



# ODA Report 2017

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Republic of Austria  
Europe, Integration  
and Foreign Affairs



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Minoritenplatz 8, 1010 Vienna, Austria

Tel.: +43 (0)501150-4454

Fax: +43 (0)501159-4454

abtvi4@bmeia.gv.at

[www.entwicklung.at](http://www.entwicklung.at)

The report was prepared by:

– Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs,

Directorate-General for Development

– Austrian Development Agency, the operational unit of Austrian Development Cooperation

Photos: Information on request: [oeza.info@ada.gv.at](mailto:oeza.info@ada.gv.at)

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# List of abbreviations

<b>ACP</b>	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
<b>ADA</b>	Austrian Development Agency
<b>ADC</b>	Austrian Development Cooperation
<b>AF</b>	Associated Funding
<b>AfrDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AfDF</b>	African Development Fund
<b>AIIB</b>	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
<b>APPEAR</b>	Austrian Partnership Programme in Higher Education and Research for Development
<b>ARGE Resettlement</b>	Workinggroup consisting of Caritas, Diakonie and Red Cross
<b>AsDB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AWF</b>	African Water Facility
<b>BFI</b>	Berufsförderungsinstitut/Vocational training institute
<b>CARICOM</b>	Caribbean Community
<b>CFC</b>	Common Fund for Commodities
<b>CGIAR</b>	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
<b>CSO(s)</b>	Civil Society Organisation(s)
<b>DDAGTF</b>	Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund
<b>DR</b>	Debt reduction
<b>DSR</b>	Debt service reduction
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EDF</b>	European Development Fund
<b>EPPO</b>	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation
<b>ERIN</b>	European Reintegration Network
<b>ERP</b>	European Recovery Program
<b>ETTC</b>	European Technology and Training Centre
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EU GAP II</b>	Gender Action Plan II of the European Union
<b>EUTF Africa</b>	EU Trust Fund for Africa
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FC</b>	Federal Chancellery
<b>FDF</b>	Foreign Disaster Fund
<b>FMAFEWM/FMST</b>	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (until January 7 2018)/ Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism (since January 8 2018)
<b>FMDS</b>	Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports (until January 7 2018)/ Federal Ministry of Defence (since January 8 2018)
<b>FMEIFA/FMEIA</b>	Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs
<b>FMEWA</b>	Federal Ministry for Education and Women's Affairs (until June 30 2016)/ Federal Ministry for Education (since July 1 2016) and Federal Ministry of Health and Women's Affairs (since July 1 2016)/ Federal Ministry of Education, Science, Research as well as Federal Chancellery (since January 8 2018)

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>FMF</b>	Federal Ministry of Finance
<b>FMI</b>	Federal Ministry of the Interior
<b>FMJ</b>	Federal Ministry of Justice
<b>FMLSACP</b>	Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection (until January 7 2018)/ Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection (since January 8 2018)
<b>FMSRE</b>	Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (until January 7 2018)/Federal Ministry of Digitalisation and Economy (since January 8 2018) and Federal Ministry of Education, Science, Research (since January 8 2018)
<b>FTC</b>	Free-standing technical co-operation
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GNI</b>	Gross national income
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Agency
<b>IDB</b>	Industrial Development Board
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IFIs</b>	International Financial Institutions
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IPGRI</b>	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
<b>IRARA</b>	International Returns and Reintegration Assistance
<b>IRMA</b>	Integrated Return Management
<b>LDC(s)</b>	Least Developed Countries
<b>LIC(s)</b>	Low Income Countries
<b>LMIC(s)</b>	Lower Middle Income Countries
<b>MADAD</b>	Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis
<b>MIGA</b>	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
<b>n.a.</b>	Non country allocable
<b>NON-LDC</b>	Non Least Developed Countries
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OECD/DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee
<b>OeEB</b>	Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank/ Austrian Development Bank
<b>OSCE</b>	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
<b>PPP(s)</b>	Public Private Partnership(s)
<b>RMNCH</b>	Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health
<b>SDG(s)</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SME(s)</b>	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise(s)
<b>UMIC(s)</b>	Upper Middle Income Countries
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
<b>UNSR</b>	UN Security Council Resolution
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization

# Foreword



The present ODA Report for 2017 focuses on Austrian engagement for people in crisis situations. Safeguarding peace and human security is one of the main concerns of Austrian development cooperation policy. The 2030 Agenda has also declared the promotion of just, peaceful and inclusive societies as one of its Goals (SDG 16).

Besides humanitarian aid, fragile situations call for longer-term commitment to conflict prevention, dialogue and mediation. This is the only way we can consolidate regained peace, help prevent radicalisation and violent extremism and advance equal rights for disadvantaged groups. We attach very special priority to the empowerment of women, who are often the decisive factor for development, particularly in crisis regions and fragile situations. At the same time, they are exposed to all forms of violence, also in refugee camps.

This is why we support programmes for ending female genital mutilation and providing resources for women's health and family planning. General access to services for sexual and reproductive health and rights are an essential part of a self-determined life. We shall also continue to step up our long-standing commitment to women and girls in armed conflicts, especially in various African countries, above all in the Sahel, at the Horn of Africa and in the Middle East.

Another pressing issue for me is the equal participation of women in social decision-making. Security Council Resolution 1325 and the ensuing resolutions have already stressed the role of women in peace processes. In 2017, Austria helped set a joint learning process in motion with women in administration, the media and civil society in the Black Sea Region/South Caucasus on how to put the recommendations of the Resolution into practice at local level.

Female policy advisers have also been trained for peacekeeping missions under the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on aspects of civilian crisis and conflict management. Gender equality was also a central concern of the Austrian OSCE chairmanship in 2017.

Added to this engagement has been aid for refugees and host communities in Jordan, reconstruction and resettlement in Iraq, income-generating programmes in Ukraine, disaster risk reduction, primarily for natural disasters, and much more.

Development cooperation policy is a task for the whole of society and government. We adopted this approach in our activities in 2017 and also adhere to it in the broad consultative procedure begun in 2017 for drawing up the Three-Year Programme on Austrian development policy for 2019–2021.

I hope you will find our whole-of-government efforts for development, peace and human security – the focus of the present ODA Report – of interest. I would also like to take the opportunity here to thank all those who have dedicated themselves in 2017 with great courage and at great effort to these goals.

**Dr Karin Kneissl**

Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs

# Development cooperation policy in 2017

## Put to the test

Two years after the peer review of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD/DAC), in 2017 OECD reviewed the progress made in implementing the recommendations, where the reviewers highlighted the achievements and advances made and pointed out what still needs to be done.

Aspects that received a favourable assessment were:

- Envisaged increase in funding for the Foreign Disaster Fund (FDF) and the Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
- Broad, participatory procedure for drafting the Three-Year Programme with a view to coherence
- Development of a systematic results management as called for in the 2030 Agenda Goals

One point of criticism was the declining ratio of official development assistance (ODA) allocated to the least developed countries (LDCs).

## New gender policy document

A new version of the gender policy document of Austrian Development Cooperation was adopted in October 2017. It was drafted by experts at the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs (FMEIA) and ADA, drawing on external expertise.

The policy document is aligned with the European Union's (EU) Gender Action Plan II (EU GAP II) 2016–2020, the gender-related target of FMEIA and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with special importance attached to SDG 5.

The policy document sets out Austria's contribution to implementing the SDGs and also takes account of its long-standing engagement for the concerns of women and children in armed conflicts.

Based on Austria's extensive expertise and anticipated value added, the following priorities have been defined:

- Stepping up policy dialogue, policymaking and gender-responsive budgeting in partner countries
- Mainstreaming gender in all development cooperation projects/programmes with the aim of improving gender equality and/or the lives of women and girls



# Multilateral development cooperation

## European Union

Accounting for 57 per cent of all official development assistance (ODA), the EU (institutions and member states) was again the largest donor worldwide by far in 2017. Together, the EU institutions and member states made available EUR 75.7 billion for this in 2017. The Austrian financial contribution to EU development cooperation makes for one of its largest single ODA items. In 2017, it contributed EUR 298 million to the EU budget earmarked for development cooperation and the European Development Fund (EDF), 27 per cent of total Austrian ODA.

Council conclusions on implementing the 2030 Agenda were adopted in June. These identified the 17 SDGs as the guidelines for internal and external EU activities.

### NEW POSITION PAPER

The first half of 2017 saw the revision of the European Consensus from 2005. The new position paper on EU development policy was signed in June 2017 by the European Parliament, the European Council and the European Commission. Under the title "Our World, our dignity, our future" it aligns European development policy with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The major Austrian concerns in migration, private sector, youth, compliance with environmental and social standards and humanitarian aid are embodied in the new Consensus.

### MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Migratory movements are one of the greatest challenges facing the European Union. Development cooperation is also heavily engaged with this issue. In response, the EU has set up the Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF for Africa) and the Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (MADAD). Both instruments have facilitated the broad expansion and rapid implementation of programmes to improve the conditions for refugees and migrants in home and transit countries. Austria takes active part in the funds and is even one of the largest contributors to the MADAD Fund.

### PRIVATE FUNDS FOR AFRICA

Another major initiative of the EU is aimed at improving economic prospects in Africa and in EU neighbourhood countries. With its External Investment Plan that entered into operation in 2017, it seeks to channel more private funds in particular to the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and the European Neighbourhood Policy, which range from North Africa to Eastern Europe.

The centrepiece of the plan is the European Fund for Sustainable Development, endowed with EUR 4.1 billion. Via leverage, i.e. loans, grants and guarantees, the EU seeks to motivate businesses to invest more. Altogether it hopes to mobilise EUR 44 billion.

### **MORE FLEXIBLE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The mid-term review of EU external financing instruments conducted by an external evaluation team includes important recommendations on planning these under the Multiannual Financial Framework as of 2021: They must, for example, be organised for greater flexibility, so that the European Union can respond better and faster to new challenges in future.

### **COTONOU AGREEMENT**

In December, the European Commission submitted a draft negotiating mandate for an agreement to replace the Cotonou Agreement that expires in 2020. This gave an impetus to the debate on the future of relations between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of (ACP) States.

### **KEY ISSUES OF THE 2017 PRESIDENCIES**

In the first six months of 2017, the Maltese EU Presidency focused on the new European Consensus on Development. Mainstreaming digital solutions and technologies in EU development policy was a major issue of the Estonian EU Council chairmanship in the second half-year.

## **United Nations**

### **2030 AGENDA**

Austria adopts a mainstreaming approach to implementing the 2030 Agenda, where all federal ministries incorporate the SDGs in their strategies, measures and programmes. An interministerial working group under the joint chairmanship of the Federal Chancellery and FMEIA assists the ministries in this and maintains contact with agencies and institutions at federal, provincial, city and municipal level as well as with social partners, civil society, business and industry and the scientific community.

The working group coordinates the preparation of regular progress reports to international standards. The measures of the Austrian Federal Government to date were published in April 2017 on the interministerial information website, [www.sdg.gv.at](http://www.sdg.gv.at).

The Three-Year Programme on Austrian development policy for 2016–2018 and the country strategies are also geared to the SDGs. The Three-Year-Programme for 2019–2021 adheres completely to the 2030 Agenda.

### **REFORM OF THE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM**

Since taking office in January 2017, the Secretary General of the United Nations, António Guterres, has stressed the importance of reorganising the United Nations (UN) development system. Following the submission of an initial report in June 2017, comprehensive consultative proceedings began with the UN member states. Austria was also involved in this close exchange.

The outcome is outlined in the second report by the Secretary General of December 2017, which also contains proposals for enhancing the accountability, status and independence of UN representatives in partner countries. It also recommends promoting partnerships and placing finance for the UN development system on a sustainable footing under a Funding Compact. A strategic document will ensure the implementation of all 17 SDGs throughout the development system.



## International Financial Institutions

International financial institutions (IFIs) multiply the allocated public funds on the financial markets as a decisive contribution to carrying out the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development. Their thematic portfolios conform in a large part with the 2030 Agenda Goals, providing effective help for improving the conditions of life for people in countries of the Global South.

Pursuant to the Federal Act on Austrian Contributions to International Financial Institutions (IFI Contributions Act 2017), the Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF) made a significant contribution in 2017 to the 18th Replenishment of the International Development Agency (IDA18) and the 14th Replenishment of the African Development Fund (AfDF14).

IDA18 is committed to attaining the SDGs in the poorest countries, placing a thematic focus on fragile situations and conflicts, climate change, gender equity, good governance and sustainable, inclusive and employment-intensive growth.

AfDF14 focuses on the poorest countries in Africa, where it makes a contribution to implementing the SDGs. Its thematic priorities are agriculture, food security, industrialisation, energy supply, regional integration and human development.

The negotiations for the 11<sup>th</sup> Replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD11) and the 7<sup>th</sup> Replenishment of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF7) were begun in 2017.



# IN FOCUS: new prospects for people in crisis regions

In 2017, armed conflicts in the Middle East, Yemen, South Sudan, the Lake Chad Region or in Ukraine, for example, led to (forced) displacement. Houses and infrastructure, such as health care facilities or schools were destroyed. Food ran short. The food crisis in Ethiopia persisted due to the prolonged drought.

## MORE CRISIS REGIONS

Armed conflicts and climate change have caused a drastic rise in the number of crisis regions. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) estimates that 65.5 million people have been displaced worldwide. 55 per cent of refugees come from Syria, Afghanistan or South Sudan.

Increasingly, crises are no longer confined to a short period. Today, people are displaced on average for 19 years. 90 per cent of the humanitarian missions of countries that belong to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development last an average of three to seven years.

## EMERGENCY AID AND LONG-TERM MEASURES

In addition to acute emergency aid programmes, there is therefore a growing need for long-term programmes to create local opportunities for displaced persons, while also supporting host communities.

Austria provides emergency humanitarian aid and also contributes to improving the conditions of life and to stabilisation in crisis regions with medium-term and longer-term measures. The intention is to meet basic needs, such as access to water supply, health care and education, enable economic development/reconstruction and environmental protection and enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change.

In 2017, Austrian Development Cooperation called on national civil-society organisations (CSOs) to submit projects to build a bridge between humanitarian aid and long-term development measures. Another major criterion was that the measures must benefit refugees and the resident population alike. The projects in Lebanon, Jordan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Uganda and Ethiopia are concerned with water supply and sanitation, protection against sexual violence, access to education for persons with disabilities, vocational training and food security.

With funds from the Foreign Disaster Fund, FMAFEWM\* and Austrian Development Cooperation, it was possible in 2017 to support humanitarian measures, in Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen, Syria, Jordan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Palestine and Ukraine, North and East Africa and in the Sahel Zone, for example.

Alongside water and food as well as medical and psychosocial care, whenever possible people were given emergency grants in the form of cash payments to enable them to make their own purchases, which also benefited local economy.

\*Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism (FMST) as of 8 January 2018



Humanitarian aid programmes and projects are carried out by international organisations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the UN World Food Programme, the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) as well as Austrian aid organisations, such as CARE, Caritas, the Austrian Red Cross and SOS Children's Villages International.

### STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE

With its proven know-how, Austrian Development Cooperation attaches particular priority to promoting renewable energies and energy efficiency. The programmes are flanked by measures for promoting peace and security, rule of law and good governance. All these factors reinforce the resilience of states and societies.

Apart from bilateral development cooperation, Austria also participates in the continuous development of the European and international set of instruments, including

- Upgrading the nexus of humanitarian aid, development cooperation and peacebuilding
- EU migration partnerships and trust funds
- Other stabilisation instruments for a more flexible deployment of medium-term and long-term assistance, a trend that has gained momentum in 2017



## Austrian Development Cooperation

### Far-sighted assistance

#### PROJECT: AID FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN JORDAN

While the crisis in Syria continues, pressure is mounting on Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries. Many have used up their savings and resources and are dependent on assistance, putting host countries like Jordan and their government institutions in a difficult position. This is exacerbated by the rising cost of living, diminishing support and increasing indebtedness.

Over 1.3 million Syrians live in Jordan. Added to this are Iraqi and Palestinian refugees. They amount to a quarter of the population. With support from Austrian Development Cooperation, CARE provides financial support to particularly needy refugees, in the Azraq refugee camp, for example. These refugees are given emergency grants in the form of cash, so that they can purchase food, medicine or blankets and gas in winter.

### Results

- Over 10,000 persons receive financial support and winter packages.

Partners:  
CARE Austria, CARE Jordan

### PROJECT: AID FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN LEBANON

Lebanon also faces considerable problems: Almost every third person living there is a refugee. It has to provide for people seeking refuge, but the Lebanese population is also in need of assistance. This is where the Austrian Red Cross helps, together with the Lebanese Red Cross.

In the municipality of Haouch er Rafqa in the northeast of the country the two partner organisations support refugees and the host community alike. They ensure that the refugees can meet their essential needs straight away, while also improving the basic infrastructure for everyone. This way, they are building a bridge between humanitarian aid and development cooperation.

Along with clean drinking water, they also provide refugees in the unofficial camps with toiletries and they also build latrines, which is also important for health. The Red Cross partners also take measures in the municipality to improve water quality, wastewater management and waste disposal to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. They are assisted in this by Austrian Development Cooperation.

Refugees and village and local authority representatives have been involved in planning. This underpins a sense of solidarity despite the crisis and prevents conflicts, because no-one feels at a disadvantage.

### Results

- Altogether, the project benefits 120 households with 600 Syrian refugees and 80 households with 400 villagers.
- It has been able to keep social tensions and disputes between refugees and the host communities to a minimum.

Partner:  
Austrian Red Cross





### PROJECT: RECONSTRUCTION AND RESETTLEMENT IN IRAQ

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) coordinates two funds for the short-term and longer-term stabilisation of Iraq to help the displaced population return to the areas that have been liberated from the Islamic State.

Grants from the fund enable beneficiaries to set up small or medium-sized enterprise, such as a bakery or farming enterprise. The fund also finances the reconstruction of houses or schools. As a result, 2.2 million people have been able to return to their homeland. Austria contributed EUR 5 million to the fund in 2017.

#### Results

- Water infrastructure has been rebuilt for 150,000 people.
- Between 10,000 and 20,000 people have started small businesses and can earn a living from these.

Partner:  
United Nations Development  
Programme Funding Facility  
for Stabilization

### Gender, displacement and development

Displaced people often fall victim to human trafficking. Austrian Development Cooperation supports preventive measures to protect particularly vulnerable groups and also promotes their return and reintegration in safe countries of origin.

To be effective, programmes must take account of the different needs of women, men, girls and boys in the context of displacement and migration. In May 2017, Austrian Development Cooperation therefore organised a conference for experts of international organisations and representatives of civil society in Vienna on the topic - Gender, migration and development. Through policy dialogue, the final document recommends that government actors ensure the inclusion of measures for (forced) displacement and include related indicators in national action plans for implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

### PROJECT: WOMEN'S HEALTH IN THE ZAATARI REFUGEE CAMP

Austria supports a project of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan, where 79,400 Syrian refugees have been registered. The aim is to give women and youth access to obstetric and neonatal health care services and sexual and reproductive health facilities.

#### Results

- With the help of the Austrian contribution, 15,000 women under 18 have gained access to reproductive health services.

Partner:  
UNFPA





### Regaining livelihoods

#### PROJECT: INCOME OPPORTUNITIES IN UKRAINE

The crisis in East Ukraine also affects other regions. 35,000 internally displaced persons live in Odessa Province, an administrative division in the Southwest of the country. Most of them have no regular income. Unemployment is also high among the local population. This fuels social tensions, but what job opportunities are available? What work is suitable for these people?

A Caritas project supplies jobseekers with the necessary information. In addition, it coaches and provides small amounts of finance to prospective start-up entrepreneurs, in the IT industry, agriculture or tourism, for example.

#### Results

- A user-friendly Internet portal helps unemployed persons find work.
- Jobseekers are given individual advice and support, including 383 internally displaced persons and 356 local people.
- The entrepreneurial skills of 90 people have been improved with special programmes (Business Incubation Programme: 65 people, Acceleration Programme: 25 people).
- With small grants, 26 per cent of the beneficiaries of the Incubation Programme have already been able to start up a business.

Partner:  
Caritas Ukraine



### Working for peace

Violent conflicts are viewed as the greatest threat to human development and the main obstacle to poverty reduction. Fragile and conflict-afflicted states have the highest poverty rates. In 2016, 56 countries were included on the OECD list of fragile states, six more than in the previous year.

Over 1.6 billion people or 22 per cent of the world's population currently live in a fragile environment. Estimates forecast that this ratio will rise to 3 billion or 32 per cent of the world population by 2050.

The 2030 Agenda is a major global frame of reference for Austrian Development Cooperation. In many countries that are or have been affected by violent conflicts and other forms of violence, Austrian Development Cooperation is engaged with its partners in implementing SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions).

Austria chaired the OSCE in 2017, focussing on deradicalisation, defusing ongoing conflicts and building confidence as key issues. Involving women in efforts towards peace and security was another. Austrian Development Cooperation harnessed synergies with the priorities of the Austrian OSCE chairmanship.

### PROJECT: WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, violent conflicts and/or failed peace processes and economic poverty have a partly reciprocal effect on each other. Conflicts have a particular impact on women, so it is crucial to actively involve them in all phases of peace processes up to the reconstruction of destroyed societies. This is emphasised in Security Council Resolution 1325, which was adopted by the United Nations in 2000.

In the Black Sea Region and in South Caucasus, Austrian Development Cooperation promotes a project of the Global Network for Women Peacebuilders with the aim of propagating and implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in the region.

Local community representatives, government officials and members of civil society are instructed on this in workshops. In Georgia and Ukraine, they are then tasked with drafting specific strategies for implementing the existing national action plans and drawing up new ones in Armenia and Moldova. Supplementing this, representatives of the media are trained to raise their awareness of the Resolution and to publicise it with media reports in the region.

### Results

- Initial workshops on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 have been successfully held.
- With the knowledge acquired, advocacy strategies are framed for upgrading the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (UNSR 1325) at regional level.
- Altogether 700 officials and representatives of local media and civil-society organisations – primarily for women and youth – are trained.

Partner:  
Global Network of Women  
Peacebuilders





### Threat of natural disasters

War and armed conflicts are not the only things that force people to flee their homeland. Natural disasters are another reason. These caused great damage in 2017, much more than in 2016. Austrian Development Cooperation has responded to this.

#### PROJECT: HOPE AFTER DROUGHT IN MOZAMBIQUE

The weather phenomenon, El Niño, has had a particularly severe effect on people in Mozambique, putting the supply of goods and services for large parts of the population and their food security at risk.

Austria's contribution to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation has helped support smallholders in Manica, Tete and Sofala Provinces. Today, 17,000 afflicted households can again produce crops, prepare their harvests and can secure the survival of their livestock.

### Results

- 88,750 persons that depend on agriculture are better supplied with staple foods.
- Smallholders have been able to plant about 15,900 hectares of land with the seeds supplied.
- More than 16,000 tonnes of grain have been harvested.

Partner:  
FAO

### Crisis response begins before the crisis

To reduce the risks of natural disasters, the international community agreed in 2015 on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, where it sets out its priorities in disaster risk reduction for 2015–2030 – because crisis response begins before the crisis.

Reducing disaster risk is today a major aspect in all programmes of Austrian Development Cooperation. Especially in countries with a heightened risk, this approach saves human life, but it also safeguards the progress made in national development.

At the end of 2017, OECD set a marker for disaster risk reduction to be applied in development cooperation as of 2018. Every development programme and project must be evaluated based on this marker and assessed for potential threats. Activities will then be planned to mitigate the risks ascertained.

Austrian Development Cooperation pressed for the establishment of a national platform for implementing the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction chaired by the Austrian Central Institution for Meteorology and Geodynamics and advances international cooperation issues in the platform.

### PROJECT: PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES

South Caucasus is recurrently afflicted by natural disasters. Earthquakes and heat waves claim human lives or wreck harvests and floods or mudslides destroy houses, so there is an urgent need for risk reduction. The necessary expertise for this was, however, lacking for a long time. This has changed in the last few years.

With Austrian assistance, 32 municipalities in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia are learning to cope with disasters on their own and keep damage to a minimum. Many well-trained volunteer teams are already engaged as first responders today. Thanks to fire protection and evacuation drills, schools are safer and there are emergency plans for entire families. The municipalities also carry out protective measures, such as stabilising riverbanks or lake shores or cleaning and servicing drainage channels.

The next step is to ensure the sustainability of the new capabilities. The municipalities, local aid organisations and the Red Cross need to link up with government agencies. This is the only way that disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change can function at local level. There is also a need to raise broad awareness, so that human suffering can be kept to a minimum in an emergency.

### Results

- Well-trained volunteer teams act as first responders in an emergency in 32 municipalities in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.
- Schools are safer thanks to fire protection and evacuation drills.
- Whole families have emergency plans at their disposal.

Partner:  
Austrian Red Cross



### Federal Ministry of Finance

#### PROJECT: JOBS IN JORDAN

With funds from IDA and other donors under the Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services and the Competitive Industries and Innovation Programme cofinanced by FMF, the World Bank Group is conducting a project with a budget of about EUR 260 million aimed at creating jobs for Syrian refugees and the population in Jordanian host communities.

Labour-market reforms improve economic opportunities and afford refugees legal access to the Jordanian labour market. Attractive incentives also improve the investment climate. The aim is to attract and retain national and foreign investments, particularly in special economic zones.

With this project, FMF makes a contribution to SDGs 1 and 8 and to coping with refugee movements of recent years.

#### Results

- Over 46,700 work permits for Syrian refugees have been issued.
- The Agency for Investment Promotion has improved capabilities.



Partner:  
World Bank Group

### Federal Ministry of the Interior

#### PROJECT: ASSISTING RETURNEES

From 2013 to 2017, Austria has carried out national resettlement programmes to accommodate refugees in particular need of protection from crisis regions. After security misgivings had been allayed and the requirements for international protection had been verified, the refugees were accorded asylum status. They took part in courses to familiarise them with the culture and everyday life in Austria.

At the same time, Austria promoted reintegration projects (ERIN, RESTART II and IRMA Plus) in 2017 to help voluntary returnees regain a foothold in society and the economy of their home country. With advice and financial assistance, they were given the opportunity to set up a small business or complete a training course, for example.

In addition, Austria agreed to resettle 400 Syrian refugees from Jordan and Turkey on its territory under the Humanitarian Admission Programme III. It has also taken part in the European Reintegration Network (ERIN) since June 2016, where each household receives advice, EUR 500 in cash and contributions of material and equipment amounting to EUR 3,000.

#### Results

- In 2017, over 380 people in need of protection were resettled in Austria.
- The Humanitarian Admission Programme III has been successfully completed for altogether 400 people.
- The number of persons assisted under ERIN increased from nearly 200 in 2016 to more than 950 in 2017.
- A total of 1,280 people have been helped to regain a foothold in their home country with all reintegration programmes.

Partners:  
UNHCR, ERIN, IOM, ARGE,  
Caritas, ETTC, IRARA



### Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports\*

As part of international crisis and conflict management, the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports (FMDS) is actively engaged in international peacekeeping missions and operations. In addition, it participates in bilateral and multilateral training courses with the partner armed forces.

As guidelines for its activities, FMDS adopted four new in-house regional policies in 2017 for regions where the Austrian armed forces are engaged: South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, the Black Sea Region, the Near and Middle East and North and Central Africa.

Through a set of principles, objectives and measures, these policies enable FMDS to contribute to international crisis and conflict management in a whole-of-government approach and in coherence with Austrian Development Cooperation. For example, they stipulate that all FMDS measures must serve the purpose of directly promoting peace or stabilisation in a region in keeping with the Development Cooperation Act.

#### **PROJECT: POLICY ADVISERS SUPPORT PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS IN AFRICA**

Multi-faceted peace keeping missions and operations in Africa pose an enormous challenge for their commanding officers, because their success or failure depends on the political implications and consequences of their actions. To make beneficial contributions to peace and security in Africa, there is therefore a need for experienced policy advisers, who play a key role.

The first formalised training for policy advisers in peacekeeping missions in Africa instigated by FMDS in collaboration with the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre makes a substantial contribution to international crisis and conflict management.

#### **Results**

- 20 policy advisers for missions of the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States have been trained.

Partner:  
Kofi Annan International  
Peacekeeping Training Centre

\* Federal Ministry of Defence (FMD) as of January 2018

## Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank (Austrian Development Bank)

### PROJECT: ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES IN LEBANON

Over 90 per cent of businesses in Lebanon are micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Accounting for about 50 per cent of all jobs, they play a key role in national economic development. For frequent lack of access to finance, however they cannot invest and grow.

As of December 2017, OeEB has extended a long-term credit line of US\$ 15 million to the Lebanon and Gulf Bank. The funds are earmarked for financing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Lebanon.

The Lebanon and Gulf Bank is one of the leading banks in the country and has specialised in SMEs as clients. By improving access for local companies to finance, it contributes to developing the private sector and improving stability in the country. This can also secure or create jobs.

#### Results

- The credit line has secured 500 jobs and securitised the Lebanon and Gulf Bank. 72 enterprises have received finance.

Partner:  
Lebanon and Gulf Bank



## Other news from central and federal state governments

### Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy\*

#### PROJECT: FRESH IMPETUS FOR ENTREPRENEURS IN SOUTH-EAST EUROPE

Entrepreneurs are drivers of economic development. Entrepreneurship is the key skill for harnessing the full potential of prospective businessmen/women. New teaching and learning approaches are, however, needed to promote effective entrepreneurship learning.

With the international Entrepreneurship Learning Project, experts from Albania, Macedonia, Kosovo and Austria have devised a programme for upskilling teachers and a toolkit with new methods for this discipline. Applying the train-the-trainer principle, qualified local multipliers have upgraded teaching personnel in the project.

#### Partners:

Ministry of Finance and Economy, Albania; Agency of Vocational Education and Training and Qualifications, Albania; Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Kosovo; Ministry of Education and Science, Macedonia; Vocational Education and Training Centre, Macedonia

#### Results

- A 3-module course on entrepreneurship learning has been compiled.
- A toolkit for entrepreneurship learning has been assembled for vocational schools in Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia.
- 17 local trainers have been trained.
- Some 250 teachers at about 130 vocational schools have been instructed in new teaching and learning approaches in entrepreneurship learning.
- Approximately 40,000 students have benefited from the new courses.



\* As of 8 January 2018 Federal Ministry of Digitalisation and Economy as well as Federal Ministry of Education, Science, Research



### City of Vienna

#### PROJECT: REFUGE FOR STREET CHILDREN IN MYANMAR

Although Myanmar has been in economic and political upheaval for some years, the South-East Asian country is still in turmoil, with armed conflicts still being waged in some regions between rebels and the armed forces.

Children who live on the street and have to resort to begging or collecting garbage to survive are a familiar sight in everyday life. Many families are forced to abandon their children, leaving them to fend for themselves on the street.

The situation is particularly critical in Rangoon, but now street children can find a secure refuge. With financial support from the City of Vienna, the Austrian organisation, SONNE-International, is building a day care centre for children and youth aged between 6 and 18, where they can eat a warm meal and make use of sanitary facilities. They can also attend training courses and receive help with learning. Besides Vienna Styria, Carinthia and Vorarlberg also assist in the project.

#### Results

- 40 street children now have a place to live and learn.
- 60 young people are learning tailoring as an occupation.
- A canteen kitchen serves 100 meals a day.

Partner:  
SONNE-International



# Bilateral development cooperation

## GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITIES

To ensure the efficient allocation of available funds, the bilateral programmes and projects of Austrian Development Cooperation concentrate on the following priority countries and key regions:



## SUBSTANTIVE PRIORITIES

### Poverty reduction

About 767 million people live in extreme poverty worldwide, that is, they must manage on less than US\$ 1.90 a day, which is hardly enough to survive. The eradication of poverty (SDG 1) therefore remains one of the central development goals.

Another global challenge are the growing social and regional disparities: unequal distribution of income, inequitable access to and opportunities for the use of resources and services, recurrent crises and natural disasters, the structural discrimination of regions and the exclusion of entire population groups. All this exacerbates the lack of hope and vulnerability of the afflicted populations. They often see no option to migrating to towns, other regions or abroad. The only way to afford new opportunities for people and improve their lives is through autonomous, sustainable and inclusive development at local level.

An example of a project for poverty reduction is described in the chapter, In focus (page 15, Income opportunities in Ukraine).

### Rural development

Although sufficient food is produced worldwide, about 815 million people are chronically undernourished. Most severely affected are the inhabitants of rural areas in developing countries. They live at subsistence level or must eke out a livelihood as underpaid farm labourers.

Food supply, particularly in large parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia and West Asia deteriorated drastically in 2017. In conflict-afflicted countries, such as South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen, the crisis has been exacerbated further by the impacts of droughts or floods due to the El Niño phenomenon.

As envisaged in SDG 2, sustainable food security remains a major goal of international development cooperation, one aim being to assure the survival of people in crisis situations. Above all, however, the conditions of life of people must be improved in the long term and their resilience needs to be enhanced. Austrian Development Cooperation therefore promotes sustainable agriculture, measures to minimise post-harvest losses and the sustainable use of natural resources.

An example of a project for rural development is described in the chapter, In focus (page 17, Hope after drought in Mozambique).



### Water supply and sanitation

Austria is an internationally esteemed partner in water supply and sanitation, with extensive programmes underway in Albania, Moldova, Mozambique, Uganda and Palestine.

Together with the Ministry of Finance, Austrian Development Cooperation also supports the African Water Facility (AWF) with technical expertise and finance. It contributes as well to the contents and strategic design of the Danube Water Programme, which is financed by the Ministry of Finance and administered by the World Bank.

In collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management\* under the policy coherence approach, Austria also promotes the Global Water Partnership, which aims at improving water management in Africa to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

In the Gaza Strip, Austrian Development Cooperation assists the Palestinian Water Authority in making vital investments in water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

#### PROJECT: CLEAN WATER IN THE GAZA STRIP

Water supply in the Gaza Strip has deteriorated further in recent years. Groundwater is salinated as a result of overuse. If this trend continues, it will not be possible to use it in the long term as drinking water or for agricultural irrigation. The poor quality of water makes for unhygienic conditions and health care poses a problem. There is an urgent need for action.

A coordinating unit established in the Palestinian Water Authority is tasked with coordinating a number of specific measures to improve the situation, e.g. the desalination of seawater or the treatment of wastewater for agricultural irrigation.

In response to an urgent appeal by the Palestinian Water Authority, Austria undertook to finance the coordinating unit and help save the groundwater bodies in the Gaza Strip. Other donors provide finance for the requisite measures and the coordinating unit is in charge of professional project implementation.

#### Results

- A project coordination unit has been established in the Palestinian Water Authority.
- A study has ascertained and mapped out the correlation between drinking water quality and the state of health of the local population.
- A strategy has been framed for monitoring water quality and health.
- The population is more aware of the groundwater problem.
- A feasibility study has been carried out on reusing treated wastewater in agriculture.
- A survey has been conducted on the number and performance of private water desalination plants.
- A masterplan has been drawn up for wastewater disposal and treatment in the northern Gaza Strip.



Partner:  
Palestinian Water Authority

\*Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism (FMST) as of 8 January 2018

## Sustainable energy

The Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres made large progress in 2017. Another centre is now operational, the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, which will contribute to SDG 7 with regional programmes and projects.

Preparatory work for establishing regional centres in Himalayas-Hindu Kush and in Central America is also proceeding well. Austrian Development Cooperation is therefore supporting the establishment and operations of altogether seven regional centres. In addition in Bhutan, it promotes the use of hydropower and rural electrification as well as the use of renewable energy technologies and the improvement of energy efficiency in buildings.

### PROJECT: ELECTRICITY IN THE MOUNTAINS OF WEST BHUTAN

Austria makes a major contribution to the Rural Electrification Project in the Kingdom of Bhutan for Thimphu District in West Bhutan: In the village groups of Soe and Lingzhi, two small-scale hydroelectric power stations with 50 and 100 kilowatts capacity are under construction at up to 5,000 metres. The installations will be managed by the communities. A power grid will be installed for over 200 households, which will supply more than 1,000 residents of Soe und Lingzhi with electricity. The harsh climate and difficulties in delivering technical equipment at the extreme altitude posed great challenges for project implementation.

### Results

- In Soe, more than 80 households had been connected to the grid by the end of 2017, so that 540 people now have access to electricity.
- In Lingzhi, about 100 households, i.e. 490 people, now have access to electrical energy.

Partner:  
Gross National Happiness  
Commission, Royal  
Government of Bhutan





### Education

#### PROJECT: SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATIONS GENERATE QUALITY

Climate change, human rights and conflict prevention are only some of the pressing issues of our time, which is why there is an urgent need for well-educated academics who advance their disciplines and find strategies for solving problems. The need for scientific expertise is also addressed in the SDGs.

With its Partnership Programme in Higher Education and Research for Development (APPEAR), Austrian Development Cooperation has since 2010 been systematically promoting scientific collaborations in its partner countries, also where the overall conditions are not very conducive. In Palestine in 2017, for example, it funded four partnerships on the topics of gender, renewable energies and energy-efficient building as well as sustainable and peaceful development.

Taking account of the challenges in partner countries, the aim of all scientific collaborations is to raise the quality of academic teaching and research, make management and administration at universities more effective and step up scientific dialogue. About EUR 20 million has been earmarked for this from 2010 to 2020.

### Results

Partner:  
Austrian Agency for  
International Mobility and  
Cooperation in Education,  
Science and Research

- By the end of 2017, 43 scientific collaborations between Austrian universities and scientific institutions in target countries of APPEAR had been selected for funding.
- 64 collaborations were given financial start-up assistance.
- To date, 123 scholarship-holders have been able to begin a course of study.



## Gender

Gender equality and empowering women and girls are major goals of development cooperation and preconditions for poverty reduction, economic growth and social development. Austrian Development Cooperation therefore attaches particular importance to enabling women and men and girls and boys to take equal part in all projects and programmes. With specific measures, it also makes an active contribution to gender equality.

The basic direction of the gender priority in Austrian Development Cooperation has been defined in the new gender policy document (see page 6, New gender policy document). For more details on the cross-cutting issue of gender, see the chapter, In focus (page 14, Gender, displacement and development).



### Good governance and human rights

Why is a planned school never built or why do patients have to wait for lifesaving treatment or are overlooked or why do victims of crime never receive justice? The reason is often corruption, which hinders the sustainable development of states and societies, because it undermines democracy, destroys the quality of life and encourages crime. This is why many international efforts focus on stemming the spread of corruption.

With good governance measures, Austrian Development Cooperation is actively engaged in combating and preventing corruption, with particular importance attached to implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the only legally binding instrument on this issue. 183 nations have signed it, also including the countries of South-Eastern Europe.

#### PROJECT: REGIONAL PROGRAMME TO COMBAT CORRUPTION

Corruption is one the greatest problems for countries in South-Eastern Europe and the Danube Region. This is why the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime have since 2015 been supporting Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia and the Republic of Moldova with their regional programme to prevent or stem corruption. With innovative instruments, it makes societies more resilient against corruption and strengthens the capacities of governments, the private sector and civil society.

#### Results

- The governments of South-East European countries and the Republic of Moldova have introduced measures and instruments for preventing corruption.
- Over 700 public officials have been trained in their application.
- Effective mechanisms for cross-border exchange of data on the assets of public officials have been put into place.
- Over 70 representatives of civil-society organisations and the private sector have improved capabilities and know-how for combating and preventing corruption.
- An e-platform has been set up on anti-corruption in South-Eastern Europe to facilitate cooperation between civil-society organisations and persons engaged in anti-corruption and good governance.

Partners:

Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



### Promoting peace and preventing conflict

The contribution to promoting peace and preventing conflict is described in the chapter, In focus (page 15, Working for peace).



## Environment

Climate change is making itself increasingly felt. Droughts and floods are on the rise worldwide. People in the least developed countries are particularly vulnerable, because they are directly dependent on local natural resources. Desertification, land degradation and droughts are forcing a growing number of people to leave their homeland.

Land degradation in particular poses an enormous problem, as also underlined by the Global Land Outlook launched in 2017 at the 13th Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification: 20 per cent of fertile land worldwide has been degraded in the last two decades. The Global Land Outlook pinpoints how this correlates with urbanisation, climate change, erosion and the loss of forestland.

Improved land use and sustainable natural resource management are imperative for a country to be able to produce ecosystem services, such as water, food and renewable energies. Otherwise, people in the afflicted regions will be deprived of essential sources of livelihood and it will be impossible to successfully implement the 2030 Agenda.

### PROJECT: SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN NORTH GONDAR ZONE

For many years now, Austrian Development Cooperation has been supporting the conservation of the Simien Mountains National Park in Ethiopia's North Gondar Zone, while also affording prospects for the local population. Today, agricultural productivity has improved and alternative income opportunities have been created for residents in the area, bakeries or mills, for example.

The integrated management of watersheds at the periphery of the national park has eased pressure on the park itself and its biodiversity.



Partner:  
Amhara Regional State Bureau  
of Finance and Economic  
Development

## Results

- The Simien Mountains National Park was removed from the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger in 2017.
- The conditions of life for 350,000 people, including 90,000 women, have improved.
- Over 6,000 hectares of degraded land have already recovered.

### Private sector and development

Enterprises are problem-solvers. They create jobs, build infrastructure and contribute to poverty reduction. Austrian Development Cooperation therefore promotes private-sector development in its partner countries. It also carries out joint projects with European firms and has developed various aid instruments for this.

- Business partnerships: projects by companies with a long-term engagement in a partner country that contribute to its sustainable development
- Strategic partnerships: programmatic initiatives that go beyond the direct radius of an individual enterprise, aimed at making systemic improvements in partner countries and a measurable contribution to implementing the SDGs
- Challenges: idea contests for companies addressing specific development-policy issues

13 feasibility studies and 23 new projects started in 2017, with total funding of EUR 16 million, and 12 business partnerships were successfully completed. Altogether then, nearly 100 projects were underway at the end of the year, with about EUR 6 million in funding.

These commitments have had an impressive impact: Since 2012, they have improved the lives of 2.7 million people in our partner countries and also benefited some 72,000 firms.

#### PROJECT: CLEAN SOLAR ENERGY FOR EGYPT

Shortages in energy supply and rising costs for fossil fuel imports are a major problem in Egypt. As one response, the government decided in January 2015 to promote the use of photovoltaics with guaranteed feed-in tariffs. Lack of technical know-how for the competent installation and operation of the panels, has, however, hampered development in the sector.

This is exactly where a strategic alliance of four Austrian firms with Egyptian partners has stepped in. They have helped local educational institutions to extend their teaching programmes for training experts. They have also given government agencies the opportunity to further train their personnel and upgrade their expertise. The alliance also raises safety and quality standards for photovoltaic installations and makes these available to the public.

#### Results

- 300 students and 30 apprentices a year are trained in installing and operating photovoltaic systems.



#### Partners:

Sekem Energy GmbH, Elektro  
Merk GmbH, BFI Burgenland  
und Sattler & Schanda,  
Rechtsanwälte GBR; Heliopolis  
University, the American  
University of Cairo und the  
Belbeis Vocational Training  
Centre

## Civil Society International

Civil-society organisations play a major role in the success of Austrian Development Cooperation. They provide extensive expertise and financial resources and make a major contribution to attaining the SDGs. With customised aid instruments and EUR 13.8 million in funding in 2017, Austrian Development Cooperation supported about 120 programmes and projects in 50 countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia as well as in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe.

Currently, approximately 40 Austrian CSOs cooperate with 250 local organisations for a common goal: improving the conditions of life for 2.4 million people. The thematic scope is broad, ranging from rural development, food security, water supply and sanitation, education and training, peace and human rights, disaster prevention, environmental and climate protection up to inclusion, migration, displacement, asylum and the return of refugees.

An example of a project in Civil Society International is described in the chapter, In focus (page 13, Aid for refugees and host communities in Lebanon).

## Humanitarian aid

The contribution to humanitarian aid is described in the chapter, In focus (page 12, Aid for refugees and host communities in Jordan).



### Development communication and education in Austria

Austrian Development Cooperation supports initiatives to raise awareness of global relations and foster engagement in development policy issues, because there needs to be a new awareness and change in attitudes in Austria to implement the SDGs.

In 2017, the focus in development communication and education therefore lay on the SDGs. 70 selected projects were funded with altogether EUR 4.2 million, aimed especially at Target 4.7, Education for sustainable development and global citizenship. The initiatives show each of us how we can act responsibly.

Another priority was attached to fostering the engagement of volunteers. EUR 580,000 was made available for 200 places, a year-on-year increase in assisted assignments of more than 15 per cent.

Broad educational initiatives, volunteer assignments, media and campaign work and projects in science and culture engendered a lively discussion on development-policy issues throughout Austria.

#### PROJECT: RAW MATERIALS OF DIGITALISATION

Smartphones, tablets, laptops, etc. now make up an integral part of our everyday life. By 2020, four billion people will own a PC and five billion people a mobile telephone worldwide. What is often forgotten is that a large amount of raw materials and many processing steps are needed for their production, with little attention often paid to the environment and human rights.



To raise awareness of this, the initiative, Raw Materials of Digitalisation, highlights raw materials extraction, working conditions, the disposal of production waste and IT products as well as responsible consumption and fair public procurement as issues of general interest. The prime concern is to raise the standard of living and improve working conditions along global production chains. The Austrian Research Foundation for International Development and the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights provide scientific support for the initiative.

#### Results

- 350 participants attended the focal weeks, including a conference, lectures, films and a speakers tour with guests from the Global South.
- A study has been prepared entitled "More Human Rights in Raw Material Supply Chains – Due Diligence – Trade Policy – Public Procurement".
- 66 media reports have reached over two million people in Austria.

#### Partners:

Raw Materials Working Group  
(Catholic Children's Movement,  
Global 2000, Finance & Trade  
Watch, Südwind, Network for  
Social Responsibility)

## Public relations

What can development cooperation do? What does Austria do? Where do the funds go? Austrian Development Cooperation's public relations provides answers to these questions and shows how global development affects us all.

### IN FOCUS: RESPONSIBLE TRAVEL

In the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, together with partners such as TourCert or Naturefriends International Austrian Development Cooperation invited journalists for a discussion. Nearly 50 reports in Austrian media highlighted the topic of sustainable travel.

### NEW INTERACTIVE MAP

Since the end of 2017, a new interactive map at [www.entwicklung.at](http://www.entwicklung.at) provides a clear picture of ongoing bilateral projects in Austrian Development Cooperation. With a mouse click, the visitor can find out what countries and issues Austrian Development Cooperation is engaged in, how much funding it allocates to these and how many people benefit.

### INFORM, REPORT, DISCUSS

Four times a year, the magazine Weltnachrichten (World News) reports on the complex world of development cooperation to a broad public. Key topics in 2017 were: "Responsible travel", "Water and energy: Putting resources to the test", "Austria as bridge builder" and "Crisis regions: Surviving between worlds". A number of reports and other documents were published and continuous contributions made to the social media channels, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and YouTube. The number of followers, likes and views increased again in 2017.

Another information tool is the Online Newsletter, which informs 3,400 readers every month on events and current issues in Austrian and international development cooperation.

### BROAD MEDIA COVERAGE

Media work was again very successful in 2017, with 650 reports on Austrian Development Cooperation. On trips to Bhutan, Armenia, Albania, Georgia, Uganda and Kosovo, 21 Austrian media journalists were able to convince themselves of how effective Austrian Development is. A delegation of Austrian parliamentarians also visited the East African priority country of Uganda.

## Results

- 650 media reports
- 39 interviews
- 8,200 followers on Facebook
- 2,100 followers on Twitter

# Austrian official development assistance

## I. Total ODA overviews

### I.1 Development of Austrian ODA 2013 to 2017

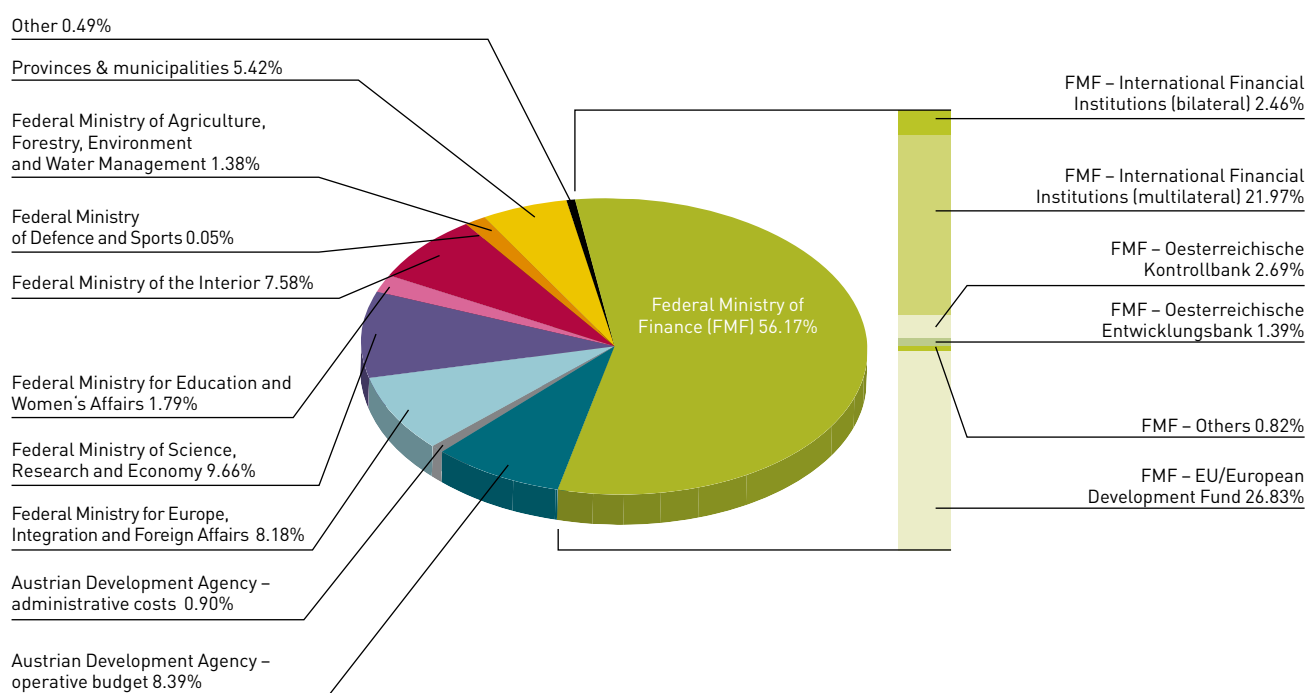
Net disbursements in € mill. and % of GNI

	2013	2014	2015	2016 <sup>r</sup>	2017
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>882.37</b>	<b>930.46</b>	<b>1,193.15</b>	<b>1,477.37</b>	<b>1,110.00</b>
of which: bilateral ODA	409.20	479.81	705.42	890.25	532.63
of which: multilateral ODA	473.17	450.65	487.72	587.12	577.38
<b>ODA in % of GNI, total</b>	<b>0.27%</b>	<b>0.28%</b>	<b>0.35%</b>	<b>0.42%</b>	<b>0.30%</b>

r: revised figures

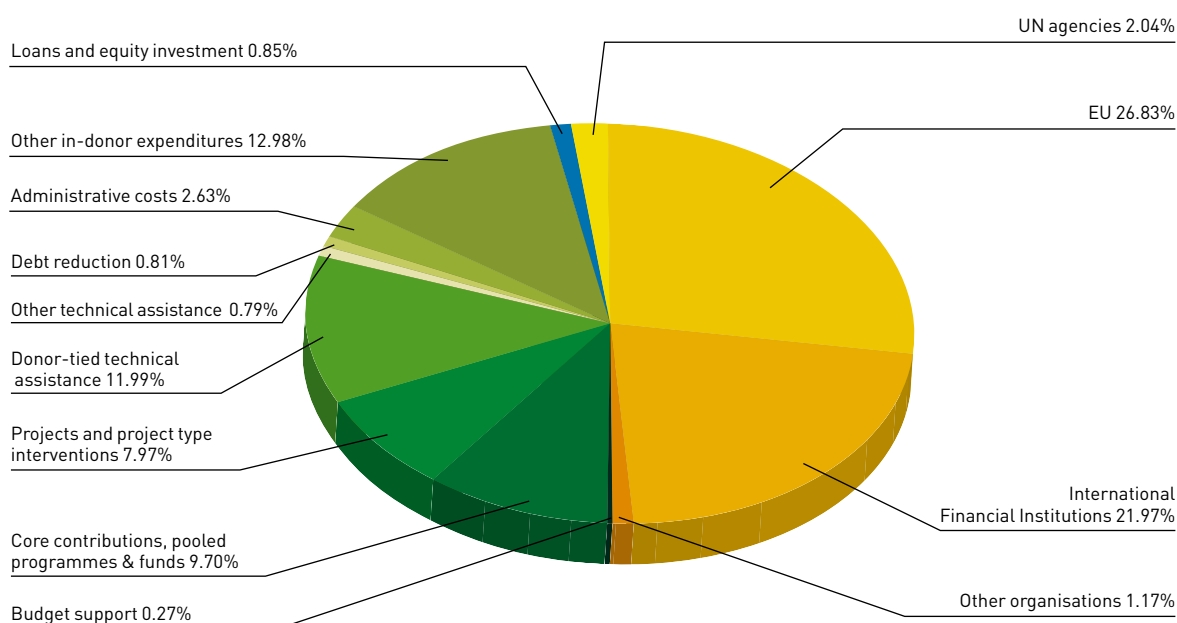
### I.2 Financial sources of Austrian ODA 2017

Net disbursements in %



### I.3 Main components of Austrian ODA 2017

Net disbursements in %



	€ mill.	in %		€ mill.	in %
Bilateral ODA	532.63	47.98			
Grants	523.17	47.13	Budget support	2.98	0.27
			Core contributions, pooled programmes & funds	107.67	9.70
			Projects and project type interventions	88.41	7.97
			Donor-tied technical assistance	133.07	11.99
			Other technical assistance	8.78	0.79
			Debt reduction	9.00	0.81
			Administrative costs	29.21	2.63
			Other in-donor expenditures	144.05	12.98
Loans and equity investment	9.46	0.85			
Multilateral ODA	577.38	52.02			
			UN agencies	22.64	2.04
			EU	297.86	26.83
			International Financial Institutions	243.88	21.97
			Other organisations	13.00	1.17
Total ODA	1,110.00	100.00			
0.30% of GNI					

## I.4 Federal-financed ODA 2017 (ODA matrix), net disbursements in €

Financing source	Total ODA 2017 incl. provinces & municipalities	ADA		FMEIFA (incl. Foreign Disaster Fund)	PMF (incl. OeEB)	FMAEFWM	FMSRE	FMEW	FMI	FMDS	Other federal agencies	Provinces & municipalities	Total federal payments
		ADC/ADA*											
			of which: ERP-Fund										
Use of funds													
Total ODA	1,110,002,492	103,119,997	7,000,505	90,742,815	623,503,845	15,413,966	15,303,289	107,173,714	19,820,068	84,143,803	558,017	6,548,466	1,049,838,995
Bilateral ODA	532,626,750	103,119,997	7,000,505	69,748,262	81,768,873	15,413,966	5,940,319	104,955,592	19,820,068	82,989,528	558,017	2,637,617	472,463,253
Bilateral grants	523,169,555	103,119,997	8,075,523	69,748,262	71,236,660	3,822,685	5,940,319	104,955,592	19,820,068	82,989,528	558,017	2,637,617	463,006,059
Budget support	2,983,951	2,983,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,983,951
Core contributions, funding and pooled funds	107,666,240	29,963,629	0	47,915,530	25,653,323	400,000	3,362,113	136,400	25,000	0	0	492,771	107,548,765
B01 – Bilateral core contributions (CSOs, PPPs, ...)	1,559,039	425,000	-	610,000	-	-	213,144	86,400	-	-	-	107,000	1,441,564
B03 – Contributions to programmes of int. org.	102,893,854	26,350,282	-	47,305,530	25,653,323	400,000	3,148,948	50,000	-	-	-	385,771	102,893,864
B04 – Pooled Funding/Basket Funds	3,213,347	3,188,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	3,213,347
Projects and project-type interventions	88,413,529	44,751,651	5,033,881	4,811,770	29,160,234	732,171	2,084,128	0	2,900	988,059	193,200	1,510,739	83,502,481
C01 – Projects	58,214,751	39,287,387	4,133,881	4,811,770	4,425,720	732,171	2,084,128	-	2,900	988,059	193,200	1,510,739	53,303,902
C01 – Projects qualifying as prog.-based approaches	5,464,264	5,464,264	900,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,464,264
C01 – Assoc. financing grants in loan financing pkg. [AF]	24,734,514	-	-	-	24,734,514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,734,514
Experts and other technical assistance	27,301,991	6,648,079	2,073,629	763,542	4,706,352	807,657	323,002	273,255	13,826,553	338,377	170,960	245,003	27,295,123
D01 – Donor country personnel	18,523,263	2,736,316	2,073,629	408,199	2,098,696	-	42,986	-	12,727,230	338,377	170,960	-	18,522,763
D02 – Other technical assistance	8,778,728	3,911,763	-	355,343	2,607,657	807,657	280,016	273,255	1,099,322	-	-	245,003	8,772,360
Scholarships & training in donor country	114,543,104	1,473,423	529,689	8,000	0	0	0	104,500,383	5,955,670	0	193,857	329,480	114,460,812
E01 – Scholarships in donor country	9,240,222	1,473,423	529,689	8,000	-	-	-	1,197,501	5,955,670	-	193,857	329,480	9,157,931
E02 – Imputed students' costs	105,302,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,302,882	-	-	-	-	105,302,882
Debt relief	9,002,237	0	0	0	9,002,237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,002,237
F01 – Debt service relief	53,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,237
F02 – Other action on debt	8,949,000	-	-	-	8,949,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,949,000
Administrative costs **	29,208,528	10,025,893	0	16,249,420	2,714,514	1,882,857	133,076	0	0	0	50,625	35,000	29,173,528
Other in-donor expenditures	144,049,975	7,273,371	438,324	0	0	0	38,000	45,554	9,946	81,663,092	0	9,000	55,011,013
H01 – Development awareness	8,078,322	7,273,371	438,324	-	-	-	38,000	45,554	9,946	80,100	-	9,000	622,352
H02 – Asylum seekers in donor country	135,971,654	-	-	32,557,877	3,117,311	-	-	-	-	81,582,992	-	-	81,582,992
Memo Items: Humanitarian aid*** [DAC 700]	51,842,701	12,754,043	-	888,914	6,554,575	2,655,880	1,640,000	0	0	987,077	80,448	0	51,136,755
Technical cooperation (FIC)	186,588,359	47,445,756	7,510,717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,779,259
Bilateral loans/Equity Investment	9,457,194	-	-1,075,019	-	10,532,213	11,591,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,457,194
Loans	-2,134,087	-	-1,075,019	-	-1,059,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2,134,087
Equity investment	11,591,282	-	-	-	11,591,282	11,591,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,591,282
Multilateral ODA	577,375,742	0	0	20,994,554	541,734,973	0	9,362,970	218,123	0	1,154,274	0	3,910,849	577,375,742
United Nations	22,639,105	-	-	16,564,609	-	-	2,145,524	18,123	-	-	-	3,910,849	22,639,105
EU	297,859,836	-	-	-	297,859,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297,859,836
IBRD/IDA	166,165,446	-	-	-	166,165,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166,165,446
Regional development banks	65,139,691	-	-	-	65,139,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,139,691
Other organisations	25,571,665	-	-	4,429,945	12,570,000	-	7,217,446	200,000	-	1,154,274	-	-	25,571,665
ODA in % of GNI	0.30%												

\* Of which operational budget (including the ERP Fund) of EUR 93.09 million. The total for operational measures is net of expenditure for basic remuneration (EUR 10.03 million).

In addition, ADA disbursed ODA-eligible third-party funds amounting to EUR 31.45 million for other Austrian donors (ministries, federal states, municipalities, etc.).

\*\* In total ODA, ADC/ADA administrative costs consist of basic remuneration plus administrative costs from project agreements.

\*\*\* Moreover, humanitarian aid measures were provided that are itemised as multilateral contributions amounting to EUR 36.67 million (total of EUR 87.51 million).



## II. Multilateral ODA components

### II.1 Development of multilateral ODA 2013 to 2017

		Net disbursements in € mill.				
		2013	2014	2015	2016 <sup>r</sup>	2017
<b>United Nations Organisations</b>		<b>37.79</b>	<b>17.81</b>	<b>18.83</b>	<b>36.60</b>	<b>22.64</b>
of which:						
FMEIA voluntary contributions		7.39	4.84	4.88	4.61	4.60
FMEIA obligatory contributions		8.54	7.10	7.56	9.44	11.97
other departments		21.87	5.87	6.39	22.55	6.07
<b>International Financial Institutions</b>		<b>204.97</b>	<b>190.79</b>	<b>215.41</b>	<b>233.04</b>	<b>243.88</b>
of which:						
World Bank group		140.51	141.02	141.98	138.25	166.17
Regional banks		52.31	49.76	48.25	82.22	65.14
Other financial institutions		12.15	0.01	25.18	12.57	12.57
<b>European Union</b>		<b>224.97</b>	<b>235.57</b>	<b>241.20</b>	<b>299.12</b>	<b>297.86</b>
of which:						
budget		147.25	156.99	159.26	215.73	201.72
EDF		77.72	78.58	81.94	83.39	96.14
<b>Other organisations</b>		<b>5.44</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>18.35</b>	<b>13.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>473.17</b>	<b>450.65</b>	<b>487.72</b>	<b>587.12</b>	<b>577.38</b>
in % of total ODA		54	48	41	40	52
ODA, total (€ mill.)		882.37	930.46	1,193.15	1,477.37	1,110.00

In accordance with OECD/DAC classifications, the categories were as follows

International Financial Institutions

World Bank group

Regional banks

Other financial institutions

Other organisations

IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA (& associated trust funds)

AsDB, IDB, AfrDB, AIIB et. al. (& associated trust funds)

GEF (from 2009 100% ODA), CGIAR, CFC, IFAD

Montreal Protocol, CITES, EPPO, IOM, IPGRI, IPCC, DDAGTF,

OECD Dev. Centre, Council of Europe, OSCE, GCF, WTO

r: revised figures

Detailed statements on individual multilateral contributions are available on the ADA homepage – [www.entwicklung.at](http://www.entwicklung.at).

## III. Bilateral ODA Components

### III.1 Bilateral ADC funds of ADA

#### III.1.1 Development of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2013 to 2017

Net disbursements in € mill.					
	2013	2014	2015	2016 <sup>r</sup>	2017
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>84.71</b>	<b>76.91</b>	<b>74.19</b>	<b>78.94</b>	<b>93.09</b>
of which: budget	78.35	68.88	65.33	72.05	85.02
of which: ERP Fund	6.36	8.04	8.86	6.89	8.08
in % of total Austrian ODA	9.60	8.27	6.22	5.34	8.39

r: revised figures

#### III.1.2 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2015 to 2017 by income status of partner countries

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %						
	2015		2016 <sup>r</sup>		2017	
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
<b>Country allocable aid</b>						
LDC	26.98	53.33	27.05	52.35	34.71	52.99
NON-LDC	23.61	46.67	24.62	47.65	30.79	47.01
	<b>50.58</b>	100.00	<b>51.67</b>	100.00	<b>65.51</b>	100.00
LIC – Low Income Countries	28.18	55.71	28.14	54.47	35.78	54.62
LMICs – Lower Middle Income Countries	16.71	33.04	18.19	35.22	18.02	27.50
UMICs – Upper Middle Income Countries	5.69	11.24	5.33	10.32	11.71	17.88
	<b>50.58</b>	100.00	<b>51.67</b>	100.00	<b>65.51</b>	100.00
<b>Non country allocable aid*</b>						
n.a. – non country allocable	23.61		27.27		27.59	
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>74.19</b>		<b>78.94</b>		<b>93.09</b>	

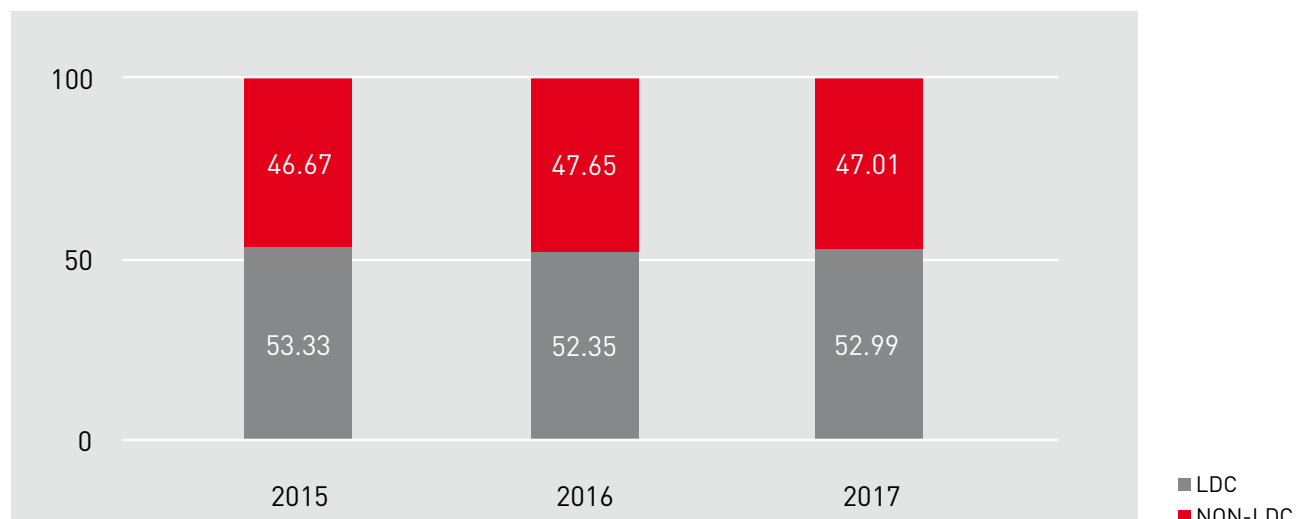
This table was realigned in 2018; previous years had to be adjusted accordingly.

\* including measures in Austria multi-country and other regional measures

r: revised figures

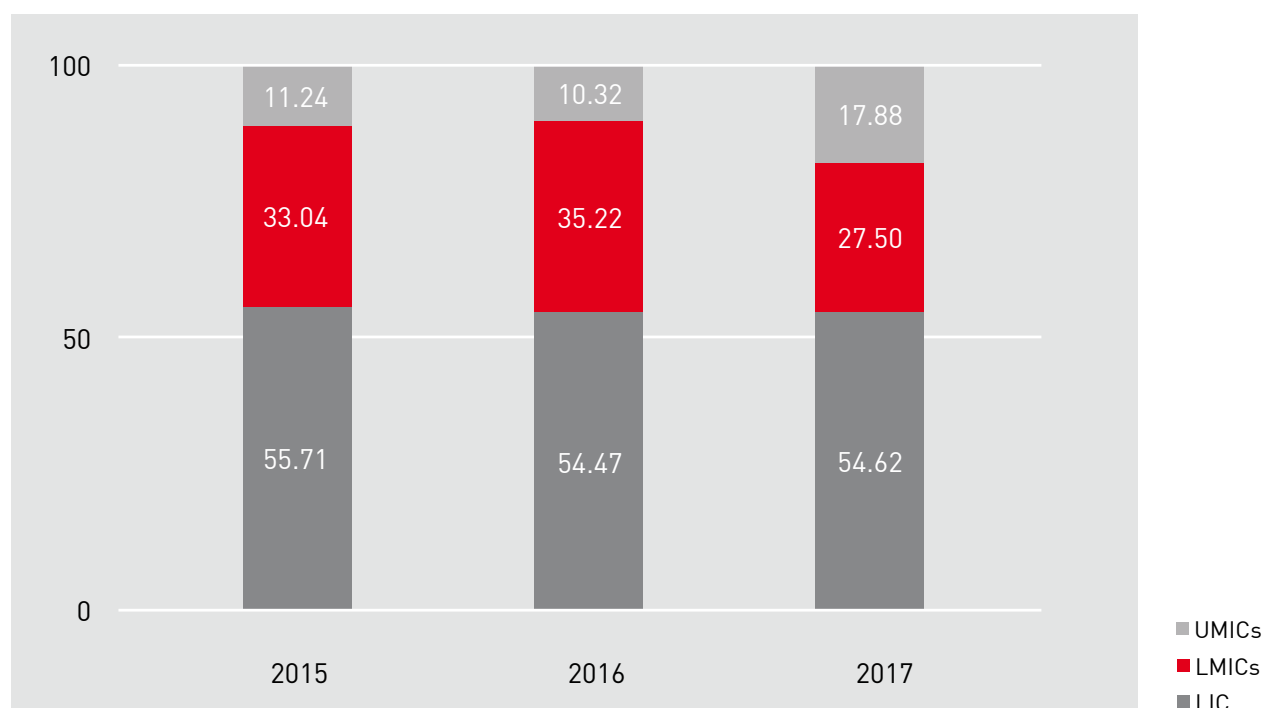
### Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA from 2015 to 2017 by poverty status

in %



### Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA from 2015 to 2017 by economic status

in %



### III.1.3 Geographical distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA to priority countries and other partner countries by key region 2015 to 2017

		Net disbursements in € mill. and in %					
Geographical distribution		2015 <sup>r</sup>		2016 <sup>r</sup>		2017	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
<b>Key region Danube Region/Western Balkans, total</b>		<b>8.89</b>	11.98	<b>9.68</b>	12.27	<b>11.64</b>	12.50
Priority countries	Kosovo	2.53	3.42	2.58	3.27	2.56	2.75
	Albania	1.85	2.50	1.35	1.71	2.22	2.38
Partner countries in the region		1.23	1.66	1.74	2.20	1.08	1.16
Danube Region/Western Balkans, regional*		3.27	4.40	4.02	5.09	5.78	6.21
<b>Key region Black Sea region/South Caucasus, total</b>		<b>8.41</b>	11.34	<b>8.06</b>	10.21	<b>9.87</b>	10.60
Priority countries	Moldova	2.79	3.76	2.70	3.42	2.51	2.70
	Georgia	2.01	2.72	3.31	4.19	3.32	3.57
	Armenia	1.98	2.67	1.04	1.31	2.04	2.19
Partner countries in the region		0.67	0.90	0.78	0.99	0.65	0.70
Black Sea region/South Caucasus, regional*		0.96	1.29	0.23	0.29	1.35	1.45
<b>Key region West Africa/Sahel, total</b>		<b>5.32</b>	7.17	<b>6.91</b>	8.75	<b>7.48</b>	8.04
Priority country	Burkina Faso	3.58	4.83	3.84	4.87	4.47	4.80
Partner countries in the region		0.49	0.66	1.13	1.43	1.71	1.84
West Africa/Sahel, regional		1.24	1.68	1.93	2.45	1.30	1.40
<b>Key region East Africa and Horn of Africa**</b>		<b>17.95</b>	24.19	<b>19.26</b>	24.40	<b>20.95</b>	22.51
Priority countries	Ethiopia	5.34	7.19	5.29	6.70	7.07	7.60
	Uganda	8.54	11.51	9.03	11.44	9.37	10.07
Partner countries in the region		1.51	2.04	2.12	2.68	2.08	2.24
East Africa and Horn of Africa, regional		2.56	3.45	2.82	3.57	2.43	2.61
<b>Key region Southern Africa, total</b>		<b>6.48</b>	8.74	<b>6.42</b>	8.13	<b>6.43</b>	6.91
Priority country	Mozambique	4.61	6.22	3.74	4.74	3.52	3.78
Partner countries in the region		0.43	0.58	0.19	0.24	0.67	0.72
Southern Africa, regional		1.44	1.95	2.49	3.15	2.25	2.41
<b>Key region Himalayah-Hindu Kush, total</b>		<b>4.20</b>	5.66	<b>3.54</b>	4.49	<b>3.54</b>	3.80
Priority country	Bhutan	2.10	2.83	2.00	2.53	2.53	2.72
Partner countries in the region		1.40	1.88	0.94	1.19	0.40	0.42
Himalayah-Hindu Kush, regional		0.70	0.95	0.61	0.77	0.61	0.66
<b>Key region Caribbean, total</b>		<b>0.03</b>	0.04	<b>0.04</b>	0.05	<b>0.26</b>	0.27
CARICOM, region		0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.26	0.27
<b>Other priority, total</b>		<b>4.02</b>	5.42	<b>5.31</b>	6.73	<b>4.02</b>	4.31
	Palestine	4.02	5.42	5.31	6.73	4.02	4.31
<b>ADC/ADA Key regions, total</b>		<b>55.30</b>	74.54	<b>59.22</b>	75.03	<b>64.18</b>	68.94
<b>ADC/ADA outside priorities</b>		<b>18.89</b>	25.46	<b>19.71</b>	24.97	<b>28.91</b>	31.06
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>		<b>74.19</b>	100.00	<b>78.94</b>	100.00	<b>93.09</b>	100.00

\* The Republic of Moldova takes part in regional programmes for both the key regions, Black Sea/South Caucasus and Danube/Western Balkans.

\*\* As of 2016, East Africa and the Horn of Africa are designated as a key region, so that the figures for 2015 have also been adjusted accordingly. Ethiopia and Uganda continue to be designated as priority countries. Other partner countries in the region and regional programmes have been assigned for the first time to this key region.

r: revised figures

### III.1.4 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA by sector 2015 to 2017

		Net disbursements in € mill. and in %					
DAC Code	Description	2015		2016 <sup>r</sup>		2017	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
110	Education	5.55	7.47	7.60	9.63	10.09	10.84
120	Health	1.65	2.22	4.56	5.77	2.01	2.16
130	Population policy/programmes and reproductive help	0.09	0.12	0.25	0.31	0.31	0.33
140	Water supply and sanitation	9.90	13.34	10.07	12.75	7.31	7.85
150	Government and civil society, conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	14.17	19.10	12.60	15.96	15.87	17.05
160	Other social infrastructure and services	6.85	9.24	5.24	6.64	7.13	7.66
<b>100</b>	<b>Social infrastructure and services</b>	<b>38.20</b>	<b>51.49</b>	<b>40.31</b>	<b>51.07</b>	<b>42.72</b>	<b>45.89</b>
210	Transport and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
220	Communication	0.52	0.71	0.15	0.19	0.36	0.38
230	Energy generation and supply	3.02	4.07	4.37	5.53	4.94	5.30
240	Banking and financial services	0.03	0.05	-	-	0.02	0.02
250	Business and other services	-1.18	-1.59	0.34	0.43	0.43	0.46
<b>200</b>	<b>Economic infrastructure and services</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>6.17</b>
310	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9.69	13.06	8.22	10.41	12.22	13.13
320	Industry, mining and construction	1.06	1.43	0.34	0.43	1.02	1.10
330	Trade and tourism	0.64	0.87	1.11	1.41	1.23	1.32
<b>300</b>	<b>Production sectors</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>15.36</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>12.26</b>	<b>14.47</b>	<b>15.55</b>
410	General environmental protection	1.47	1.98	2.18	2.76	2.43	2.61
430	Other multi-sectoral measures	6.70	9.03	8.66	10.97	6.88	7.39
<b>400</b>	<b>Multi-sectoral measures</b>	<b>8.17</b>	<b>11.01</b>	<b>10.84</b>	<b>13.73</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>500</b>	<b>Commodity aid and general programme assistance</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.11</b>
<b>600</b>	<b>Debt relief</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
720	Humanitarian aid: Emergency measures	1.80	2.42	3.45	4.37	8.99	9.66
730	Humanitarian aid: Post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation measures	1.32	1.78	0.59	0.75	3.02	3.24
740	Humanitarian aid: Disaster prevention and preparedness measures	1.25	1.69	0.76	0.96	0.75	0.81
<b>700</b>	<b>Humanitarian aid</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>13.70</b>
910	Administrative costs of donors	-	-	-0.00	-0.00	-	-
998	Unspecified	7.74	10.43	8.26	10.46	7.99	8.58
<b>900</b>	<b>Unspecified and other</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>10.43</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>7.99</b>	<b>8.58</b>
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>		<b>74.19</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>78.94</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>93.09</b>	<b>100.00</b>

- = 0

0.00 = &lt; 5,000.00

r: revised figures

## III.1.5 Implementation structure of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2015 to 2017

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %						
	2015		2016 <sup>r</sup>		2017	
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
<b>Austrian institutions, total</b>	<b>28.26</b>	38.09	<b>30.97</b>	39.23	<b>35.70</b>	38.34
<b>Austrian CSOs, total</b>	<b>21.08</b>	28.41	<b>20.68</b>	26.20	<b>24.60</b>	26.42
Austrian CSOs primarily implementing projects outside Austria	14.86	20.02	15.61	19.78	19.08	20.49
Austrian CSOs primarily implementing projects within Austria	5.91	7.97	4.73	5.99	5.37	5.77
Austrian CSOs primarily implementing scholarship programme	0.31	0.42	0.34	0.43	0.15	0.16
<b>Companies &amp; other institutions in Austria, total</b>	<b>7.18</b>	9.68	<b>10.29</b>	13.03	<b>11.10</b>	11.92
Companies in Austria	3.60	4.85	4.70	5.96	5.14	5.52
Individuals (Consultants)	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.02	0.02
Public authorities, universities and other bodies in Austria	3.49	4.71	5.45	6.91	5.94	6.38
<b>Institutions in partner countries, total</b>	<b>24.34</b>	32.80	<b>19.70</b>	24.96	<b>20.99</b>	22.55
Public authorities/ministries in partner country	17.78	23.97	14.05	17.80	12.68	13.62
CSOs and other institutions in partner country	6.55	8.83	5.65	7.16	8.32	8.94
<b>International and other agencies, total</b>	<b>21.60</b>	29.11	<b>28.27</b>	35.81	<b>36.40</b>	39.10
International organisations & PPPs*	14.43	19.45	20.92	26.50	25.97	27.90
International CSOs	3.17	4.27	2.41	3.05	6.86	7.37
Other**	4.00	5.38	4.94	6.26	3.58	3.84
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>74.19</b>	100.00	<b>78.94</b>	100.00	<b>93.09</b>	100.00

\* As understood by OECD/DAC, public-private partnerships mean international organisations whose decision-making bodies include representatives of both government and civil society.

\*\* Partner organisations from third countries and other project executing agencies

r: revised figures



### III.1.6 Cross-cutting issues in development policy (policy objective markers) in ADC/ADA contributions 2015 to 2017

The so-called policy objective markers (markers for cross-cutting issues in development policy) were introduced in OECD/DAC as instruments for monitoring the implementation of general international development goals (e.g. gender equality or environmental protection) in development programmes and projects by OECD/DAC donors. The markers measure in what part of their portfolios development donors have already taken specific account of these development-policy objectives and document the programmes and projects where these are included as specific, i.e. principal objectives (2) and/or as integrated, i.e. significant, secondary objectives (1).

As development projects/programmes can pursue more than one specific objective, they can be allotted more than one marker. In this approach, marker data do not make quantitative statements on how much funding has been allocated for specific objectives but the extent to which these objectives have been included in the new contracts of a reporting year. The relevant quantities are therefore not the payments, but the contractual volume of binding new commitments, possibly in combination with the number of contracts. Of note here also is that instead of gradings in the sense of an assessment, the (2) and (1) markers are indicators for different methodologies.

Under the auspices of OECD/DAC, the following developmental issues are included by means of markers: gender equality, reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH), aid to environment, participatory development and good governance, trade development, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (mitigation and adaptation), the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

As the marker data is subjected to systematic quality assurance in this core sector of Austrian ODA, the following tables present a breakdown of the operational ADC budget of ADA.

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
<b>Empowerment and Gender Equality**</b>	<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>		<b>2017*</b>	
	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>in %</b>	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>in %</b>	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>in %</b>
<b>Marker Gender Equality</b>						
Specific (Code = 2)	4.17	5.52	4.82	6.06	6.52	6.82
Integrated (Code = 1)	45.80	60.61	53.24	66.90	62.66	65.46
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>49.97</b>	<b>66.13</b>	<b>58.07</b>	<b>72.96</b>	<b>69.19</b>	<b>72.28</b>
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>79.58</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>95.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
<b>Good Governance and Human Rights</b>	<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>		<b>2017*</b>	
	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>in %</b>	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>in %</b>	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>in %</b>
<b>Marker Participatory Development and Good Governance</b>						
Specific (Code = 2)	14.96	19.80	11.87	14.91	19.46	20.33
Integrated (Code = 1)	12.96	17.15	18.70	23.50	21.50	22.46
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>27.92</b>	<b>36.95</b>	<b>30.57</b>	<b>38.41</b>	<b>40.95</b>	<b>42.78</b>
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>79.58</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>95.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* ADA commitments for programmes and projects in 2017 totalled EUR 103.14 million. According to OECD/DAC criteria, commitments for national projects and general budget support are excluded from the marker system. As of 2015, the calculation basis for marker data was reduced by these contractual amounts.

\*\* As of 2013, the RMNCH marker is assigned for the improvement of reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health under the OECD/DAC Guidelines. In 2017, ADC/ADA programmes and projects worth EUR 9,585,933.14 were specifically assigned the RMNCH marker (Code = 1) and EUR 317,540 the RMNCH marker (Code = 2).

- = 0

# AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Environment and Natural Ressources	2015		2016		2017*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
<b>Marker Aid to Environment</b>						
Specific (Code = 2)	14.16	18.74	15.35	19.29	13.70	14.31
Integrated (Code = 1)	13.20	17.47	22.88	28.75	26.08	27.25
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>27.36</b>	<b>36.21</b>	<b>38.23</b>	<b>48.04</b>	<b>39.78</b>	<b>41.56</b>
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>79.58</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>95.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Mitigation of Climate Change	2015		2016		2017*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
<b>Marker UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – Mitigation</b>						
Specific (Code = 2)	2.74	3.62	3.96	4.98	3.73	3.90
Integrated (Code = 1)	4.76	6.30	11.42	14.35	10.00	10.45
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>9.92</b>	<b>15.39</b>	<b>19.34</b>	<b>13.73</b>	<b>14.35</b>
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>79.58</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>95.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Adaption to Climate Change	2015		2016		2017*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
<b>Marker UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – Adaptation</b>						
Specific (Code = 2)	1.80	2.38	4.19	5.26	1.51	1.58
Integrated (Code = 1)	9.13	12.08	12.16	15.28	21.02	21.95
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>10.93</b>	<b>14.46</b>	<b>16.34</b>	<b>20.54</b>	<b>22.53</b>	<b>23.53</b>
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>79.58</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>95.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Promotion of biodiversity	2015		2016		2017*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
<b>Marker UN Convention on Biological Diversity</b>						
Specific (Code = 2)	2.86	3.79	1.95	2.45	2.02	2.11
Integrated (Code = 1)	10.44	13.82	9.87	12.40	14.84	15.50
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>13.31</b>	<b>17.61</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>14.85</b>	<b>16.86</b>	<b>17.61</b>
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>79.58</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>95.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Combat Desertification	2015		2016		2017*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
<b>Marker UN Convention to Combat Desertification</b>						
Specific (Code = 2)	2.95	3.91	-	-	0.15	0.00
Integrated (Code = 1)	3.62	4.80	5.78	7.26	11.03	11.53
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>8.71</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>11.18</b>	<b>11.68</b>
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>79.58</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>95.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* ADA commitments for programmes and projects in 2017 totalled EUR 103.14 million. According to OECD/DAC criteria, commitments for national projects and general budget support are excluded from the marker system. As of 2015, the calculation basis for marker data was reduced by these contractual amounts.

## III.2. Bilateral ODA disbursements, total

### III.2.1 The top 10 recipient countries or regions of bilateral ODA 2017

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %

Position	Country	Net disbursements 2017	in % of bilat. ODA	of which debt relief
1	Turkey <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	39.86	7.48	-
2	Bilateral, unallocated	20.99	3.94	-
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>2</sup>	19.18	3.60	0.04
4	Europe, regional	19.00	3.57	-
5	Ukraine <sup>2</sup>	16.13	3.03	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Uganda</b>	<b>11.68</b>	2.19	-
7	South of Sahara, regional/multi-country	10.90	2.05	-
8	Serbia <sup>2</sup>	10.74	2.02	-
<b>9</b>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>10.09</b>	1.89	-
10	Iran <sup>2</sup>	9.86	1.85	-
<b>Bilateral ODA, total</b>		<b>532.63</b>	100.00	0.04

ADC priority countries are marked in bold.

1 large ratio for the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey

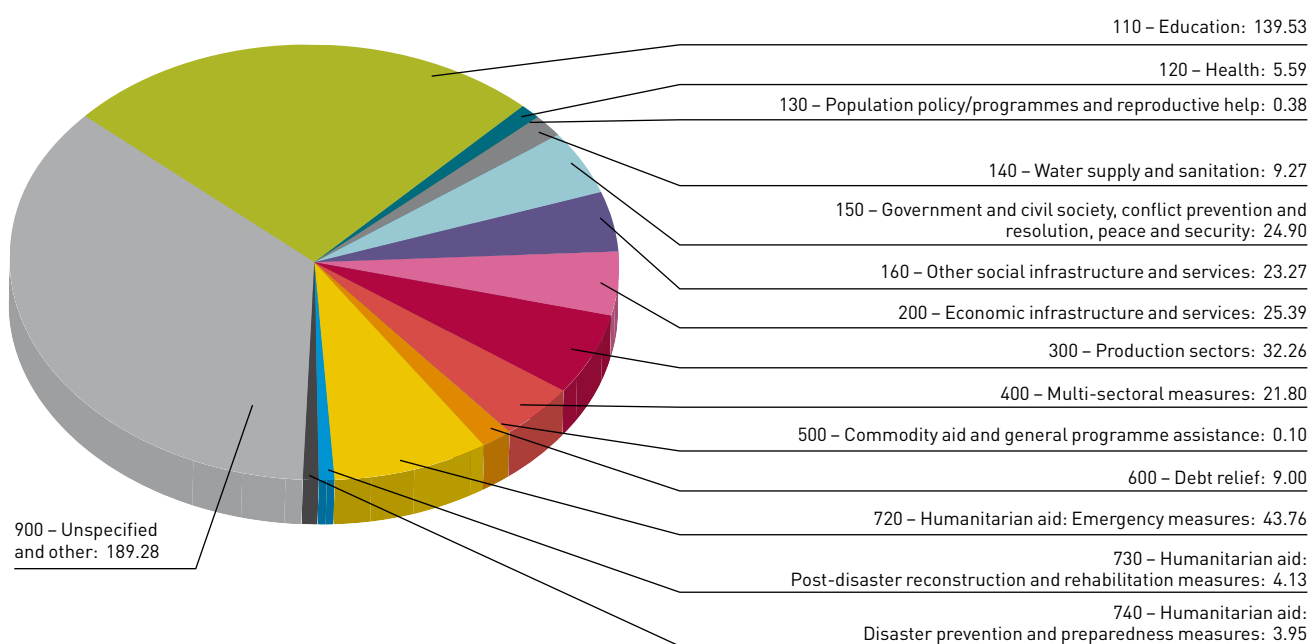
2 high share of imputed students' costs

3 high share of teachers sent

- = 0

### III.2.2 Distribution of bilateral ODA by sector 2017

Net disbursements in € mill.



### III.2.2.1 Distribution of bilateral ODA in humanitarian aid in 2017

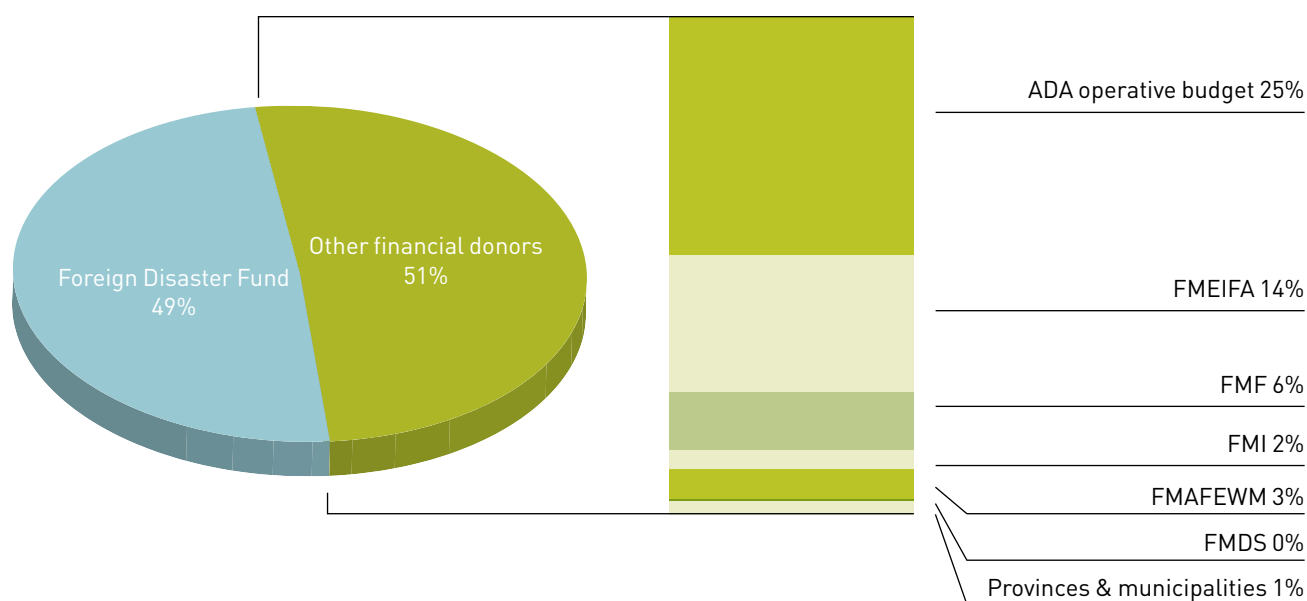
Net disbursements in € mill. and in %

	Humanitarian aid, total		of which Foreign Disaster Fund	
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
720 Emergency measures	43.76	84.40	24.27	96.04
730 Rehabilitation measures and reconstruction	4.13	7.97	1.00	3.96
740 Disaster prevention and preparedness measures	3.95	7.63	-	-
<b>Humanitarian aid, total</b>	<b>51.84</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>25.27</b>	<b>100.00</b>

- = 0

### Financing humanitarian aid 2017

Net disbursements in %



### III.2.2.2 Development of debt relief measures in bilateral ODA 2013 to 2017

			Net disbursements in € mill.				
Type	Donor/Budget	Description	2013	2014	2015	2016 <sup>r</sup>	2017
Interest rate reductions	FMF	Interest rate reductions as part of Paris Club debt rescheduling (DSR Option*)	2.47	1.54	0.56	0.13	0.05
Debt reductions	FMF	Paris Club debt rescheduling with debt cancellation (DR Option**)	31.34	80.53	-	6.94	8.95
<b>Total</b>			<b>33.81</b>	<b>82.07</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>9.00</b>
in % of total ODA			3.83	8.82	0.05	0.48	0.81
ODA, total			882.37	930.46	1,193.15	1,477.37	1,110.00

\*] DSR Option: debt service reduction by extending maturities and reducing interest rates

\*\*] DR Option: debt reduction through partial or total cancellation of debt

- = 0

r: revised figures

### III.2.2.3 Debt relief measures in bilateral ODA 2017

						Net disbursements in € mill. and in %
Country	Status	Debt service reductions (DSR)	Debt reductions (DR)	Debt relief measures, total		in %
Egypt	LMIC	0.01	-	0.01		0.16
Bosnia and Herzegovina	UMIC	0.04	-	0.04		0.43
Cuba	UMIC	-	8.95	8.95		99.41
Vietnam	LMIC	0.00	-	0.00		0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.05</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>9.00</b>		<b>100.00</b>
in % of total ODA		0.00	0.61	0.61		

- = 0

0.00 = < 5,000.00

## III.2.3 Bilateral ODA by provinces and municipalities 2015 to 2017

Net disbursements in €

Province	Donor	2015	2016	2017
<b>Burgenland</b>	Burgenland (province)	5,000	2,000	5,000
<b>Burgenland total</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>Carinthia</b>	Carinthia (province)	89,000	86,830	114,200
<b>Carinthia, total</b>		<b>89,000</b>	<b>86,830</b>	<b>114,200</b>
<b>Lower Austria</b>	Lower Austria (province)	695,679	537,717	420,105
	St. Pölten	4,150	4,150	-
<b>Lower Austria, total</b>		<b>699,829</b>	<b>541,867</b>	<b>420,105</b>
<b>Upper Austria</b>	Upper Austria (province)	2,537,073	2,128,159	1,329,871
	Linz	17,500	13,270	11,000
	Wels	-	14,900	5,000
	Traun	3,300	-	-
	Braunau	2,500	2,500	2,500
	Rohrbach	5,000	5,000	8,000
<b>Upper Austria, total</b>		<b>2,565,373</b>	<b>2,163,829</b>	<b>1,356,371</b>
<b>Salzburg</b>	Salzburg (province)	345,500	355,000	357,600
	Salzburg (city)	93,700	88,700	89,300
<b>Salzburg, total</b>		<b>439,200</b>	<b>443,700</b>	<b>446,900</b>
<b>Styria</b>	Styria (province)	532,134	333,716	376,331
	Graz	44,125	22,963	22,963
<b>Styria, total</b>		<b>576,259</b>	<b>356,679</b>	<b>399,294</b>
<b>Tyrol</b>	Tyrol (province)	1,692,978	985,452	1,566,285
<b>Tyrol, total</b>		<b>1,692,978</b>	<b>985,452</b>	<b>1,566,285</b>
<b>Vorarlberg</b>	Vorarlberg (province)	979,366	730,845	674,998
	Bregenz	8,360	8,000	-
	Feldkirch	18,000	13,460	12,500
	Wolfurt	13,597	6,620	6,668
	Götzis	8,500	13,000	15,500
	Hohenems	500	-	-
	Dornbirn	25,947	23,541	22,165
<b>Vorarlberg, total</b>		<b>1,054,269</b>	<b>795,466</b>	<b>731,831</b>
<b>Vienna</b>	Vienna (city)	1,682,441	399,065	455,904
<b>Vienna, total</b>		<b>1,682,441</b>	<b>399,065</b>	<b>455,904</b>
	Provinces – share in cost of asylum seekers managed by the State	144,001,603	215,633,724	54,667,607
<b>Total</b>		<b>152,805,953</b>	<b>221,408,612</b>	<b>60,163,496</b>

- = 0



### III.2.4 ODA to priority countries and their sources of finance from 2015 to 2017

#### Albania

Net disbursements in €

Donor	2015	2016	2017
<b>ODA from core budget</b>			
ADC/ADA	1,854,147	1,349,723	2,218,187
ADC/FMEIA	-	10,000	-
<b>ODA from other sources</b>			
FMEWA	2,673,750	2,653,841	2,840,558
FMF	2,209,575	1,068,139	144,123
FMI	98,280	3,350	62,043
FMAFEWM	2,091,981	2,388,732	2,712,459
FC	-	7,326	51,398
FMJ	-	-	7,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	338,382	295,761	29,000
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>9,266,115</b>	<b>7,776,872</b>	<b>8,064,767</b>

- = 0

#### Armenia

Net disbursements in €

Donor	2015	2016	2017
<b>ODA from core budget</b>			
ADC/ADA	1,978,968	1,037,015	2,039,513
ADC/FMEIA	10,000	-	10,000
<b>ODA from other sources</b>			
FMEWA	20,431	14,300	6,000
FMF	1,008,403	131,212	1,640,465
FMSRE	261,686	311,603	356,872
FC	-	7,326	8,700
FMDS	10,860	-	-
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	104,039	33,199	40,000
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>3,394,387</b>	<b>1,534,654</b>	<b>4,101,550</b>

- = 0

**Bhutan**

Net disbursements in €

Donor	2015	2016	2017
<b>ODA from core budget</b>			
ADC/ADA	2,102,384	1,997,806	2,530,581
<b>ODA from other sources</b>			
FMF	-	140,000	180,000
FMAFEWM	280,000	89,800	-
FMDS	30,000	10,000	-
FMEWA	72,465	44,273	40,730
ERP Fund	-857,000	-857,000	-857,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	17,000	22,000	42,000
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>1,644,849</b>	<b>1,446,879</b>	<b>1,936,311</b>

- = 0

**Burkina Faso**

Net disbursements in €

Donor	2015	2016	2017
<b>ODA from core budget</b>			
ADC/ADA	3,583,822	3,842,980	4,468,527
<b>ODA from other sources</b>			
FMF	66,250	260,000	370,000
FMAFEWM	166,563	98,000	-38,731
FMEWA	2,500	-	-
FMSRE	61,068	47,036	79,803
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	113,900	97,678	204,231
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>3,994,103</b>	<b>4,345,694</b>	<b>5,083,831</b>

- = 0

**Ethiopia**

Net disbursements in €

Donor	2015	2016	2017
<b>ODA from core budget</b>			
ADC/ADA	5,336,309	5,291,189	7,071,485
ADC/FMEIA	6,650	5,900	8,000
<b>ODA from other sources</b>			
FMF	526,851	360,000	150,000
FMAFEWM	711,850	982,210	500,000
FMSRE	571,986	396,094	435,050
Foreign Disaster Fund	-	660,000	1,829,961
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	121,806	61,034	90,866
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>7,275,452</b>	<b>7,756,428</b>	<b>10,085,362</b>

- = 0

## Georgia

Net disbursements in €

Donor	2015	2016	2017
<b>ODA from core budget</b>			
ADC/ADA	2,014,790	3,309,638	3,321,254
ADC/FMEIA	-	27,000	29,300
<b>ODA from other sources</b>			
FMEWA	9,500	5,500	7,000
FMF	182,969	637,965	3,267,500
FMI	105,053	74,649	79,694
FMAFEWM	600,000	1,050,000	-
FMDS	-	16,500	35,200
FMSRE	674,129	806,381	887,081
FC	-	-	11,900
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	3,784	20,000	50,000
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>3,590,226</b>	<b>5,947,634</b>	<b>7,688,930</b>

- = 0

## Kosovo

Net disbursements in €

Donor	2015	2016	2017
<b>ODA from core budget</b>			
ADC/ADA	2,534,190	2,579,393	2,556,061
ADC/FMEIA	10,000	10,000	10,000
<b>ODA from other sources</b>			
FMEWA	115,752	106,079	75,904
FMF	193,818	927,170	95,828
FMI	258,918	417,632	186,943
FMDS	143,485	-	74,957
FMSRE	3,083,034	3,359,166	3,299,121
FC	-	-	17,900
FMLSACP	-	530	-
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	300,053	438,660	170,331
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>6,639,249</b>	<b>7,838,630</b>	<b>6,487,045</b>

- = 0

## Moldova

Net disbursements in €

Donor	2015	2016	2017
<b>ODA from core budget</b>			
ADC/ADA	2,791,371	2,703,147	2,510,534
ADC/FMEIA	950,000	450,000	10,000
<b>ODA from other sources</b>			
FMEWA	212,742	194,628	234,271
FMF	1,247,338	675,377	-
FMI	7,495	-	367
FMAFEWM	344,000	100,000	96,000
FMSRE	256,886	270,532	263,024
FC	-	-	7,800
FMLSACP	191,000	207,693	91,882
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	115,335	89,584	19,825
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>6,116,167</b>	<b>4,690,961</b>	<b>3,233,702</b>

- = 0

## Mozambique

Net disbursements in €

Donor	2015	2016	2017
<b>ODA from core budget</b>			
ADC/ADA	4,611,177	3,738,583	3,516,286
<b>ODA from other sources</b>			
FMF	348,319	1,349,046	506,141
FMDS	21,800	-	28,000
FMSRE	19,354	24,627	25,341
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	32,167	74,000	45,899
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>5,032,817</b>	<b>5,186,256</b>	<b>4,121,667</b>

- = 0

## Palestine

Net disbursements in €

Donor	2015	2016	2017
<b>ODA from core budget</b>			
ADC/ADA	4,023,050	5,313,615	4,016,653
<b>ODA from other sources</b>			
FMEWA	-	-	2,000
FMSRE	193,603	205,282	176,552
FC	-	-	2,500
FMI	21,064	-	-
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	67,000	-	10,000
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>4,304,717</b>	<b>5,518,897</b>	<b>4,207,705</b>

- = 0

## Uganda

Net disbursements in €

Donor	2015	2016	2017
<b>ODA from core budget</b>			
ADC/ADA	8,542,005	9,032,112	9,372,655
<b>ODA from other sources</b>			
FMF	-678,258	-543,258	-492,220
FMAFEWM	350,000	669,160	691,000
FMSRE	150,231	144,020	184,351
Foreign Disaster Fund	-	-	1,500,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	257,473	327,776	420,950
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>8,621,450</b>	<b>9,629,810</b>	<b>11,676,736</b>

- = 0