established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of stakeholders taking part in exchange of information and knowledge - Number of thematic publications for research, policymakers and the specialist public 	
	The conditions of life for populations in mountain regions have improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of regions for which strategies have been developed to improve livelihoods through the diversification of income opportunities for women and men 	

Bhutan

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Energy			
Energy security	Access has improved to sustainable and affordable electricity in remote mountain regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural electrification of 163 households - Reduction of indoor pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA - Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC)
	The safety of hydropower plants is assured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of trained hydropower experts 	
Tourism			
Development of new, quality tourism products for decentralising tourism development in Bhutan	Tourism training to international standards has been expanded to meet local and regional needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of students who have successfully completed their training at RITH - Ratio of graduates who have been successfully integrated into the labour market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA - GNHC
	Local value added and regional market access has been facilitated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of districts with an operational tourism development plan - Increase in local environment-friendly products, services and infrastructure 	
Governance and rule of law			
Rule of law	<p>Capacities in the judiciary and for democracy promotion have improved.</p> <p>Expertise for decision-makers has improved, technical capacities enlarged for tertiary institutions and networks established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of completed training courses in the judiciary - Number of participants in training measures in public administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADA - GNHC

Caribbean Region

Objective(s)	Result(s)	Indicators	Actors
Disaster management			
Stronger regional, national and local capacities in disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local resilience has been strengthened through projects at municipal level. - Disaster response is more timely. - Climate change adaptation has been integrated into national disaster plans through regional disaster prevention mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of stakeholders taking part in exchange of information and knowledge - Updated national disaster management plans - Number of established pilot projects adapted to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)
Energy			
Improved access to healthy, environmentally safe, reliable and affordable energy from renewable sources and energy efficiency options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A regional and national legal and policy framework has been put in place. - Requisite capacities in the region have been built up/ strengthened. - Knowledge management, awareness and networking have been strengthened in the region. - Business development and investment are promoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of energy investments in the Caribbean thanks to improved technical and economic capacities - Number of drafted regional and national strategies and policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency - Number of energy-efficiency measures introduced and applied - Extent of dissemination of renewable energies - Number of training courses, workshops and regional conferences and participant persons and institutions at national and regional level (men/women, countries of origin) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Caribbean Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE)

AUSTRIAN MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Institutions	Austrian shares in total capital	Brief description and results frameworks
United Nations		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP - UNICEF - UNIDO - UNCDF 		<p>Aside from its obligatory contribution for UNIDO, Austria plans to make voluntary contributions for UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO and UNCDF. On the one hand, they will be allocated to the core budget of these organisations and for financing specific projects on the other. Austria will pay particular attention to ensuring that its funds are deployed in keeping with the thematic and geographical priorities of the Three-Year Programme and its interests as host country to the UN. It will also actively advance its positions in the decision-making bodies of the organisations of the UN Development Group.</p>
European Union		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU budget - European Development Fund 		<p>Austria will also contribute finance to EU development cooperation in the programming period from 2016 to 2018 in the form of aliquot obligatory contributions based on the Austrian share of finance to the annual EU budget and the Internal Agreement on financing Community aid related to the extra-budgetary European Development Fund (EDF).</p> <p>The EU adopts a results-based approach under the Results-oriented Monitoring system (ROM), see http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/ensure-aid-effectiveness/monitoring-results_en.htm.</p>
Multilateral development banks		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IBRD - IFC - AfrDB - AsDB - IaDB - IIC - EBRD - AIIB (after ratification by the Austrian Parliament) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.677% 0.821% 0.449% 0.34% 0.155% 0.5% 2.311% 0.5% 	<p>Via the executive board, Austria contributes to policymaking and project approvals commensurate with its equity interest in the institutions. All institutions monitor results continually and refer to their own results frameworks, which can be accessed on their respective homepages.</p>
Concessional and thematic funds		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDA - AfrDF - AsDF - FSO - GEF - IFAD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.106% 1.752% 0.809% 0.2% 1.49% 1.341% 	<p>Austria will contribute to the regular replenishments of the concessional and thematic funds in keeping with the most recently agreed burden shares and subject to budgetary resources. All funds draw up results frameworks that are adopted in the respective replenishment negotiations. They can also be accessed at the websites of the respective institutions.</p>

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS AND PROGRAMME MATRIX

Institutions	Austrian shares in total capital	Brief description and results frameworks
IFI cofinancing (multilateral-bilateral projects)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IFI programming - Localisation - AWP 		<p>Under annual IFI programming, Austria will finance special trust funds at multilateral development banks. The selection of themes and cooperation with the respective institutions depend on the priorities set by FMF in its IFI Strategy, which conforms with the Three-Year Programme. Results frameworks are a decisive selection criterion.</p> <p>In the localisation approach, programmes are principally carried out with the World Bank Group from the Vienna location. These are usually multi-year regional programmes focussing on Eastern/Southeastern Europe. They also operate to their own respective results frameworks.</p> <p>The Foreign Trade Programme aims at collaborating with IFIs in special projects that combine foreign-trade benefits with development-policy objectives.</p>

