

2019-2021



## **Working together. For our world.**

### **Three-Year Programme**

on Austrian Development Policy  
2019-2021

Update 2020

 **Federal Ministry**  
**Republic of Austria**  
European and International  
Affairs



## Imprint

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# Table of contents

<b>List of abbreviations</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>I. Austrian development policy 2020</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>II. ODA Matrix</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>III. Forecast scenario</b>	<b>13</b>



# List of abbreviations

<b>ADA</b>	Austrian Development Agency
<b>ADC</b>	Austrian Development Cooperation
<b>CFS</b>	Committee on World Food Security
<b>CSO(s)</b>	Civil Society Organisation(s)
<b>EDF</b>	European Development Fund
<b>ERP</b>	European Recovery Program
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EU-GAP II</b>	EU-Gender Action Plan II
<b>EUTF Africa</b>	EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FDF</b>	Foreign Disaster Fund
<b>FMART</b>	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism
<b>FMCAEEMIT</b>	Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology
<b>FMD</b>	Federal Ministry of Defence
<b>FMEIA</b>	Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
<b>FMESR</b>	Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Research
<b>FMF</b>	Federal Ministry of Finance
<b>FMI</b>	Federal Ministry of the Interior
<b>FMJ</b>	Federal Ministry of Justice
<b>FMSAHCCP</b>	Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection
<b>GNI</b>	Gross National Income
<b>IFI</b>	International Financial Institutions
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>LDC(s)</b>	Least Development Countries
<b>MADAD</b>	EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian crisis
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>OeAD</b>	Austrian agency for international mobility and cooperation in education, science and research
<b>OeEB</b>	Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank (Austrian Development Bank)
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>SDG(s)</b>	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNSCR</b>	UN Security Council Resolutions
<b>WHS</b>	World Humanitarian Summit

# I. Austrian development policy 2020

*“Development cooperation, humanitarian assistance and development education are essential development policy instruments to enhance people’s life perspectives in an environment of social and political stability and sustainable development — as envisioned by the 2030 Agenda.”*

(From: Out of a Sense of Responsibility for Austria. Government Programme 2020–2024, p. 187)

The international community, including Austria, is currently facing special challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic whose overall magnitude and long-term consequences we cannot yet foresee. In keeping with its development-policy principles of cooperative partnership and sustainability, Austria has again reaffirmed its international solidarity. In the end, the only way the international community can respond effectively to the global impacts of the pandemic and the renewed rise in poverty is by acting together in concert. The pandemic is having a particularly severe effect on people living in developing countries or fragile states and vulnerable population groups, such as women and children. As part of Team Europe, Austria is also assisting partner countries in coping with the crisis and attaches increased importance to humanitarian aid and development cooperation measures in the field.

Measures are based on the Federal Act on Development Cooperation (Development Cooperation Act, EZA-G)<sup>1</sup>, the Three-Year Programme on Austrian development policy 2019-2021 and the 2030 Agenda with its 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The present Three-Year Programme is directed at implementing the SDGs, which also make up the focus of the newly drafted Matrix.

The aim of the Austrian Federal Government is to contribute to improving the conditions of life for people in developing countries and afford them new prospects for the future. This is why it stresses the need to provide greater local assistance in the government programme.

An active, responsible development policy is a challenge for the whole of the country; national development education contributes to this by raising awareness of global relations and the 2030 Agenda.

The Federal Government is looking to focus more on the effectiveness of the instruments deployed in development cooperation. Key here is strengthening the four principles for efficient cooperation - ownership, managing for results, transparency and partnership.

## Priorities

It will continue to pursue the priorities defined in its joint Three-Year Programme strategy: 1. Eradicating poverty – Meeting basic needs, 2. Building a sustainable economy, 3. Protecting and preserving the environment, 4. Commitment to peace and security and 5. Building inclusive societies and promoting women.

<sup>1</sup> Development Cooperation Act as amended in 2003 (Federal Gazette I No. 65/2003)

## **Eradicating poverty – Meeting basic needs**

The sustainable reduction of poverty is the primary goal of Austrian Development Cooperation. Austria pursues it both in its bilateral engagement and in the EU and international organisations. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the United Nations 2030 Agenda set the global framework for building a sustainable world without poverty. Helping partner countries to attain the SDGs will therefore make a major contribution to eradicating poverty, as is also outlined in the Voluntary National Review – Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals that Austria submitted for the first time to the High-Level Political Forum of UN ECOSOC in July 2020.

## **Building a sustainable economy**

Stepping up economic cooperation and business partnerships is a declared aim of the Austrian Federal Government. Development cooperation here seeks to promote sustainable economic development in partner countries and also improve the enabling environment for business. It succeeded in launching several digitalisation projects as part of business partnerships in partner countries in 2020, especially in the agricultural sector.

## **Protecting and preserving the environment**

Although the share of developing countries, especially the poorer ones, in global greenhouse gas emissions is negligible, it is on the rise. Climate change threatens to reverse the progress made in development. This is why Austrian Development Cooperation promotes measures to lessen the vulnerability of the economy and society to extreme weather events, higher rainfall volatility and changes in seasonal climate regimes. As climate protection intersects closely with other concerns, such as conserving biodiversity and combating desertification and land degradation, Austrian Development Cooperation does not just focus its efforts on specific individual measures, but primarily on incorporating climate protection into ongoing programmes and projects. A particularly effective contribution is providing the latest know-how in the application of all sources of sustainable energy.

## **Commitment to peace and safety – Humanitarian aid**

Particularly in post-conflict countries and regions, advancing peace, security, rule of law, democracy and development is indispensable to stem the underlying causes of radicalisation, violence-prone extremism and the recruitment of terrorists. In humanitarian emergencies, Austria will continue to support vulnerable persons in the field and help victims to build new lives with short-term humanitarian aid and DC measures. A new Strategy for Humanitarian Aid is in preparation, which will also be directed at the nexus of humanitarian aid, development cooperation and stabilisation as major pillars.

## Building inclusive societies and promoting women

In its development cooperation, Austria also focuses on empowering women and in particular protecting them against violence (including the eradication of female genital mutilation/FGM), their education and legal equality as well as enhancing their role in peace processes (implementing UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security). On the occasion of the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 20 years ago, Austrian Development Cooperation held the Global Women's Forum for Peace and Humanitarian Action in Vienna in 2020 with women representatives of international organisations and over 70 NGOs/grassroots organisations from all over the world - the largest event of its kind in the anniversary year.

## II. ODA Matrix

The Matrix compiles Austrian objectives in development cooperation and outlines the engagement of public actors. It documents the SDG indicators (largely from the UN list) and supplementary ones of various actors, which will be measured in future. Indicators have been selected that can likely be measured at the present time.

In the past, the Matrix has been confined to official development assistance (ODA), but it will now include other official flows (OOFs) to be able to depict a broader range of development cooperation actors.

All contributions, projects and programmes are carried out in line with the budgetary funds available.

**GOALS AND MEASURES OF THE THREE-YEAR PROGRAMME  
ON AUSTRIAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2019-2021** (Selected indicators)

**1. ERADICATING POVERTY – MEETING BASIC NEEDS**

- Water, energy and food security are interconnected
- Education for all
- Health for all
- Social protection and employment for all "



Indicators	Geographic allocation	Actors	Instruments
1.2.2 Ratio of men, women and children of every age living in poverty in all its dimensions (to national definitions)	- Least developed countries (LDCs)	- FMESR - FMEIA	- Bilateral programming under country or regional strategies
1.3.2** Number of persons with access to social and health services	- Countries in South-Eastern Europe and South Caucasus	- FMF - FMI - FMART	- ADA modalities and programmes - Multilateral finance (e.g.: IFIs)
2.1.1 Number of people with better access to food	- Crisis regions and fragile states (e.g. with severe food insecurity, such as Syria, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso)	- FMSAH-CCP - ADA - OeEB - OeAD	- Multilateral instruments (e.g.: EU and UN) - Humanitarian aid (FDF) - Funding of food aid projects in pursuance of Federal Law Gazette III No. 41/2013
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) in the agriculture sector	- Other ODA countries		- Investment finance and equity - MoUs - Knowledge and know-how transfer, research and development as well as advisory programmes (TA) - Other instruments of the respective actor
3.8.1 Number of people supplied with basic health services			
4.1.2** Number of people with access to quality-assured education			
4.1.3** Number of measures taken under the EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR) Action Plan (Priority Area 9) for enhancing high-quality and inclusive educational and training systems			
4.3.2* Number of people with a vocational training certificate			
4.3.4** Number of relevant stakeholders reached as part of EUSDR coordination activities for equal access to high-quality general education and vocational training			
5.1.1 Gender policies/Legal framework for promoting, implementing and monitoring gender equality and non-discrimination			
6.1.1 Number of people supplied with clean drinking water			
6.2.1 Number of people with adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities			
7.1.3* Number of households with access to modern energy			
8.5.3* Number of decent jobs created			
16.1.4 Ratio of persons who feel safe walking at night through their neighbourhood			

[From: UN SDG Indicator List; Indicator\* = Supplementary ADA indicator; Indicator\*\* = New indicator of diverse actors  
All indicators disaggregated if possible (e.g. by gender or vulnerable group, such as persons with disabilities, etc.)]

## 2. BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

- Private sector as partner
- Sustainable economy and urban development
- Using digitalisation
- Strengthening taxation systems



Indicators	Geographic allocation	Actors	Instruments
1.4.2 Ratio of total adult population with secure property rights and legal documents and persons who perceive their property right as secure, by gender and type of property ownership	- Countries in South-Eastern Europe and South Caucasus	- FMEIA - FMF - FMI - FM-CAEEMIT	- Bilateral programming under country or regional strategies - ADA modalities and programmes
2.1.3* Number of households with a better supply of food in the course of the year	- Other ODA countries	- ADA - OeEB	- Multilateral finance (e.g.: IFIs) - Multilateral instruments (e.g.: EU and UN)
5.4.1 Time spent on unpaid housework and care, by gender, age and place			- Investment finance and equity
8.3.2** Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises supported with finance			- Knowledge and know-how transfer, research and development as well as advisory programmes (TA)
8.5.4** Number of social enterprises supported with finance			- Cooperation with the private sector/private actors for investments and training
9.3.2 Ratio of small enterprises with a loan or a credit line			- Cooperation with social enterprises
10.b.2** Ratio of portfolio invested in LDCs (in %)			- Other instruments of the respective actor
12.6.2* Number of enterprises raising resource efficiency and reporting on it			
17.3.3** Mobilisation from the private sector (in €)			

[From: UN SDG Indicator List; Indicator\* = Supplementary ADA indicator; Indicator\*\* = New indicator of diverse actors  
All indicators disaggregated if possible (e.g. by gender or vulnerable group, such as persons with disabilities, etc.)]

### 3. PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT

- Combating climate change and its impacts
- Advancing the protection of ecosystems
- Responsible use of natural resources



Indicators	Geographic allocation	Actors	Instruments
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers by gender and indigenous status	- Least developed countries (LDCs)	- FMEIA	- Bilateral programming under country or regional strategies
6.1.1 Ratio of population with access to safe drinking water supply	- Countries in South-Eastern Europe and South Caucasus	- FMF	- ADA modalities and programmes
6.5.3* Number of persons benefitting from the improved implementation of IWRM	- Crisis regions and fragile states	- FM-CAEEMIT	- Multilateral finance (e.g.: IFIs)
7.2.1 Ratio of renewable energy to total energy consumption	- Recipient countries of international climate finance	- FMART	- Multilateral instruments (e.g.: EU and UN)
7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries for promoting research and development in clean energies and renewable energy production, including hybrid systems	- Other ODA countries	- ADA	- Humanitarian aid (FDF)
8.5.5** Employment impact of environmental and climate measures and the reduction of households suffering from energy poverty (e.g. by insulating houses and solar-energy installations)		- OeEB	- Investment finance and equity
9.1.3** Number of people reached by OeEB-financed infrastructure projects and contributing building high-quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure			- Knowledge and know-how transfer, research and development as well as advisory programmes (TA)
13.2.2* Number of climate protection/adaptation strategies/plans drawn up and operationalised (national, regional, local)			- Other instruments of the respective actor
13.2.3** Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in keeping with the goals of the respective nationally determined contribution (NDC)			
13.a.2** Ratio of climate finance to the overall portfolio of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - part of the World Bank Group			
13.a.3** Ratio of climate finance to overall portfolio of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)			
13.b.2** Ratio of portfolio invested in climate-related projects (in %)			
15.1.3* Preservation of protected areas (hectares) and sustainable use of ecosystems and their services			
15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure for the preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems			

[From: UN SDG Indicator List; Indicator\* = Supplementary ADA indicator; Indicator\*\* = New indicator of diverse actors  
All indicators disaggregated if possible (e.g. by gender or vulnerable group, such as persons with disabilities, etc.)]

#### 4. PROMOTING PEACE AND SECURITY FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Peace, security and development
- Humanitarian aid



Indicators	Geographic allocation	Actors	Instruments
1.2.2 Ratio of women men and children of every age group living in poverty to national definitions (in all its dimensions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crisis regions and fragile states (in particular countries in the large regions Africa, Near and Middle East)</li> <li>- Countries in South-Eastern Europe and South Caucasus</li> <li>- Least developed countries (LDCs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FMEIA</li> <li>- FMF</li> <li>- FMI</li> <li>- FMJ</li> <li>- FMART</li> <li>- FMD</li> <li>- ADA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bilateral programming under country or regional strategies</li> <li>- ADA modalities and programmes</li> <li>- Multilateral finance (e.g.: IFIs)</li> <li>- Multilateral instruments (e.g.: EU and UN)</li> <li>- Humanitarian aid</li> <li>- Funding of food aid projects in pursuance of Federal Gazette III No. 41/2013</li> <li>- Other instruments of the respective actor</li> </ul>
5.2.3* Number of cases of violence against women/girls reported, investigated and convicted			
5.5.3* Overall contribution for promoting women's rights organisations to implement the Women, Peace and Security Agenda			
16.1.4 Ratio of persons who feel safe walking through their neighbourhood at night			
16.2.1 Ratio of children aged 1 to 17 who have suffered corporal punishment and/or psychological aggression from carers in the last month (percentage of girls who have suffered violence in the last 12 months - % of progress in reduction)			
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants by gender, age and form of exploitation (number of guidelines/laws on preventing/combating human trafficking/forced labour)			
16.3.3* Number of persons with access to justice and redress for complaints			
16.6.3** Support in building an effective security sector, accountable security agencies and trustworthy armed forces (number of measures taken and trained persons)			
16.a.2** Number of members of the Austrian Armed Forces (AAF) in UN-mandated missions as a ratio to the total number of deployed soldiers worldwide as part of UN, EU and NATO peacekeeping operations			
16.a.3** ODA-eligible payments by FMD in capacity development for the benefit of partner countries			
Number of projects implementing the Nexus approach (humanitarian aid - development cooperation - peace)			

[From: UN SDG Indicator List; Indicator\* = Supplementary ADA indicator; Indicator\*\* = New indicator of diverse actors  
All indicators disaggregated if possible (e.g. by gender or vulnerable group, such as persons with disabilities, etc.)]

## 5. BUILDING INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES AND PROMOTING WOMEN

### - Including everyone



Indicators	Geographic allocation	Actors	Instruments
4.5.1 Gender Parity Index (girls/women vs boys/men who have attended or completed a training course or, including higher education, in keeping with project objectives)	- Least developed countries (LDCs)	- FMESR	- Bilateral programming under country or regional strategies
4.5.2* Number of people from disadvantaged groups with access to quality-assured education and educational qualifications	- Countries in South-Eastern Europe and South Caucasus	- FMEIA	- ADA modalities and programmes
5.3.1* Ratio of women aged 20 to 24 who were married before the age of 15 or 18 or were in a trade union (number of persons reporting a change of attitude due to higher awareness/information/approval of early marriage)	- Crisis regions and fragile states	- FMF	- Multilateral finance (e.g.: IFIs)
5.3.2* Ratio of girls and women aged 15 to 49 who have been subjected to female genital mutilation/circumcision, by age (number of persons reporting a change in their attitude due to surveys/information/approval of FGM prevention)	- Other ODA countries	- FMI	- Multilateral instruments (e.g.: EU and UN)
5.4.1 Ratio of time spent on unpaid housework and care, by gender, age and place		- FMSAH-CCP	- Humanitarian aid
5.5.1 Ratio of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments (ratio of seats of women in national parliaments and local governments)		- ADA	- Investment finance and equity
5.5.3* Overall contribution of funding for women's rights organisations to implement the Women, Peace and Security Agenda		- OeEB	- Knowledge and know-how transfer, research and development as well as advisory programmes (TA)
5.5.4** Number of women in management/executive positions in financed projects		- OeAD	- Other instruments of the respective actor
5.5.5** Amount of loans issued that have contributed to the economic empowerment of women			
5.5.6** Percentage of employed women in financed projects			
10.2.1 Ratio of people earning under 50% of average income (by age, gender and persons with disabilities)			

[From: UN SDG Indicator List; Indicator\* = Supplementary ADA indicator; Indicator\*\* = New indicator of diverse actors  
All indicators disaggregated if possible (e.g. by gender or vulnerable group, such as persons with disabilities, etc.)]

## STRENGTHENING A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

- Raising the effectiveness of Austrian Development Cooperation
- Contribution to UN and EU goals for enhancing the effectiveness of development cooperation with a focus on LDCs
- Supporting exchange and capacity development among actors

Indicators	Geographic allocation	Actors	Instruments
10.b.1 Total flow of resources for development by recipient and donor country and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investments and other flows)	- Worldwide	- All ministries of the Federal Government - ADA	- Bilateral programming under country or regional strategies - ADA modalities and programmes
17.2. 1 % of ODA/GNI to LDCs, % of ADC/ADA to LDCs		- OeEB	- Multilateral finance (e.g.: IFIs)
17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance (ODA) and South-South cooperation as a ratio of gross national income (GNI)		- OeAD	- Multilateral instruments (e.g.: EU and UN) - Humanitarian aid
17.3.3** Mobilisation from the private sector (in €)			- Investment finance and equity
17.6.1 Number of agreements and programmes for scientific and/or technological collaboration among countries by type of collaboration			- Knowledge and know-how transfer, research and development as well as advisory programmes (TA)
17.9.1 Total funding of projects (ADC/ADA) that include capacity development			- Other instruments of the respective actor
17.15.1 Scale of use of national results framework and planning instruments by providers of development cooperation			
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources provided for enhancing statistical capacity in developing countries			

[From: UN SDG Indicator List; Indicator\* = Supplementary ADA indicator; Indicator\*\* = New indicator of diverse actors  
All indicators disaggregated if possible (e.g. by gender or vulnerable group, such as persons with disabilities, etc.)]

# III. Forecast scenario

## TOTAL ODA FORECAST SCENARIO 2016–2024\*

in € millions

Total ODA	2016	2017	2018	2019*****	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Result				Forecast				
<b>1. Bilateral ODA</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>1.061</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1.071</b>	<b>527</b>
<b>1.1 Total ADC/ADA**</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>134</b>
Budget for operational measures	72	85	80	95	104	115	115	115	115
ERP funds	7	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
ADA administrative costs	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
<b>1.2 Other official donors</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>393</b>
<b>1.2.1 Federal government – grants</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>359</b>
Bilateral programmes and projects (FMEIA, FMF, OeEB)	48	43	40	44	44	44	44	44	44
Donor-tied technical assistance	123	129	129	135	135	140	140	140	140
of which:									
imputed students' costs	100	106	104	110	100	110	110	110	110
Debt relief	7	9	11	0	0	569	586	572	25
of which:									
interest-rate reductions	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
of which: other debt reductions	0	9	11	0	0	569	585	571	24
Grants for loan finance	26	25	23	19	22	23	24	25	25
Humanitarian aid	22	38	17	23	50	65	70	70	73
of which: FDF	10	25	11	19	50	53	55	58	60
Administration (FMEIA, FMF)	19	19	18	20	20	20	20	20	20
Asylum seekers***	323	82	31	16	18	20	20	20	20
Other grants	12	15	7	11	12	12	12	12	12
<b>1.2.2 Federal states &amp; municipalities***</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>1.2.3 Bilateral loans and equity investment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2. Multilateral ODA</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>661</b>
2.1 Contributions to UN agencies	37	23	24	35	35	35	35	35	35
of which: FMEIA voluntary contributions to UN agencies	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
2.2 International financial institutions	233	244	225	270	230	254	254	251	251
2.3 Other organisations	18	13	8	61	60	60	60	60	60
2.4 EU	299	298	321	334	329	382	341	324	315
2.4.1 of which: budget***	216	202	213	221	216	274	274	274	274
2.4.2 of which: EDF*****	83	96	107	113	113	108	67	50	41
<b>3. Total ODA</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>1,188</b>
<b>as % of GNI</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.27</b>
GNI in EUR millions	353,117	360,650	384,653	398,323	378,285	402,232	418,276	432,853	446,704

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

\*\*The budget for operational measures, administration of ADA and FDF as of 2021 will be itemised subsequently in detail during compilation.

\*\*\*Owing to volatile migration movements, the estimates in this area are subject to a high degree of uncertainty.

\*\*\*\*Since the financial framework as of 2021 has not yet been set, the forecast figures can be higher or lower.

\*\*\*\*\*Provisional result

\*\*\*\*\*EDF is to be incorporated in MFF; the forecast figures pertain to the remaining calls under the 11th EDF, higher or lower adjustments are also possible here.

Source: FMEIA/ADA