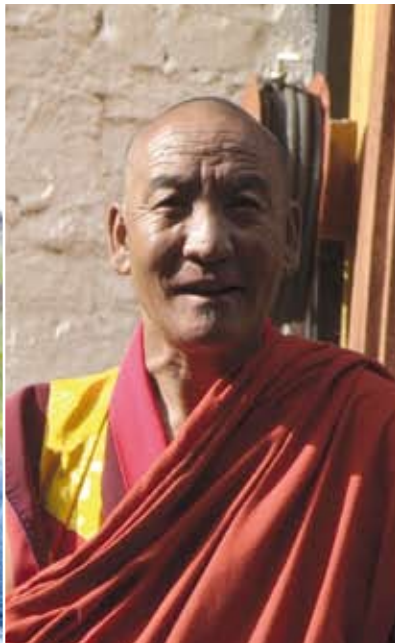


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Report 2010

*Austrian Official
Development Assistance*

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 Development Cooperation

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Vienna, July 2012



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List of abbreviations

ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
ADF	Asian Development Fund
AEE	Institute for Sustainable Technologies
AF	Associated financing
AfrDB	African Development Bank
AfrDF	African Development Fund
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
ASPR	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution
AVP	Africa Networking Platform
AWF	African Water Facility
BOKU	University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFC	Common Fund for Commodities
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DDAGTF	Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund
EAS	European External Action Service
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECREEE	Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
EDF	European Development Fund
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation
ERP	European Recovery Programme
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCA	Federal Chancellery of Austria
FIAS	Foreign Investment Advisory Service
FMAFEWM	Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
FMDS	Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports
FMEAC	Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture
FMEFY	Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth
FMEIA	Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (Foreign Ministry for short)
FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMI	Federal Ministry of the Interior
FMJ	Federal Ministry of Justice

FMLSACP	Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection
FSO	Fund for Special Operations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross national income
HIPC	Heavily-indebted poor countries
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IARC	International Agricultural Research Centre
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Industrial Development Board
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INTA	Instituto Nicaragüense de Tecnología Agropecuaria
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
IPT	International Civilian Peacekeeping and Peace Building Training Programme
ISPA	Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JPO Programme	Junior Professional Officer Programme
LAI	Latin America Institute
LDCs	Least developed countries
LICs	Low income countries
LMICs	Lower middle income countries
MAGFOR	Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MOPAN	Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official development assistance
OeAD-GmbH	Austrian Agency for International Mobility and Cooperation in Education, Science and Research
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OeEB	Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank
OeNB	Oesterreichische Nationalbank
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHCHR/UNVFTC	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation in the Field of Human Rights
OHCHR/UNVFVT	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PPP	Public-private partnership
PRGT	Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust
SIDS	Small island developing states
SOLtrain	Southern African Solar Thermal Training and Demonstration Initiative
TF	Trust Fund
UMICs	Upper middle income countries
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNO	United Nations Organisation
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOOSA	United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs
UNPKO	United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
VIDC	Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation



Foreword



Because development cooperation is the responsibility of the whole of government, Federal Minister Dr Michael Spindelegger has commissioned me to take over the coordination of development policy in the Federal Government and improve the effectiveness of policy coherence. I am pleased that we have succeeded for the first time in compiling the whole of Austrian official development assistance (ODA) in one single report, providing information on sources, composition, amounts, application and results in 2010.

Many actors are involved in providing these contributions. Besides Austrian Development Cooperation in the Foreign Ministry, other ministries, the Austrian development bank "Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank" and federal states and municipalities also contribute public funds to Austria's development cooperation budget. It was a special concern of ours to document their commitments for a clearer overall picture.

Besides the contributions of Austrian Development Cooperation, the report also deals in particular with biodiversity as an issue. The United Nations (UN) declared 2010 to be the International Year of Biodiversity. Mankind is part of this diversity and functional and bio-diverse life systems are indispensable for food security, health, prosperity and energy supply. It is up to us to prevent serious losses to our vital resources. The present report shows how Austria contributes to this.

The world we live in has many faces. Many challenges, such as food security, environmental protection, the impacts of climate change, sustainable energy supply, migration and security can only be mastered at a more global level. It is in the national interest of each country to make a contribution to creating a globally equitable and socially and ecologically viable economic system, to coping with climate change, to solving our energy problems in a sustainable way and to reducing poverty and hunger. It is therefore in the clear interests of Austria to support less developed countries in improving their growth and development prospects and to help eliminate global injustice.

Together, we must find new ways for Austria to make a contribution to viable economic, ecological and social development.

I am sure you will find the report interesting reading.

Dr Wolfgang Waldner

State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs



Development policy 2010

The Austrian Development Cooperation Act mandates the Federal Government to contribute to poverty reduction, peace and security and the preservation of the environment. These directives are still valid and were also the guiding principles for our activities in 2010.

The year 2010 marked the 10th anniversary of the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations, which prompted the international community, including Austria, to reaffirm its commitment to the eight Millennium Goals: eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, access to education, gender equality, reduction of child mortality through improved mother-and-child health care, prevention of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other communicable diseases, environmental sustainability and a global partnership for development.

The United Nations had declared 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity. The present report cites examples of Austrian commitments to this.

For Austria, the year 2010 was marked by diminishing funds and the need to allocate these more efficiently and to greater effect than before. The fundamental decision was therefore taken to continue to concentrate our geographic developmental engagement, which is why Austria is gradually withdrawing from Central America (priority country Nicaragua) and the Western Balkans. 2010 was spent in framing transitional strategies to maintain the progress made and, where useful, to continue measures via other donors or with other instruments (e.g. soft loans). Bilateral commitments in West, East and Southern Africa will be retained, as also in the Himalayas (Bhutan).

Austria consults closely with the international donor community, particularly in the European Union (EU), which is pressing for a greater division of labour among the various donor nations. It coordinated these efforts as lead country in Moldova in 2010.

In 2010, additional synergies were also harnessed among foreign, economic and development policy priorities. As part of its decades-long active development cooperation in the Balkans, above all in the EU Austria advocated a common Danube region strategy. The Black Sea Region and South Caucasus have also moved more into the focus of Austrian interest.

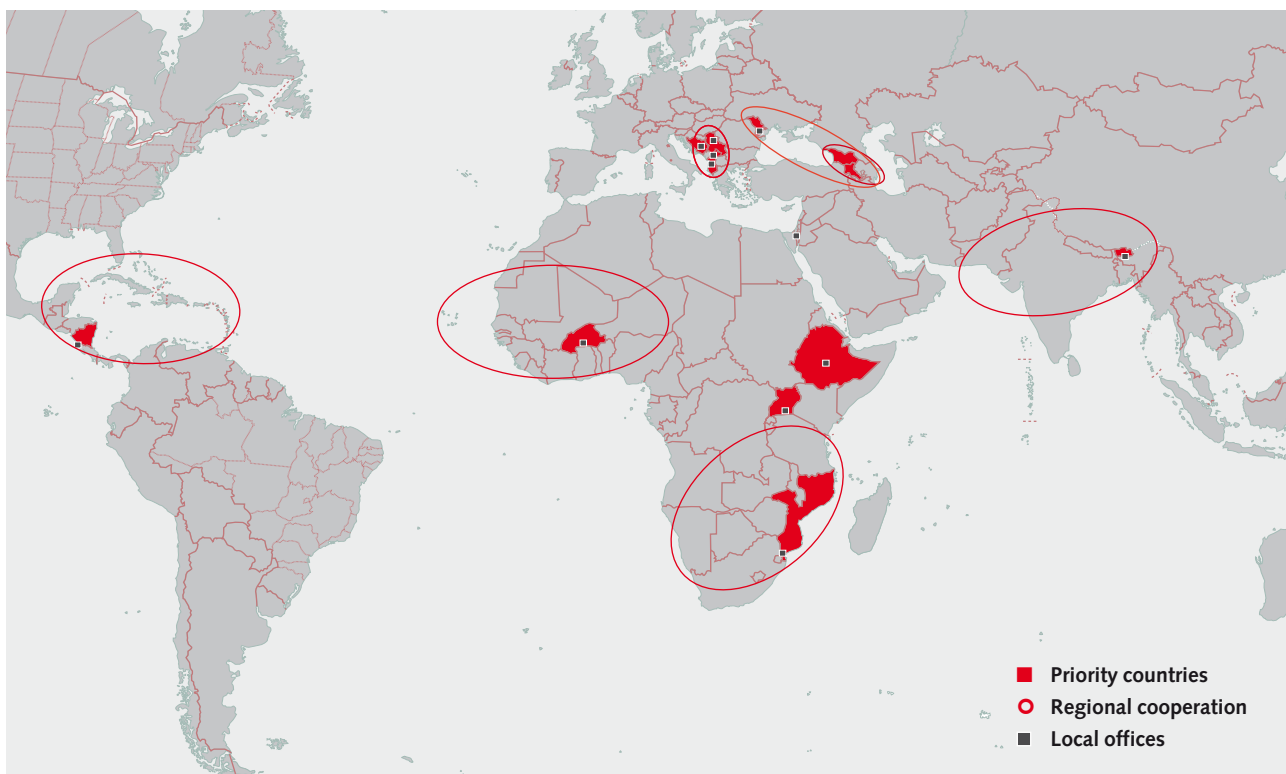
Much of Austrian Development Cooperation was implemented at multilateral level: 18 per cent through international financial institutions, about 4 per cent via the UN and other international organisations as well as 27 per cent by way of the EU (external aid instruments and European Development Fund/EDF). Here, the Lisbon Treaty enables EU member states to take greater part in planning instruments. The certification of the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) by the European Commission also affords scope for deploying EU funds.



Major partners of Austrian Development Cooperation in 2010 were non-governmental organisations (NGOs), which also implemented a substantial part of public funds through cofinancing. Their active engagement makes development cooperation tangible and people get to feel a sense of solidarity at a personal level.

In two major natural disasters, first the earthquake in Haiti then the flood disaster in Pakistan, the Austrians showed again in 2010 that they are ready to help quickly and make large private donations. The public sector – central and federal state governments and municipalities – each made a substantial contribution with funds from the Foreign Disaster Fund.

A red thread runs through the programmes and projects of Austrian ODA actors. They get engaged where specific needs are identified and articulated by those affected themselves. In shared responsibility, Austria will continue to meet these priorities and needs as well as possible.





Policy coherence for development: Security

The international framework for development policy coherence is clear: It calls for interaction among different policy fields to strengthen development cooperation and enhance the impact of measures. Where appropriate, the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs performs a coordinating function here.

A specific priority in 2010 was security and development. Cooperation took the form of three specific initiatives:

Strategic Guideline on Security and Development

As stipulated in the Three-Year programme on Austrian Development Policy 2009–2011, an interministerial plenum, also including representatives of civil society, a steering group and an editorial team under the leadership of the Foreign Ministry, worked on drafting a joint strategic guideline for the Federal Government. Strategic development and security policy directives in conflict prevention, crisis management, peacebuilding and statebuilding were completed in 2010.

Vienna 3C Appeal

Another initiative was concerned with the interaction among all government and non-governmental actors in fragile situations. Together with the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports as well as Austrian non-governmental organisations, the Foreign Ministry organised an international conference on this from 5 to 7 May 2010. The outcome was the Vienna 3C Appeal of 26 October 2010.¹ This makes recommendations to all actors for development-sensitive, coordinated, complementary and coherent action in fragile and/or conflict situations.

The approach was included in the ongoing International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, in which fragile states take part (Group of g7+) along with OECD members and think tanks.

Developmental contribution of peacekeeping missions

A third initiative in this sector addressed the socio-economic impacts of peacekeeping missions on the operational areas. To make the most of this for local development, resort ought to be made to the private sector in the area to meet the needs of the stationed troops and the general demand for goods and employ local personnel at market prices. This was explicitly called for in the Vienna 3C Appeal 2010 and presented at a high-level seminar on 1 October 2010 in New York. The initiative succeeded in having the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations General Assembly (C-34 Committee) formally deal with this issue.

http://www.entwicklung.at/uploads/media/Wiener_3C_Appell_01.pdf

In focus: Biodiversity



The United Nations declared 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity. It calls for the sustainable management of biodiversity. Biodiversity plays a major role in development and poverty reduction, because the depletion of ecosystems and the extinction of animals and plants mean the irretrievable loss of vital resources. This affects the poorest sections of the population most, whose survival directly depends on intact ecosystems and natural resources.

The Strategic Guideline on Environment and Development in Austrian development policy attaches key importance to the sustainable use of natural resources and conserving biodiversity. There are many different goals, ranging from the dissemination of ecologically appropriate diversified agriculture and the promotion of organic farming to securing land and use rights to sustainable forest and timber management.

The strategic guideline is designed as an aid for all Austrian actors engaged in environment and development.

Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs

Department for Development Cooperation

For Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC), biodiversity provides the basis for functional water circulation, climate regulation, soil fertility and food production in the partner countries. Measures to conserve biodiversity have therefore been mainstreamed into all programmes and projects.

According to the World Food Organisation (FAO), of 8,000 known livestock breeds, some 630 have now become extinct, most in recent decades. Currently about one breed disappears on average every month. In addition, since the middle of the 19th century, three-quarters of all varieties of crop plants and the related traditional knowledge have been lost for ever. The main reason for this is the spread of modern industrialised farming and the attendant predominance of a few high-yield varieties. These afford greater yield but require much higher investments and greater use of fertilizers and pesticides. They are often ill adapted to the conditions in developing countries.

Projects and programmes in Austrian Development Cooperation aim to halt this trend. They assist developing countries in re-establishing supplanted traditional varieties and breeds and providing the population with high-quality food that can be produced locally.



Money from honey

Since 1993, via the Nepal-based International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) in the Himalayas region Austria has supported research and development in beekeeping with the local honeybee, *Apis cerana*, which was supplanted by the European honeybee and already threatened with extinction. The Asian bees are better adapted ecologically and are naturally resistant to various diseases and pests, obviating costly chemical disease prevention. They also make a major contribution to conserving biodiversity in the region. *Apis cerana* seeks out certain plants that are avoided by the imported honeybee, which raises agricultural yields. They are also cheaper to keep. The beekeeping project comprises research and training of the local population. Beekeeping raises household income for many families.

Results

- Knowledge and technical know-how about honey and honey products
- International quality standards and national monitoring plans for beekeeping and honey production, training curricula for administrators and honey producers
- Raising awareness and providing specific information on the function of insects as pollinators for agriculture and the environment
- Improved income for beekeepers, men and women in the whole region

*Project partner:
International Centre
for Integrated Mountain
Development*



A new future with cocoa

In the municipalities Nueva Guinea, Muelle de los Bueyes and Rama in the South Atlantic Autonomous Region in Nicaragua, the promotion of cocoa production has given 930 small-holders a new future. The farmers are given improved seed and learn to grow rare local cocoa varieties and a number of other crop plants on small plots. Besides cocoa, they also grow plantains, herbs and spices and various tree varieties, for example. They are also trained to raise productivity and improve the quality and marketing of their produce. Another aim is to have the harvested cocoa certified as a bio-product. This enables the farmers to earn higher additional income and improve their standard of living.

Results

- Dissemination of know-how on optimal cocoa production, higher quality of production
- Certification as bio cocoa
- Formation of cooperatives for improved self-organisation of cocoa farmers and marketing
- Approx. 930 producer families benefit directly and 1,400 indirectly from the project and can raise their annual income up to 800 US\$.

*Project partners:
Institute of Agricultural
Technology (INTA) and
Ministry of Agriculture
and Forestry (MAGFOR)
in Nicaragua*

Federal Ministry of Science and Research

OeAD GmbH, Commission for Development Studies

Food and income from cattle²

In a study on classifying local cattle breeds in the Simien Mountains region in the North Gondar Zone of Ethiopia, the project manager, Zewdu Wuletaw, discovered about 3,000 cattle that had been kept isolated for some 350 years in an orthodox monastery. The animals are much larger than the other cattle measured. Provisional reports indicate an exceptionally high milk yield. 100 cows and their offspring are therefore being monitored for 20 months for milk yield, fertility, survival rates and diseases. If high productivity is actually confirmed, a breeding programme will be developed with the persons in charge at the monastery, which will also benefit the farmers in the surrounding area and other regions of Ethiopia.



Results

- Initial scientific documentation of local livestock breeds and their productivity
- Conservation of local cattle breeds through sustainable breeding programmes
- Involvement of monks and farming families in programmes
- Improved nutrition and income opportunities for the population in the surrounding area and other regions of Ethiopia

Project partners:
Austria: University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Department of Sustainable Agricultural Systems
Ethiopia: North Gondar Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

More diverse trees and plants³

Forestland in Ethiopia has shrunk over the past 100 years from about 40 per cent to less than three per cent. Timber has become scarcer and dung and harvest residues are now used for producing energy instead of as fertiliser. The consequences are nutrient-depleted soils and low agricultural productivity. Areas not used as pastureland regenerate best. In the North Gondar Zone, woody plants are cultivated on these exclosures that supply nutrients to the soil and are suitable for use as fodder. For the first time in close cooperation with the local communities, a survey is being carried out on how the main tree varieties have spread in the region. The findings will be put to practical use. This will not only maintain but also increase tree and plant diversity in a cost-effective and appropriate way. The findings of the study will be disseminated in courses and through advice from agricultural specialists.



Results

- Documentation of the spread of major tree varieties in the project area
- Higher soil fertility
- Increased productivity in agriculture and livestock farming
- Sufficient fodder supply from woody plants even during seasonal fodder shortages
- Knowledge on tree and plant diversity established in local communities

Project partners:
Austria: University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Department of Forest and Soil Sciences, Institute of Forest Ecology
Ethiopia: Amhara Regional Agricultural Research Institute; Gondar Agricultural Research Centre

² <http://www.kef-online.at/de/projekte/thiopien-projekt-165-2008-2010.html>

³ <http://www.kef-online.at/de/projekte/thiopien-projekt-167-2009-2011.html>



Protecting rainforests with indigenous know-how⁴

For millennia, many indigenous societies have lived in sensitive ecosystems, such as tropical rainforests, without destroying them. Their knowledge is now being put to specific use in the Golfo Dulce region at the Pacific coast of Costa Rica to protect the rainforest by involving the indigenous population as an independent actor in drafting institutional environmental protection strategies.

In workshops, major economic and socio-cultural resources and areas are identified and measures devised for their protection. The outcomes are compiled in plans and maps of the area under investigation and imparted to the local population in training courses. Teaching materials are also prepared with the collaboration of indigenous teachers. The project partners are linked with each other in an international, interinstitutional, interdisciplinary network for research, environmental protection and resource management.

Project partners:

Austrian Latin America Institute (LAI); Universidad de Costa Rica; Vicerrectoría de Investigación; Escuela de Antropología; Programa Institucional Osa Golfo Dulce; Estación Tropical La Gamba S.A., Costa Rica

Results

- Jointly prepared strategy paper
- Strategies and measures imparted in training courses
- Local population made aware through teaching materials, maps and plans
- Establishment of a network



Lower Austria Federal State Government

Painting with the colours of the earth

As a member of the European Land and Soil Alliance, in 2007 the Lower Austria Federal State Government launched the campaign, Our land – where we stand!, to draw attention to the need for the considered and careful use of this valuable resource. At the same time, under the motto, Painting with the Colours of the Earth, schools were invited to take part in a creative competition. Interest was so keen that the campaign is still going on today and is even underway in neighbouring countries.

Results

- Participation of more than 240 Lower Austrian schools, over 40,000 children and many dedicated teachers in earth colour seminars, workshops, competitions and exhibitions
- Production and sale of an art calendar with the best pictures
- International exhibitions with originals and reproduced pictures
- Expansion of the campaign to the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary
- Recycling of valuable waste of the earth colour prints for new products with total sales proceeds going to the project, Mary's Meals
- Auction of earth-coloured pictures at large events, half the proceeds going to schools and the other half to a Soil Alliance project in Senegal

⁴ <http://www.kef-online.at/de/projekte/costa-rica-projekt-174-2010-2011.html>

Mary's Meals⁵ and fertile soils in Senegal

The simple and effective project, Mary's Meals, provides hungry children in twelve of the poorest countries in the world with a daily meal. From donations, corn and maize as well as vitamins and trace elements are purchased and prepared by the mothers to a nourishing mash. The children are attending school again regularly instead of working or searching for food, so they have a better chance of overcoming poverty and hunger.

Soil erosion in Senegal makes life difficult for the rural population on the edge of the Sahel Zone. With support from the federal state of Lower Austria, women's groups in the villages of Santhie, Khinine and Mboul in the West of the country along with farmers and youth working in family-owned enterprises or on fruit plantations have organised themselves. They carry out specific measures to protect the soil and improve their standard of living: Small-scale stone banks, dams and hedges prevent erosion and retain rainwater. Thanks to sustainable irrigation, water is put to optimum use.

Results

- Better conditions of life for 350 members of the women's groups, 150 male and female farmers and their families as well as 1,500 youth employed in agriculture
- Paints have been produced from Senegalese soil for special use. For example, at international events (e.g. conference of the European Soil Alliance) earth-coloured pictures were painted by visitors and teachers together under the guidance of a soil-paint artist.
- Many soil art products can be ordered from a shop at www.soilart.eu. All proceeds go to the project, Mary's Meals.



*Project partners:
Mary's Meals,
Horizont3000, BOKU
Vienna and the Danube
Universities Network*

Styria Federal State Government

Conserving biodiversity and the reintroduction and use of tried and tested crop plants are a key concern of many projects sponsored by Styria. The federal state contributes to food security in Africa and Latin America by restoring lost knowledge of climate-adapted fruit and vegetable varieties and their cultivation and use. In training courses and workshops, women's groups and male and female smallholders are familiarised with organic farming methods.

Biodiversity is also a theme in Rwandan schools. For example, learning gardens have been established to impart theoretical and practical knowledge to children and youth in an understandable way. In Kenya, plant diversity plays a major role in a tree nursery project.

Organic farming with traditional crops

Loroco is an undemanding multi-year plant which can grow up to ten meters high. Its many flowers are a high-quality food. Unlike maize or sesame, it can be cultivated without chemical pesticides, which ensures the sustainable and ecological use of soil. Using the traditional crop plant loroco, the villagers of Las Cruces II in Suchitepéquez Province in Southwest Guatemala are trained in organic farming and instructed in producing compost.



⁵ <http://www.marysmeals.at>

*Project partners:
Austria: Solidarity with Latin
America Association, Graz
Guatemala: Asociación de
Comités de Desarrollo
Campesino (agricultural
workers' and farmers' orga-
nisation) in Mazatenango*

Results

- Better income for 54 families or about 400 people
- Healthier life and environmental protection by doing without the application of chemicals
- Contribution to conserving biodiversity, food security and soil amelioration

Vorarlberg Federal State Government

Promoting sustainable agriculture in Tanzania

With financial support from the federal state of Vorarlberg, the Schlins Röns One-World Group has promoted projects in integrated rural development in southern Tanzania for many years. Since it began, the biodiversity of crop and green manure plants has much improved in Iringa. Contour dams stabilised by permanent crops, such as bananas, coffee or tropical fruit trees, have transformed the erosion-prone steep slopes into terraced landscapes.

Agricultural yields have increased and many farming families earn a modest income from the sale of their produce. Thanks to a more balanced diet of vegetable and animal protein, vitamins and trace elements, the people lead a healthier life. Deficiency diseases have also declined.

Results

- Training in afforestation, erosion prevention, organic farming, compostation, amelioration of soil fertility, seed propagation, mixed crops, diversification of crop plants, crop rotation, storage, keeping of small animals
- Technical advice in implementing the measures
- Complementary crafts training for women and men
- 10,000 families benefit from this project long-term

*Project partner: Schlins
Röns One-World Group,
Vorarlberg*



Multilateral development cooperation



European Union

Together, the member states of the European Union and the European Commission are the largest donor worldwide, with a share of more than 55 per cent of all international official development assistance. In 2010, Austria contributed EUR 245 million to the EU budget for development cooperation and to the European Development Fund, that is, 27 per cent of its official development assistance.

A key issue at EU level in 2010 was the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty in development policy. The appointment of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the establishment of European External Action Service have resulted in major institutional changes in European development cooperation. Austria has above all advocated a clear division of labour, the amalgamation of the two development finance instruments, the avoidance of duplications and the merger of the Directorate-General for Development and EuropeAid.

The EU prepared a common position for the Millennium Assembly in mid-September 2010 in New York. It also discussed the strategic alignment of Community development cooperation as of 2014. Austria intervened intensively in both processes. In autumn 2010, the Foreign Ministry began broad consultations to prepare a coherent Austrian position on future development strategy in the EU.

In the first six months, the European Council adopted conclusions on taxation and development along with food security and global health. The Operational Framework on Aid Effectiveness already adopted in the previous year was supplemented by a chapter on cross-border division of labour.

Priority themes in the second half-year were budget support, economic partnership agreements and innovative finance. The European Commission presented a green paper on budget support as a basis for discussion on a common EU position. Austria took active part in an expert group for preparing this draft.

In November, the fourth and last chapter of the Operational Framework on Aid Effectiveness was adopted dealing with transparency and mutual accountability.

Austria also intervened in 2010 in the implementation of the Africa-EU Partnership. The highlight was a meeting of the Energy Partnership on 14 and 15 September in Vienna with the participation of numerous African ministers and several commissioners of the European Union and the African Union. The second Action Plan for the Africa-EU Energy Partnership was adopted at this conference. One of the targets set for 2020 is to afford 100 million Africans access to services from renewable energy.

United Nations

Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations in September 2010 ended with the adoption of a global plan of action that stipulates specific steps for attaining the eight development goals by 2015. The global development agenda for after 2015 was also already discussed. The donor countries made commitments for additional official development assistance amounting to US\$ 40 billion. This will be allocated to those areas where least progress has been made so far. These include the reduction of child mortality (Goal 4) and improvement of maternal health (Goal 5). A considerable backlog was also identified in the reduction of poverty and hunger (Goal 1) and gender equality and women's empowerment (Goal 3).

It remains doubtful whether the Millennium Development Goals can be successfully achieved by 2015. While middle-income countries generally have better prospects, the chances of the least-developed countries are very small, above all in Sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania.

Cooperation in organisations

In 2010 Austria, supported measures of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with altogether about EUR 6.3 million, particularly through payments to the thematic funds for promoting democracy and access to energy. The republic also participated in a project for a constitutional referendum and elections in Kyrgyzstan and made a contribution to the pilot initiative, Unity in Action, in Albania, aimed at improving coherence and efficiency in the operational area of the UN development architecture.

With development programmes and microfinance projects, the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) helps least-developed countries to develop the financial sector and democratic institutions at local level. Austria increased its contribution to the core budget in 2010 by two-thirds to EUR 1 million, taking part in projects in Ethiopia and North Uganda.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) focuses its activities on preventing child mortality, hunger and malnutrition and in particular advocates implementing and safeguarding children's rights. In 2010, Austria promoted above all programmes for the global prevention of polio, stemming HIV/AIDS in Ukraine and strengthening the rights of the child in Kosovo.

As a relatively small, decentrally organised programme, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) promotes projects in controlling demographic trends and is also engaged in reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention and maternal mortality. In 2010, Austria made a contribution to the core budget and to the thematic fund for promoting maternal health.

Austria is a member of the permanent steering bodies of the UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), of the Programme and Budget Committee and chaired the Industrial Development Board in 2010–2011. In addition to the compulsory contribution of almost EUR 900,000 in 2010, it made voluntary payments totalling EUR 1.1 million to support various UNIDO programmes e.g. for promoting youth employment in West Africa.

In a joint presentation of the report by the Advisory Group to the UN Secretary-General on energy and climate change in Vienna in mid-May 2010, Foreign Minister Spindelegger and UNIDO Director-General Kandeh K. Yumkella emphasised the importance of energy in development policy. During the UN summit on the Millennium Development Goals in September, Federal President Fischer also discussed the major role of energy services for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

International Financial Institutions

The IFI strategy⁶ of the Federal Ministry of Finance stipulates how Austria can take part in the activities and policies of the International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

There are three ways:

- Austria's role as shareholder of the respective IFIs, particularly the World Bank Group and regional banks
- Regular replenishments of the respective special funds, such as the International Development Association (IDA), the Asian Development Fund (ADF), the African Development Fund (AfrDF) or the Fund for Special Operations (FSO)
- Participation via trust funds in special thematic programmes of IFIs, above all in the priority sectors defined in the strategy, such as water, renewable energy and trade

Austria as shareholder in IFIs

Austria was involved in 2010 in the whole range of IFI policy issues. Of special relevance were capital increases by the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank and the African Development Bank. Other themes were the related reform and strategy discussions and voting rights reform at the World Bank. Austria took part in the annual meetings of the respective institutions and the meetings for the adoption of capital increases and intervened in policy debate.

⁶ The current version of the IFI strategy applies for 2009–2011.

Special funds

The replenishment of the special funds, particularly IDA, AfrDF and FSO, was completed in 2010. The donor countries also discussed the operational framework of the funds for the coming period. In the discussion on the 16th replenishment of IDA (IDA 16), Austria intervened in the debate on scope for improving results measurement. It also took part in the discussion on the three priority themes, fragile states, climate change and gender during the negotiations for IDA 16. Austria also voted for the establishment of the special Crisis Response Facility in IDA 16.

Trust funds

Via trust funds, Austria is involved in special programmes of IFIs and this way can provide substantial support for and coplan sectoral activities in areas of special interest. This is done in regular discussions with those in charge of the programme but also in meetings of trust funds donors. In 2010, for example, donor meetings were held on the new strategy of the Investment Climate Advisory Service of the World Bank Group (FIAS) and on the results and future programme of the Debt Management Facility. Trust funds were allocated to regional banks for the water and renewable energy sectors. The Global Environment Facility was also replenished again with a contribution from Austria in 2010.

Bilateral development cooperation



In keeping with European division of labour, bilateral development cooperation concentrates on selected sectors. Austria is engaged above all in those areas where it has gained long-standing experience. The Austrian Development Agency, the operational unit of Austrian Development Cooperation, cooperates with public institutions, non-governmental organisations and enterprises.

Rural development

Food security and the human right to food were also central issues during 2010 in rural development. The availability of and access to food are under increasing threat. Reasons for this include harvest losses or climatic conditions. The greater use of agricultural land for the production of agricultural fuels and the sale of productive land to foreign investors have had particularly severe impacts. These problems were also at the centre of discussions at international and European level. Above all, Austria contributed its strategic approaches and experience to implementing European Commission policy on food security and participated in the debate in EU working groups on questions of secure access to land and property rights. It was also actively represented in the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development.

Living in harmony with nature

Austrian Development Cooperation has already been engaged for many years in the North Gondar Zone in Ethiopia's Amhara Region. Through sustainable farming and natural resource conservation, it supports smallholders in securing their livelihood and improving their living standards. An interim evaluation of the current programme (2008–2012) came to a very positive assessment of project progress and results.



Results

- Registration of land titles for more than 57,000 households
- Improved livestock farming and marketing through access to loans, formation of user associations, etc.
- More sustainable soil management through improved methods
- Strengthening capacities of stakeholders, also through specific cooperation of Austrian and Ethiopian research institutions

*Project partner:
Bureau of Finance and
Economic Development,
Ethiopia*

Water supply and sanitation

Together with the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, Austria collaborated in the lead troika of the Africa Working Group of the EU Water Initiative in 2010. The EU and its member states combined is the largest donor in the water sector in Sub-Saharan Africa. Assistance is unevenly distributed, however: 18 African countries each receive support from at least six EU members while only two EU states each are engaged in eight countries. To redress this disparity, an analysis of the division of labour among the EU donors in the water sector and a profile for the activities of EU countries in sanitation were prepared in 2010.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, support was substantially enhanced for the African Development Bank's African Water Facility (AWF) and ongoing assistance by an Austrian water expert at AWF. Furthermore, with a contribution of EUR 3 million, the Finance Ministry multiplied the size of the Austrian commitment.



Nationwide water supply in Uganda

Building on the favourable experience gained in cooperation in the Ugandan water sector, new three-year sector finance was agreed in 2010 with total funding of EUR 12 million. The focus is placed on the decentralised Water and Sanitation Development Facilities that have now been set up in all four regions. These offices plan and build the necessary infrastructure in small towns. After start-up, this is handed over to the municipalities and administered by trained local operator firms. With a view to sustainability, Austria promotes the association of small water suppliers, which provides technical support to the municipalities and operators.

Results

- About 840,000 people in small towns and rural areas gained access to safe drinking water in 2010
- About 1.6 million people have access to basic sanitation
- In keeping with the sector finance ratio, Austria has an eight per cent stake in this result

*Project partners:
Water and finance
ministries of the
Ugandan Government*

Energy

On 6 July 2010, the Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) was inaugurated in Cape Verde. A little later, the first capacity development programmes already started in the 15 member countries of the West African Economic Community (ECOWAS). The centre was set up in cooperation with ECOWAS and UNIDO. For 2010 to 2015, altogether EUR 19 million from various donors and EUR 10 million from project funds have been made available for programmes to establish and develop the framework for the use of renewable energies. ECREEE is frequently praised at international conferences as a showcase regional activity with bottom-up projects and a top-down approach.

With the power of the sun

Many countries in Southern Africa generate power from fossil fuels, such as coal or costly imported petroleum. The Southern African Solar Thermal Training and Demonstration Initiative (SolTrain) is committed to an alternative solution. In future, solar energy will be used for power generation. High-quality panels can be produced, installed and serviced locally. Project partners are universities that provide competent training and firms in need of skilled personnel for constructing and upgrading the facilities. Over 600 graduates from courses specifically conceived for local technicians and officials are working on the transition from fossil-fuelled energy to solar thermal energy in South Africa, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe. Beneficiaries are orphanages, hospitals, HIV/AIDS centres and old people's homes.



Results

- 400 participants in train-the-trainer courses
- 500 participants in more than 20 dissemination workshops
- 66 solarthermal installations in infirmaries, orphanages, etc.
- Broad distribution of solar thermal energy
- Increased confidence in panel producers

Project partners:
Institute for Sustainable Technologies (AEE) Austria; Sustainable Energy Society of Southern Africa, Stellenbosch University, Centre for Renewable and Sustainable Energy Studies, South Africa; Polytechnic of Namibia, Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Institute, Namibia; N&M Logotech Lda., Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique; Domestic Solar Heating Pvt. Ltd. Harare, Zimbabwe

Education and science

In 2009, Austrian Development Cooperation framed a new strategy for higher education and scientific cooperation, which it began to translate into projects and programmes in 2010. Of central importance is strengthening the institutional capacities of universities and scientific institutions in partner countries. The concern here is not just with basic and further training for scientific, technical and administrative specialists but more with the tangible increase in the quality of teaching, research and management. Individual support components will be integrated into the projects and programmes.

Austrian Partnership Programme in Higher Education and Research for Development – APPEAR⁷

APPEAR promotes partnerships between Austrian higher education and scientific institutions in the key regions of Austrian Development Cooperation. These will contribute to substantially raising the quality of teaching and research at the participant universities, make management and administration more effective and step up national and international scientific dialogue. Another focus is on raising the economic and social competencies of partner countries needed to implement national poverty reduction strategies.

Results

- After the first APPEAR call in 2010, five higher education cooperation projects were approved
- 12 universities and research institutes in partner countries benefit from projects/programmes lasting up to three years
- In 17 approved start-up finance projects, 24 Southern institutions liaised scientific partnerships



Project partners:
Austrian agency for international mobility and cooperation in education, science and research; Austrian Latin America Institute

Private sector and development

The private sector is a major development motor. In the Private Infrastructure Development Group, Austria is engaged with other donors in facilitating private investments in infrastructure. In 2010, it prolonged its membership by another four years. In this period, Austrian Development Cooperation and the Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF) will promote the development of private investment opportunities in the infrastructure sector with US\$ 5 million each.

In ADC's programme Business Partnerships, private funds are successfully mobilised for developmental measures to harness specific development impacts of private business relations and investments. In 2010, 20 new business partnerships were approved worth more than EUR 4 million. Since the beginning of the programme in 2004, altogether 81 business partnerships have started up. With assistance amounting to EUR 14.4 million, projects have been implemented totalling EUR 41 million. The programme is not confined to providing funds, but also assists partner enterprises with expertise and supports a network for planning and submitting projects.



Earning an income with organic farming

During the war, agricultural production in the former food exporter Bosnia and Herzegovina came to a standstill. Today, knowledge is lacking in modern farming methods and machinery. A business partnership is laying the necessary foundation for producing and using organically grown produce for the European market. Farmers are trained in modern cropping methods and know-how is imparted to local cooperatives on management and the sale and marketing of products.

Project partners:

*Austria: Lukowa GmbH,
Schälmühle Nestelberger
Naturprodukte GmbH
Bosnia: Plantaze Travunja
d.o.o., Agroneretva d.o.o.,
Mlin Produkt d.o.o.*

Results

- Income opportunities for more than 1,000 farmers and workers and better conditions of life for their families
- Setting up an agricultural trade and service company with a machinery pool

Good governance

The human rights manual was completed in 2010. This provides guidance for implementing the human rights-based approach in Austrian Development Cooperation. Training was carried out for the practical application of the manual in the Ugandan capital Kampala and in Vienna. A workshop and a discussion event with international experts dealt with anti-corruption measures. At international level, Austria played a part above all in the OECD/DAC Network on Governance and related working groups.

Priorities in peacekeeping were the Strategic Guideline on Security and Development (see page 10), interministerial work on implementing UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1894 and discussion on cooperation with ECOWAS. Austria also took part in the international debate on donor engagement in fragile states and situations. The outcomes and findings will be assimilated into ADC policies and programmes.

Austria also actively intervened in international platforms on decentralisation and local governance and ADC participated in the Global Forum on Local Development in Kampala.

Legal aid in Uganda

Professional but not fully trained jurists help destitute people who come into conflict with the law to claim their rights. So-called paralegal advisory services in Uganda ensure in particular that prisoners on remand are given legal counsel and informed of their rights and that their case comes to court in good time.



Results

- In 2010, almost 30,000 people were able to leave prison with bail, sureties or a court order for community service
- Over 225,000 prisoners received legal counsel, which would not have been possible without paralegal advisory services
- Prisons and other public institutions were relieved of some of their financial burden

Project partners:
Implementation:
 Foundation for Human Rights Initiative, Uganda
Finance: Legal Aid Basket Fund, Uganda

Poverty reduction

The decline in public and private investments along with financial support due to the global economic crisis continued to impair the economic and social climate in developing countries in 2010. Higher food prices and the impacts of climate change also exacerbated poverty and hunger and social and regional disparities. Social security, empowerment and employment promotion as conditions for pro-poor growth remained key contents at international fora. Austria intervened in international discussion with substantive contributions to strategic approaches, methods and instruments. A study day on poverty and environment in Austria was devoted to questions of environmentally sustainable and socially equitable growth.

Health plan

Diseases can be both the cause and consequence of poverty. Particularly in poor countries, there is often no access to health services. Since 2005, Austria has participated in a donor initiative in Nicaragua for implementing the national health plan. Support is given above all to women and children and poor and underprivileged sections of the population. Health care facilities in the Caribbean regions most severely affected by poverty now have the means to take efficient care of AIDS patients.



Results

- Waiting times for operations have halved
- More than 90 per cent of all children are vaccinated each year
- 60 per cent of pregnant women receive prenatal care
- Maternal mortality declined by 50 per cent between 2005 and 2009

Project partners:
 Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores – Secretaría de Relaciones Económicas y Cooperación, Ministerio de Salud, Nicaragua

Environment

Austria is engaged in international and national networks concerned with environmental issues in development cooperation practice. The role of local organisations and decentralised administrative units in environmental protection was one of the central themes in 2010. Austrian Development Cooperation organised a seminar on this with the International Institute for Environment and Development and Austrian non-governmental organisations.

In the LDC Expert Group of the Climate Convention, Austria also collaborated as representative of the EU. The group makes an essential contribution to implementing specific measures for adapting to the impacts of climate change in the poorest developing countries. Two new development projects started in 2010 to enable local communities in Africa to alleviate their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.



*Project partners:
CARE Austria and/or
CARE International finance
partners: United Kingdom,
Denmark and Finland*

Prepared for climate change

The Adaptation Learning Programme is being conducted in 40 municipalities in Ghana, Kenya, Niger and Mozambique. With a participatory analysis, it helps the local population to monitor climate changes and identify the specific economic, ecological and socio-cultural challenges. Based on this, local knowledge is collected, land use planned and agriculture improved.

Results

60,000 people benefit from the overall programme and are able to mitigate the threat to their existence from climate change.

Gender

Ten years ago, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1325. It is an appeal to conflict parties to safeguard the rights of women and involve them equally in peace negotiations, conflict resolution and reconstruction. In cooperation with other government actors and NGOs, Austria promotes the political participation of women, social awareness and the establishment of rule-of-law institutions in partner countries.

With Austrian support, a conference took place in Skopje in June 2010, the Regional Women's Lobby for Peace, Security and Justice in South East Europe. The participants discussed findings to date from the implementation of the resolution and prepared specific recommendations for an open debate in the Security Council on 1325+10. In October, a ceremonial event and an expert conference in Vienna brought together international actors with representatives from Uganda, Nepal and Kosovo. Those in attendance discussed the challenges facing the equal participation of women and their say in peacebuilding processes and pointed to various alternative courses of action.

Women demand their rights

A cross-border programme aims at strengthening the personal and social rights of about 35,000 women by 2012. It addresses institutional discrimination in Burundi, Bhutan and Nepal. Joint activities in solidarity groups and psychosocial interventions build self-esteem and enable women to earn their own income. In training courses, women are educated about their rights and prepared to represent their interests at political and institutional level. Men are specifically included at different levels to pave the way for greater equality.

Results

- Foundation of more than 1,100 solidarity and savings groups in 2010
- Active membership of about 18,400 women and 3,000 men
- In elections in Burundi, more than two-thirds of the elected women came from the programme area



*Project partners:
CARE Austria in
collaboration with
19 partner organisations*

NGO Cooperation International

In 2010, Austrian Development Cooperation provided about EUR 13 million to cofinance projects/programmes by Austrian non-governmental organisations in developing countries. These ranged from promoting micro projects to support for comprehensive three-year framework programmes. The contract value of these programmes by eleven larger NGOs totalled about EUR 6.5 million. Support was given for measures for promoting the rights of women, health and training, food security, rural development and the integration of persons with disabilities. Precedence was given to upgrading methodology, knowledge transfer and advocacy. The HORIZONT3000 personnel secondment programme placed the focus on developing the capacity of local organisations.

At international level, structured exchange with other donors was continued on aid effectiveness and harmonisation and upgrading aid instruments and modalities.

Food security in East Africa

The three-year framework programme with Caritas Austria secures food for more than 4,000 rural households in Ethiopia, Burkina Faso and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Organisations were founded and strengthened in the municipalities in 2010 as important interfaces for all programme activities. Diversification of farming production, higher agricultural yields and improved access to local and regional markets generated greater income for farmers. Advocacy work will have a sustainable influence on food security policy at local and national level.

Results

- Improved conditions of life for more than 4,000 households in Ethiopia, Burkina Faso and the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Income opportunities created through higher sales of farm produce



*Project partner:
Caritas Austria*

Humanitarian aid

Altogether, about EUR 18 million from ODA-eligible funds was provided for humanitarian aid in 2010. This includes funds from Austrian ministries, federal states, towns and municipalities. From the Foreign Disaster Aid Fund in particular, EUR 2.5 million was made available for the earthquake disaster in Haiti, EUR 1.5 million after the floods in Pakistan and EUR 1 million for Afghanistan. An additional EUR 3.5 million was allocated from FMF funds for Pakistan.

Austrian Development Cooperation also supported humanitarian measures in 2010 in the chronic crisis areas of East Africa and Western Sahara. The contribution to the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in East Africa amounting to EUR 750,000 benefited about 20,000 Sudanese, Congolese and other displaced persons in North Uganda and about 25,000 Eritrean refugees in northern Ethiopia. Austria promoted the UNHCR programme in Algeria with EUR 200,000, which supported 125,000 Sahrawi refugees.

Mine actions

Austrian Development Cooperation financed campaigns to implement the ban on land mines (Ottawa Convention) and cluster munitions. It also supported demining projects and mine victims in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Africa, Afghanistan and Laos. Total funding for these measures amounted to EUR 1.2 million.



Emergency aid after the floods in Pakistan

Heavy monsoon rains in July 2010 caused torrents and massive flooding in the north-western regions of Pakistan, which then also spread to lower-lying areas of the country. After the first relief measures by the international donor community, the Austrian Government decided to provide EUR 1.5 million from the Foreign Disaster Fund to supply the victims with clean drinking water, food, medical aid and shelter and take initial steps for reconstruction. This funding was administered by the Austrian Development Agency and was allocated to Caritas Austria (EUR 400,000), the Austrian Red Cross (EUR 400,000), HOPE 87 (EUR 400,000) and the Austrian Welfare Association of Protestant Churches (EUR 300,000).

Development communication and education

Austrian Development Cooperation promoted a broad range of measures in 2010, with priority attached to information and educational work, global learning, campaigns, cultural communication and dialogue, film, media work, science and journalism. With a view to sustainability, global learning, world economy and fair trade, human rights, gender equity and corporate social responsibility were retained as themes.

In the Strategy Group Global Learning, Austrian Development Cooperation continued to collaborate in drafting a national strategy. Of special relevance in 2010 was the issue of global learning in out-of-school youth work.

In December 2010, the European Commission organised the fifth European Development Days. One of Austria's contributions to the event in Brussels was the discussion topic: Do Europeans Care about the Rest of the World? Measuring and Promoting Europeans' Support for Global Development.

Ke Nako Afrika – Afrika jetzt!

The initiative to convey a multifarious vision of Africa was a great success. More than 100 partners throughout Austria took part. The first projects already started in January 2010. The initiative hit its peak during the World Cup football championship. The NGO activities were coordinated by the Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation (VIDC) and the Africa Networking Platform (AVP).

Results

- More than 100 partners in the whole of Austria
- About 300 cultural and educational events, school and education projects, dialogue programmes and conferences, media and music projects and contributions by artists
- Some 184,000 people were reached
- About 1.7 million visits to the joint website www.kenako.at
- 400 artists and lecturers



Information and communication

In the first six months, ADA's executive department for Information and Communication and its department for Development Communication and Education jointly directed the initiative "Ke Nako Afrika – Afrika jetzt!" for a broader vision of Africa.

The many faces of Africa

In the summer, the Africa Container of Austrian Development Cooperation in Vienna's museum district invited visitors to go on a virtual journey to eight countries of the neighbouring continent. The interactive exhibition gave them a lively insight into everyday life, urban life, lifestyle, art and culture but also into the activities of Austrian Development Cooperation. Once a week, live music and performances imparted an African atmosphere.



Results

- 12,600 visitors to the Africa Container in Vienna's museum district
- More than 150 features on Ke Nako Afrika on the ORF radio station Ö1
- Diverse, affirmative images of Africa in over 380 editorial articles in print and online media as well as television reports
- In November, the initiative "Ke Nako Afrika" was singled out for the national award for Public Relations 2010.

In the second half of 2010, a small series of print and online advertisements entitled – Investing in future markets? We promote enterprise and ideas. – drew the attention of Austrian small and medium-sized enterprises to the programme Business Partnerships. Project case studies showed how investments for added developmental value in developing and emerging countries are well worthwhile.

Weltnachrichten, the magazine of Austrian Development Cooperation, informed about 6,500 readers in 2010 on biodiversity as a development principle, Ke Nako Afrika, empowerment for gender equality and private sector and development. The monthly e-mail newsletter, oeza aktuell, provided about 3,300 interested readers with an overview of development-policy events, publications and a calendar.

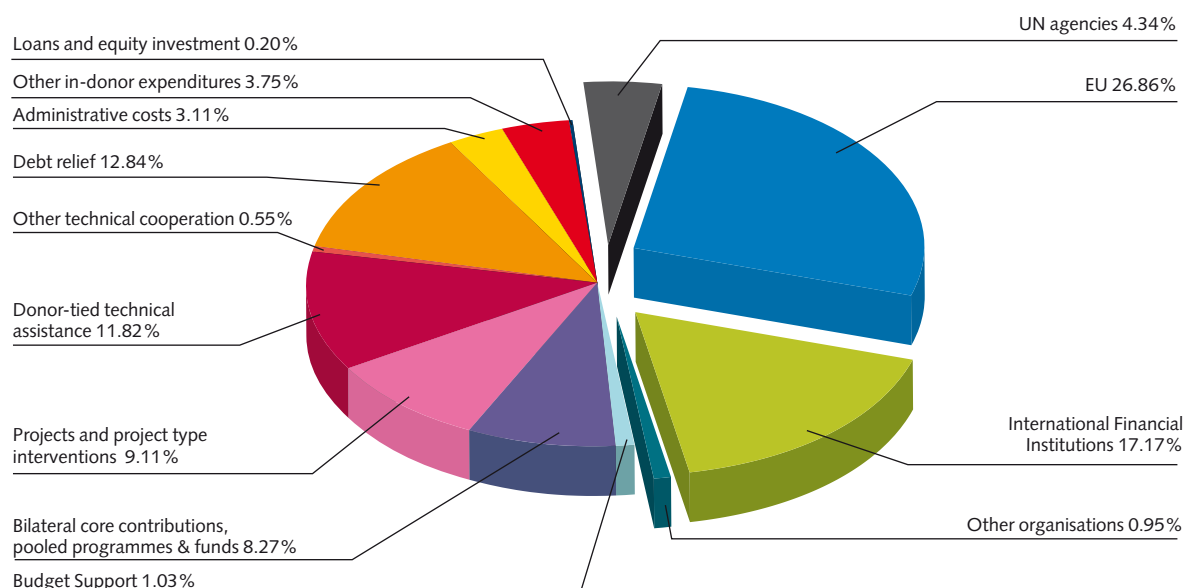
Numerous documents were also published for download at www.entwicklung.at, most available as printouts. The website is updated on a daily basis and continuously improved.

Official development assistance

I. ODA overview

I.1 Main components of Austrian ODA 2010*

Disbursements in %

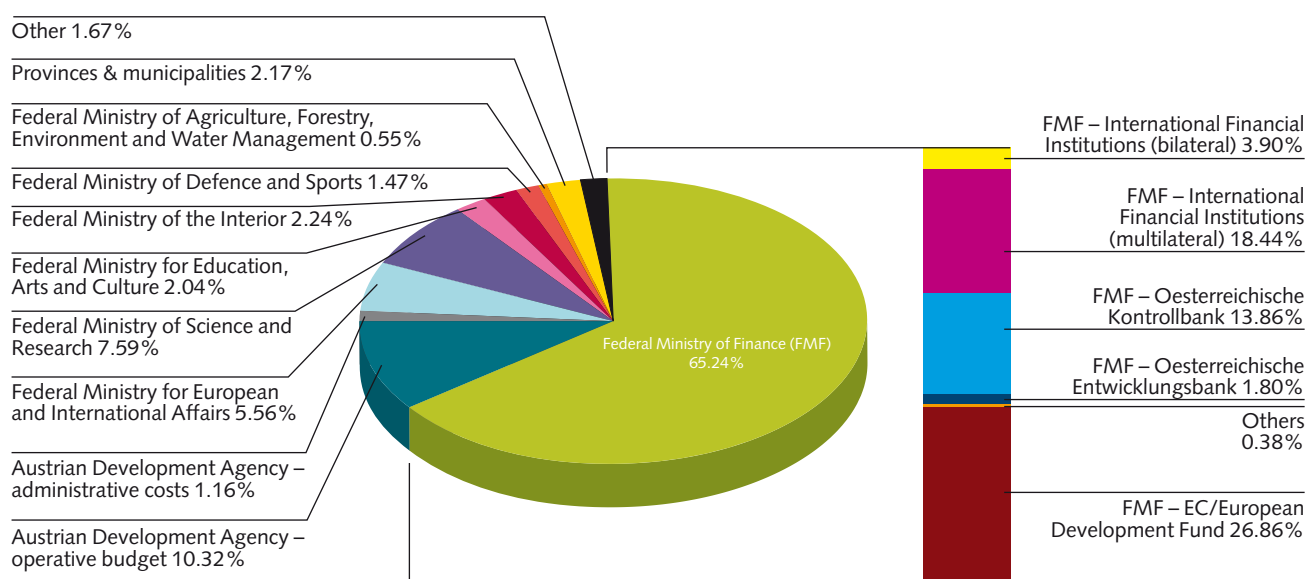


	€ mill.	in %		€ mill.	in %
Bilateral ODA	462.39	50.68	Budget Support	9.40	1.03
Grants	460.58	50.48	Bilateral core contributions, pooled programmes & funds	75.44	8.27
			Projects and project type interventions	83.15	9.11
			Donor-tied technical assistance	107.84	11.82
			Other technical cooperation	5.03	0.55
			Debt relief	117.11	12.84
			Administrative costs	28.41	3.11
			Other in-donor expenditures	34.20	3.75
Loans and equity investment	1.80	0.20			
Multilateral ODA	449.97	49.32	UN agencies	39.62	4.34
			EU	245.06	26.86
			International Financial Institutions	156.61	17.17
			Other organisations	8.67	0.95
Total ODA	912.35	100.00			
0.32% of GNI					

* This chart differs from previous years since OECD/DAC has replaced the old category "Form of aid" with a new classification of "Type of aid". This new system describes the modalities of aid, the instruments used in development cooperation more precisely and detailed.

I.2 Financial sources of Austrian ODA 2010

Disbursements in %



I.3 Development of Austrian ODA 2006–2010, total

Disbursements in € mill. and in % of GNI

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
ODA, total	1,193.80	1,321.08	1,187.97	819.91	912.35
<i>of which: bilateral ODA</i>	869.70	967.39	855.27	364.17	462.39
<i>of which: multilateral ODA</i>	324.10	353.69	332.70	455.75	449.97
ODA in % of GNI, total	0.47%	0.50%	0.43%	0.30%	0.32%

I.4 Federal ODA 2010 (ODA matrix), disbursements in €

Financing source	Total ODA 2010	ADA			FMEA	FMF	FMRS	FMBAC	FMI	FMAFEM	FMDS	Other federal agencies	Total federal payments
		ADC/ADA*		external funds channelled through ADA									
		of which: ERP-Fund	of which: OeEB										
Use of funds				(incl. Disaster Fund)	(incl. OeEB)								
Total ODA	912,353,343	104,682,383	8,920,960	50,729,746	595,185,305	16,382,742	69,204,289	18,610,724	20,458,801	5,033,283	13,434,105	16,321,522	892,367,120
Bilateral ODA	462,386,029	104,682,383	8,920,960	26,102,158	182,482,358	16,382,742	69,189,517	18,610,724	19,893,175	1,668,888	13,434,105	7,629,535	442,399,806
Bilateral grants	460,581,785	104,682,383	8,665,991	26,102,158	179,385,077	12,226,192	69,189,517	18,610,724	19,893,175	1,668,888	13,434,105	7,629,535	440,595,562
Budget support	9,400,000	9,400,000											9,400,000
Core contributions, funding and pooled funds	75,438,804	22,341,729	5,741,833	5,971,581	44,727,795	11,178,899	36,500			1,624,988		647,361	75,349,954
Bilateral core contributions (NGOs, PPPs, ...)	2,033,727	518,377		650,000	500,000	500,000	36,500			85,000		155,000	1,944,877
Contributions to programmes of int. organisations	62,466,695	10,884,970		5,321,581	44,227,795	10,678,899				1,539,988		492,361	62,466,695
Pooled Funding/Basket Funds	10,938,382	10,938,382											10,938,382
Projects and project-type interventions	83,150,764	47,183,268	3,033,738	4,280,488	19,047,925	412,223	80,000	956,288	2,738,320	41,000	76,049	805,669	75,209,007
Projects	55,334,498	35,908,862	6,790,991	4,280,488	2,506,066	412,223	80,000	956,288	2,738,320	41,000	76,049	805,669	47,392,741
Projects qualifying as programme-based approaches	11,274,406	11,274,406											11,274,406
Associated financing grants in loan financing packages	16,541,859				16,541,859								16,541,859
Experts and other technical assistance	35,385,086	5,175,784		71,193	3,511,197	622,935	139,277	12,294,340	650,000	2,900	13,168,056	292,985	35,305,732
Donor country personnel	30,357,740	2,928,045		28,439	1,088,262			12,266,801	650,000		13,168,056	206,138	30,335,740
Other technical assistance	5,027,346	2,247,739		42,755	2,422,935	622,935	139,277	27,539		2,900		86,847	4,969,992
Scholarships & training in donor country	77,477,790	2,728,874		10,000			68,933,740	5,234,294	157,000		150,000	42,500	77,256,408
Scholarships in donor country	10,635,237	2,728,874		10,000			2,091,187	5,234,294	157,000		150,000	42,500	10,413,855
Imputed students' costs	66,842,553						66,842,553						66,842,553
Debt relief	117,114,715				111,462,024						117,114,715	5,652,691	117,114,715
Debt service relief	7,638,024				7,638,024								7,638,024
Other action on debt	109,476,691											5,652,691	109,476,691
Administrative costs **	28,411,138	11,635,177				12,136		80,334				23,389	28,143,932
Other in-donor expenditures	34,203,486	6,217,551						45,468	16,347,855		40,000	164,940	22,815,814
Development awareness	6,957,062	6,217,551						45,468			40,000	164,940	6,467,959
Asylum seekers in donor country	27,246,425								16,347,855				16,347,855
Memo Items: Humanitarian aid	17,968,855	1,119,548		5,113,080	3,500,000				2,737,001	1,289,988	32,021		13,791,638
Technical cooperation	199,161,219	44,648,653	8,665,991	984,365	8,582,263	1,600,158	69,073,017	18,479,155	807,000	43,900	13,332,566	1,194,654	157,145,562
Bilateral loans/Equity investment	1,804,244		-1,293,037		3,097,281	4,156,550							1,804,244
Loans	-2,352,306		-1,293,037		-1,059,269								-2,352,306
Equity investment	4,156,550				4,156,550								4,156,550
Multilateral ODA	449,967,314			24,627,588	412,702,947		14,771		565,626	3,364,395		8,691,986	449,967,314
United Nations	39,623,968			22,384,832	11,034,240		14,771			2,295,843		3,894,281	39,623,968
EU	245,060,163				245,060,163								245,060,163
IBRD/IDA	113,903,638				113,903,638								113,903,638
Regional development banks	42,617,456				42,617,456								42,617,456
Other organisations	8,762,089			2,242,756	87,450				565,626	1,068,552		4,797,705	8,762,089
ODA in % of GNI													
													0.32%

* of which spending from operative budget (incl. ERP-Fund): EUR 94,126,723. The total for operative measures does not include running costs (ca. EUR 10.56 mill.)

** In the ODA total, the administrative costs for ADC/ADA consist of general administrative costs plus administrative costs from project agreements.

II. Multilateral ODA components

II.1 Development of multilateral ODA 2006–2010

Net disbursements in € mill.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
United Nations Organisations	21.50	34.03	29.09	25.62	39.62
<i>of which:</i>					
<i>FMEIA voluntary contributions</i>	11.00	13.68	12.75	13.04	14.88
<i>FMEIA obligatory contributions</i>	4.52	6.13	7.94	6.66	7.51
<i>other departments</i>	5.99	14.22	8.40	5.91	17.24
International Financial Institutions	112.51	127.15	98.21	193.38	161.10
<i>of which:</i>					
<i>World Bank group</i>	78.43	81.54	84.67	113.85	113.90
<i>Regional banks</i>	28.44	28.65	5.91	73.34	42.62
<i>other financial institutions</i>	5.64	16.96	7.63	6.19	4.58
European Union	187.98	190.45	203.26	234.84	245.06
<i>of which:</i>					
<i>budget</i>	117.23	114.53	118.72	143.54	145.95
<i>EDF</i>	70.76	75.92	84.54	91.29	99.11
Other organisations	2.11	2.06	2.14	1.91	4.18
Total	324.10	353.69	332.70	455.75	449.97
<i>in % of total ODA</i>	27%	27%	28%	56%	49%

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

International Financial Institutions

World Bank group	IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA (& associated trust funds)
Regional banks	AsDB, IDB, AfrDB, EBRD (& associated trust funds)
Other financial institutions	GEF (from 2009 100% ODA), CGIAR (until 2008), CFC, IMF-PRGT
Other organisations	Montreal Protocol, CITES, EPPO, IOM, IUCN (until 2006), IPGRI, IPCC, DDAGTF OECD Development Centre

In compliance with the OECD/DAC guideline documents, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is assigned to the UN group as of 2007.

Up until 2006, contributions for this are subsumed under "Other financial institutions".

Up until 2008, payments to CGIAR, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, were reported as multilateral aid.

Since 2009 these payments have been reported as bilateral as these are funds earmarked for particular purposes by Austria.

II.2 Multilateral ODA of FMEiA 2010

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	2010
United Nations Organisations		
CERF	Core contribution to the Central Emergency Response Fund	0.30
OHCHR/UNVFTC	Core contribution to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation in the Field of Human Rights (UNVFTC)	0.10
OHCHR/UNVFVT	Core contribution to the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	0.10
UNAIDS	Core contribution to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	0.10
UNCDF	Core contribution to the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	1.00
UNDP	Core contribution to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	4.80
UNDP JPO Program	Core contribution to the Junior Professional Officer Programme (JPO) of UNDP	2.99
UNFPA	Core contribution to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1.30
UNHCR	Core contribution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	0.59
UNICEF	Core contribution to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1.45
UNIDF	Core contribution to the United Nations Fund for Industrial Development (UNIDF)	1.10
UNIFEM	Core contribution to the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	0.20
UNOCHA	Core contribution to strengthen the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	0.11
UNRWA	Core contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	0.74
<i>ODA-eligible voluntary contributions to United Nations Organisations</i>		14.88
IAEA	Compulsory contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (33% ODA)	0.28
IAEA – TF	Contribution to the Technical Cooperation Fund of the IAEA	0.55
UNCCD	Compulsory contribution 2010 to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	0.07
UNPKO	Contributions to core budgets of UN Peace Missions*	3.46
UNESCO	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) (60% ODA)	1.37
UNO	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations Budget (12% ODA)	1.79
<i>ODA-eligible compulsory contributions to United Nations Organisations</i>		7.51
ODA-eligible contributions (FMEiA) to United Nations Organisations		22.38
OSCE	Core contribution 2010 to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (74% ODA)	2.24
Contributions to organisations (other than UN)		2.24
Multilateral contributions (FMEiA), total		24.63

* The ODA-eligible percentage of disbursements for peacekeeping missions is based on an expenditure analysis by OECD/DAC and the UN and a decision of the OECD/DAC Working Party on Statistics. For the reporting year 2010 6% of the multilateral contributions to the UN core budget for peace missions are counted as ODA.

Earmarked contributions to international organisations

Apart from the core contributions listed above, there were also earmarked contributions by the FMEIA in 2010 to specific projects by international organisations listed in the OECD/DAC statistics as bilateral contributions:

		Net disbursements in € mill.
Country/Sector*	Description	2010
Global/120	UNICEF: contribution to the UNICEF – Global Polio Eradication Initiative	0.20
Global/130	UNFPA: contribution to the UNFPA Thematic Trust Fund for Maternal Health	0.40
Ukraine/130	UNICEF: contribution to a UNICEF project to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission in the Ukraine	0.28
Africa regional/150	UNIFEM: contribution to the African Union Gender Directorate	0.10
Global/150	OHCHR: contribution to the programme for the protection of minorities	0.10
Global/150	UNIFEM: contribution to the UNIFEM programme to implement the study on ending violence against women	0.05
Global/150	UNIFEM: contribution to the Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	0.20
Global/150	UNIFEM: contribution to the UNIFEM programme to implement UNSCR 1325	0.05
Palestinian Territories/150	OHCHR: contribution to the programme of the OHCHR Field Office in Ramallah	0.08
Uganda/150	OHCHR: contribution to the programme of the OHCHR Field Office in Kampala	0.08
Global/150	UNICEF: contribution to the UNICEF programme for protection of children in armed conflict	0.15
Global/150	UNDP: contribution to the UNDP Thematic Trust Fund for Good Governance	0.50
Ethiopia/150	UNCDF: contribution to the UNCDF programme Gender equitable local development Ethiopia	0.21
Kosovo/150	UNICEF: contribution to the UNICEF programme to promote and strengthen children's rights in Kosovo	0.30
Kyrgyz Republic/150	UNDP: project to support the elections and constitutional referendum in the Kyrgyz Republic	0.25
Nigeria/150	UNODC: contribution to a project to combat trafficking in human beings in Nigeria	0.02
Afghanistan/150	UNMAS: earmarked UNMAS contribution to Afghanistan	0.17
Laos/150	UNMAS: earmarked UNMAS contribution to Laos	0.04
Uganda/150	UNCDF: contribution to the project "Building sustainable peace in Karamoja: Strengthening capacities for community security, rule of law and economic recovery"	0.35
Africa south of Sahara regional/150	UNDP: seminar on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in West-Africa	0.04
Global/150	ASPR: funding of participation in IPT (International Civilian Peace Keeping and Peace Building Training Program) courses	0.01
Oceania regional/230	IUCN: contribution to the Italian-Austrian Energy Cooperation in the Pacific 2010–2012	0.30
Global/410	UNDP: contribution to the UNDP Thematic Trust Fund for Energy and Environment, earmarked for the Black Sea Region and Moldova	0.40
Europe regional/410	UNDP: Integration of climate change into the environmental strategy for the protection of the Black Sea	0.10
Global/430	UNV: voluntary contribution to the United Nations Volunteer programme, earmarked for Southern Caucasus/Black Sea region	0.05
Bhutan/430	UNV: earmarked contribution to the United Nations Volunteer programme for deployment of Austrian volunteers	0.03
Global/430	MOPAN: contribution to MOPAN (donor network) to assess and increase the effectiveness of multilateral organisations in developing countries	0.06
Global/700	ICRC: core contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross	0.65
Global/700	UNOOSA: contribution to Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (SPIDER) Programme for capacity building in SIDS in the field of space-technology based disaster prevention	0.05
Global/700	UNDP: contribution to the UNDP Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery	0.16
Albania/998	UNDP: ONE-UN Albania: Delivering as One – pilot project Albania	0.20
Total		5.57

* The three-digit codes are explained in the table "Distribution of ADC funds of ADA by sector".

II.3 Multilateral ODA to International Financial Institutions 2010

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2010
World Bank group			
IDA	Contribution to International Development Association, cash	FMF	3.18
IDA	Contribution to International Development Association, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	106.80
IDA-HIPC	Contribution to HIPC-Trust Fund, cash	FMF	3.92
	<i>World Bank group</i>		113.90
Regional banks			
AfrDB	Contribution to the African Development Bank Trust Fund, cash – refund after closure of fund	FMF	-1.10
AfrDF	Contribution to the African Development Fund, cash	FMF	1.37
AfrDF	Contribution to the African Development Fund, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	32.00
AsDB	Contribution to the Asian Development Bank, cash	FMF	0.73
AsDB	Contribution to the Asian Development Bank, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	1.10
AsDF	Contribution to the Asian Development Fund, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	6.80
EBRD TF	Contribution to EBRD funds and programmes (43% ODA from 2009)	FMF	1.72
	<i>Regional banks</i>		42.62
Other financial institutions			
CFC	Contribution to Common Fund for Commodities, cash	FMF	0.09
IMF-PRGT	Contribution to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) of the IMF	OeNB	4.49
	<i>Other financial institutions</i>		4.58
International Financial Institutions, total			161.10
			<i>of which FMF</i> 156.61

Besides core contributions to International Financial Institutions in 2010, FMF also made earmarked contributions of about EUR 35.5 mill. for certain programmes/projects by international organisations. These are counted as bilateral OECD/DAC statistics.

II.4 Multilateral contributions to development cooperation budgets of the European Union 2010

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2010
Commission budget for development cooperation			
01 – ECFIN:	Budgetline Macroeconomic assistance + EBRD	FMF	2.23
04 – EMPL:	Instrument for Preaccession (IPA) – Human resources development	FMF	0.07
05 – AGRI:	Budgetline The Sapard pre-accession instrument – completion of the programme	FMF	0.32
06 – ENERGY:	Budgetline Completion of Intelligent Energy – Europe programme	FMF	0.09
07 – ENV:	Budgetline LIFE – European Financial Instrument for the Environment	FMF	0.06
13 – REGIO:	Budgetline Pre-accession IPA and former ISPA.	FMF	1.98
14 – TAXUD:	Budgetline Customs cooperation and international assistance	FMF	0.00
15 – EAC:	Budgetline ODA for education measures	FMF	0.43
17 – SANCO:	Budgetline International agreements and membership of international organisations	FMF	0.00
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline Common foreign and security policy	FMF	4.32
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline Crisis response and global threats to security	FMF	4.03
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline European initiative for democracy and human rights (EIDHR)	FMF	3.22
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline European Neighbourhood Policy and relations with Russia	FMF	30.42
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline Multilateral relations, cooperation in the areas of migration & asylum, general external relations matters	FMF	0.98
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline Policy strategy and coordination for external relations policy area	FMF	0.27
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline Relations with Asia, Central Asia and East of Jordan countries	FMF	14.52
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline Relations with Latin America	FMF	6.17
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline ODA for external trade relations measures	FMF	0.03
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy	FMF	2.27
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Food security/Facility for rapid response to soaring food prices in developing countries	FMF	11.75
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Geographical cooperation with ACP Countries	FMF	5.56
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Human and social development	FMF	2.84
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Non-state actors in development	FMF	5.49
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Policy strategy and coordination for development and relations with ACP States policy area	FMF	0.19
22 – ELARG:	Budgetline Information and communication strategy	FMF	-0.01
22 – ELARG:	Budgetline Management of the Instrument for Pre-Accession	FMF	17.47
23 – ECHO:	Budgetline Humanitarian aid including aid to uprooted people, food aid and disaster preparedness	FMF	20.72
	Administrative expenditure of external assistance – ODA	FMF	10.53
	<i>European Commission (budget)</i>		145.95
EDF	Contribution to European Development Fund, cash	FMF	99.11
	<i>EDF and others</i>		99.11
European Union, total			245.06

II.5 Multilateral contributions of other departments 2010

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2010
Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (FMAFEWM)			
United Nations Organisations			
FAO	Core contribution to FAO (51 % ODA)	FMAFEWM	1.53
UNEP	Core contribution 2010 to UNEP	FMAFEWM	0.40
UNFCCC	Contribution 2010 to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC (61 % ODA)	FMAFEWM	0.07
WFP	Core contribution to FAO – World Food Programme	FMAFEWM	0.21
UNECE	Voluntary contribution to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (89 % ODA)	FMAFEWM	0.09
	<i>United Nations Organisations*, total</i>		2.30
Other organisations			
CGIAR (IARC)	Contribution to International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) – associated with CGIAR	FMAFEWM	0.02
EPPO	Contribution to European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation	FMAFEWM	0.04
CITES	Contribution 2010 to CITES – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna	FMAFEWM	0.03
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2010 to Montreal Protocol	FMAFEWM	0.03
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2010 to Montreal Protocol Trust Fund	FMAFEWM	0.94
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2010 to Montreal Protocol, Trust Fund Vienna Convention	FMAFEWM	0.00
	<i>Other organisations, total</i>		1.07
FMAFEWM, total			3.36

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2010
Other departments			
United Nations Organisations			
WHO	Core contribution 2010 to World Health Organisation (76 % ODA)	FMH	2.24
ILO	Core contribution 2010 to International Labour Organisation (60 % ODA)	FMLSCP	1.65
IFAD	Contribution to International Fund for Agricultural Development, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	11.03
WMO	Core contribution to World Meteorological Organisation (4 % ODA)	FMSR	0.01
	<i>UN Organisations*, total</i>		14.94
Other organisations			
OECD Development Centre	Contribution to OECD Development Centre	FC	0.11
IOM	Contribution to International Organization for Migration	FMI	0.57
WTO-DDAGTF	Contribution to Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund – DDAGTF 2010	FMEFY	0.20
	<i>Other organisations, total</i>		0.87
Other departments, total			15.81

* Austria's total ODA-eligible contribution to the United Nations organisations can be seen in Table II.1.

III. Bilateral ODA Components

III.1 Bilateral ADC funds of ADA

III.1.1 Development of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2006–2010

Net disbursements in € mill.					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
ADC/ADA, total	94.82	92.02	102.77	90.36	94.13
of which: budget	84.30	82.51	92.85	80.92	85.46
of which: ERP Fund	10.52	9.51	9.92	9.45	8.67
in % of total Austrian ODA	7.94%	6.97%	8.65%	11.02%	10.32%

III.1.2 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2008–2010 by income status of partner countries

Net disbursements in € mill and in %							
	2008		2009		2010		
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	
LDCs – Least Developed Countries*	46.95	45.69	39.27	43.46	40.57	43.10	
Other LICs – Other Low Income Countries	3.25	3.16	2.57	2.84	1.87	1.98	
LMICs – Lower Middle Income Countries	24.40	23.75	21.43	23.72	22.40	23.80	
UMICs – Upper Middle Income Countries	9.04	8.79	8.83	9.77	7.33	7.79	
n.a. **	19.13	18.61	18.26	20.21	21.96	23.33	
ADC/ADA, total	102.77	100.00	90.36	100.00	94.13	100.00	

* including Africa regional/multi-country and sub-Saharan Africa regional/multi-country

** including measures in Austria, bilateral, multi-country and other regional measures

III.1.3 Geographical distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA to priority countries and other partner countries by key region 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in € mill and in %					
		2008		2009		2010	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
Key region West Africa/Sahel, total		9.48	9.22	9.57	10.59	8.35	8.87
Priority countries	Burkina Faso	4.91	4.78	4.45	4.93	3.36	3.57
	Cape Verde	1.64	1.60	1.59	1.76	3.25	3.45
Partner countries in the region	Senegal	2.05	1.99	2.29	2.53	0.65	0.69
	other	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.21
West Africa, regional		0.77	0.75	1.02	1.13	0.90	0.96
Key region East Africa, total		20.00	19.46	18.67	20.67	19.58	20.80
Priority countries	Ethiopia	5.67	5.52	6.78	7.50	6.22	6.60
	Uganda	10.42	10.14	8.34	9.23	9.72	10.32
Partner countries in the region	Burundi	0.30	0.29	0.24	0.26	0.31	0.33
	Kenya	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.39	0.78	0.83
	Rwanda	0.97	0.94	0.92	1.02	0.88	0.93
	Tanzania	0.64	0.62	0.46	0.51	0.32	0.34
	other	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.25	0.11	0.12
East Africa, regional		0.56	0.54	0.45	0.49	1.25	1.33
Key region Southern Africa, total		11.94	11.62	9.14	10.11	8.59	9.13
Priority country	Mozambique	8.52	8.29	6.12	6.77	6.10	6.48
Partner countries in the region	Namibia	0.16	0.16	0.03	0.03	–	–
	South Africa, Rep.	0.89	0.87	0.79	0.87	0.55	0.59
	Zimbabwe	0.92	0.89	0.43	0.48	0.33	0.35
	other	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06
Southern Africa, regional		1.39	1.35	1.75	1.93	1.55	1.65
Key region Central America/Caribbean, total		10.12	9.85	9.63	10.65	10.67	11.33
Priority country	Nicaragua	5.68	5.53	5.24	5.80	5.63	5.98
Partner countries in the region	El Salvador	0.48	0.47	0.44	0.48	0.25	0.27
	Guatemala	0.87	0.85	1.15	1.27	0.80	0.85
	other	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06
Central America, regional		1.62	1.57	2.50	2.77	3.81	4.05
CARICOM region		1.38	1.34	0.24	0.26	0.13	0.13
Key region Himalayah-Hindu Kush, total		5.30	5.15	4.97	5.50	5.28	5.61
Priority country	Bhutan	2.74	2.66	2.82	3.12	3.27	3.47
Partner countries in the region	Nepal	1.18	1.14	0.87	0.97	1.10	1.17
	other	0.89	0.86	0.57	0.63	0.44	0.46
Himalaya-Hindu Kush, regional		0.50	0.48	0.71	0.79	0.47	0.50

Net disbursements in € mill and in %

		2008		2009		2010	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
Key region South Eastern Europe/Western Balkans, total		19.75	19.22	18.72	20.72	18.75	19.92
Priority countries	Albania	2.68	2.61	1.63	1.80	2.27	2.41
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.55	2.49	2.94	3.25	3.86	4.10
	Macedonia	0.96	0.93	2.11	2.34	0.24	0.26
	Serbia	2.80	2.73	2.90	3.21	3.58	3.80
	Kosovo	1.31	1.27	2.19	2.43	1.31	1.40
	Montenegro	1.69	1.65	1.84	2.03	1.28	1.36
	Moldova	1.67	1.62	1.53	1.70	1.41	1.50
Partner countries in the region	other	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01	–	–
South Eastern Europe/Western Balkans, regional		5.99	5.83	3.57	3.95	4.80	5.10
Other priority	Palestinian Territories	5.15	5.01	3.20	3.54	3.55	3.77
Other key region	South Caucasus	0.94	0.91	0.65	0.72	0.56	0.59
Special programme	Western Sahara	0.31	0.31	0.42	0.46	0.07	0.07
Key regions, total		77.52	75.43	71.36	78.97	71.78	76.26
Priority countries, total		58.40	56.83	53.68	59.40	55.03	58.46
Priorities & special programme, total		82.98	80.75	74.97	82.97	75.40	80.10
ADC/ADA – ODA flows to countries (regions) outside geographical focus		19.78	19.25	15.39	17.03	18.73	19.90
ADC/ADA, total		102.77	100.00	90.36	100.00	94.13	100.00

III.1.4 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA by sector 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in € mill and in %					
DAC Code	Description	2008		2009		2010	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
110	Education	9.20	8.95	9.42	10.43	9.59	10.18
120	Health	4.82	4.69	3.11	3.45	2.88	3.06
130	Population policy/programmes and reproductive health	1.72	1.67	1.28	1.41	0.84	0.89
140	Water supply and sanitation	8.81	8.57	9.53	10.55	9.64	10.24
150	Government and civil society, conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	21.86	21.27	17.23	19.06	17.20	18.27
160	Other social infrastructure and services	6.76	6.58	5.66	6.27	5.48	5.82
100	Social infrastructure and services	53.15	51.72	46.23	51.16	45.61	48.46
210	Transport and storage	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.23	–	–
220	Communication	0.23	0.22	0.15	0.16	-0.02	-0.02
230	Energy generation and supply	4.29	4.18	4.19	4.64	5.06	5.38
240	Banking and financial services	0.18	0.17	0.28	0.31	0.13	0.14
250	Business and other services	6.53	6.35	2.18	2.41	3.60	3.83
200	Economic infrastructure and services	11.47	11.16	7.00	7.75	8.78	9.33
310	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	6.22	6.05	5.61	6.21	4.35	4.62
320	Industry, mining and construction	1.94	1.88	2.92	3.24	2.93	3.12
330	Trade and tourism	2.11	2.06	3.18	3.52	3.07	3.26
300	Production sectors	10.27	9.99	11.72	12.96	10.35	11.00
410	General environmental protection	1.72	1.67	1.77	1.96	3.91	4.15
430	Other multi-sectoral measures	8.93	8.69	10.34	11.44	10.93	11.62
400	Multi-sectoral measures	10.65	10.36	12.12	13.41	14.84	15.77
500	Commodity aid and general programme assistance	3.20	3.11	1.60	1.77	3.20	3.40
600	Debt relief	–	–	–	–	–	–
700	Humanitarian aid	5.88	5.72	3.29	3.64	1.12	1.19
910	Administrative costs of donors	0.86	0.84	0.86	0.95	0.65	0.69
920	Support to NGOs*	0.18	0.18	0.44	0.48	–	–
998	Unspecified	7.10	6.91	7.11	7.87	9.57	10.17
900	Unspecified and other	8.14	7.92	8.41	9.30	10.22	10.86
ADC/ADA, total		102.77	100.00	90.36	100.00	94.13	100.00

* Category 920 has been deleted from sector classification as of 2010.

Activities are classified under the sector in which the NGO is active, if not possible, under "other multisector".

III.1.5 Implementation structure of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2008–2010

	Net disbursements in € mill and in %					
	2008		2009		2010	
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
1. Austrian NGOs primarily implementing projects outside Austria	23.69	23.05	22.58	24.99	20.36	21.63
2. Austrian NGOs primarily implementing projects within Austria	5.14	5.00	5.90	6.53	5.96	6.33
3. Austrian NGOs primarily implementing scholarship programmes	2.73	2.66	3.39	3.75	3.74	3.97
Austrian NGOs, total (1–3)	31.56	30.71	31.88	35.28	30.06	31.94
4. Companies in Austria	9.29	9.04	6.24	6.90	4.11	4.36
5. Individuals (consultants)	0.11	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05
6. Public authorities, universities and other bodies in Austria	3.72	3.62	3.95	4.37	2.63	2.79
Companies & other institutions in Austria, total (4–6)	13.13	12.78	10.20	11.29	6.78	7.20
Austrian institutions, total (1–6)	44.69	43.48	42.08	46.56	36.84	39.14
7. Public authorities/ministries in partner country	22.11	21.51	21.19	23.45	28.77	30.56
8. NGOs and other institutions in partner country	3.70	3.60	3.55	3.93	5.27	5.60
Institutions in partner countries, total (7–8)	25.80	25.11	24.74	27.38	34.04	36.16
9. International organisations & PPPs*	21.08	20.51	10.77	11.92	14.50	15.41
10. International NGOs	2.67	2.60	3.23	3.58	1.61	1.71
11. Other	8.52	8.29	9.54	10.56	7.13	7.57
International and other agencies, total (9–11)	32.28	31.41	23.55	26.06	23.24	24.70
ADC/ADA, total	102.77	100.00	90.36	100.00	94.13	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.

III.2 Bilateral ODA disbursements, total

III.2.1 The top 10 recipient countries or regions of Austrian ODA 2010

Net disbursements in € mill and in %				
Position	Country	Net disbursements 2010	in % of bilat. ODA	of which debt relief
1	Congo, Dem. Rep.	97.88	21.17	97.55
2	Bilateral, multi-country	25.08	5.42	–
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{1, 3}	23.69	5.12	1.28
4	Turkey ^{1, 2}	21.07	4.56	–
5	Europe, regional	20.28	4.39	–
6	China ^{1, 4}	12.97	2.81	–
7	sub-Saharan Africa, regional/multi-country	12.84	2.78	–
8	Kosovo ³	12.64	2.73	–
9	Serbia ¹	9.96	2.15	–
10	Uganda	9.87	2.13	–
Bilateral ODA, total		462.39	100.00	117.11

ADC/ADA priority countries are marked in bold.

1 high share of imputed students' costs

2 high share of teachers sent

3 high share of contributions to UN peace missions

4 high share of grants for export credit finance

III.2.2 Development of debt relief measures in Austrian ODA 2006–2010

	Net disbursements in € mill.						
Type	Donor/Budget	Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Interest rate reductions	FMF	Interest rate reductions as part of Paris Club debt rescheduling (DSR Option*)	34.24	31.66	32.79	12.35	7.64
Debt reductions	FMF	Paris Club debt rescheduling with debt cancellation (DR Option**)	568.55	643.69	475.63	29.85	103.32
Multilateral debt relief ***	FMF	Assistance to cover debts					
	OeNB	with multilateral organisations	–	–	–	–	6.15
Total			602.79	675.35	508.42	42.21	117.11
in % of total ODA			50.49	51.12	42.80	5.15	12.84
ODA, total			1,193.80	1,321.08	1,187.97	819.91	912.35

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

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

***) In 2010 Austria made contributions to IMF-PRG-HIPC Trust Fund and IFAD for multilateral debt relief.

III.2.3 Debt relief measures in Austrian ODA 2010

Net disbursements in € mill and in %

Country	Debt service reductions (DSR)	Debt reductions (DR)	Multilateral debt relief	Debt relief measures, total	in %
Egypt	4.19	–	–	4.19	3.58
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.28	–	–	1.28	1.09
Côte d'Ivoire	0.94	2.40	–	3.33	2.84
Guinea	0.10	–	–	0.10	0.08
Haiti	–	–	0.50	0.50	0.43
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.84	96.72	–	97.55	83.30
Liberia	–	–	5.65	5.65	4.83
Togo	0.13	0.29	–	0.43	0.36
Vietnam	0.16	–	–	0.16	0.14
Central African Republic	0.01	3.92	–	3.93	3.35
Total	7.64	103.32	6.15	117.11	100.00
<i>in % of total ODA</i>				<i>12.84</i>	

Distribution by status of recipient country

Net disbursements in € mill and in %

Status	Debt service reductions (DSR)	Debt reductions (DR)	Multilateral debt relief	Debt relief measures, total	in %
LDCs	1.07	100.93	6.15	108.15	92.35
Other LICs	1.10	2.40	–	3.50	2.98
LMICs	5.47	–	–	5.47	4.67
Total	7.64	103.32	6.15	117.11	100.00

III.2.4 ODA by federal provinces and municipalities 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in €		
Province	Donor	2008	2009	2010
Burgenland	Burgenland (province)	8,634	21,800	15,702
	various municipalities in Burgenland ¹	4,702	7,572	6,373
Burgenland, total		13,336	29,372	22,075
Carinthia	Carinthia (province)	111,275	117,967	81,850
	Villach	24,622	17,647	24,622
	various municipalities in Carinthia ¹	10,598	11,325	11,859
Carinthia, total		146,495	146,938	118,331
Lower Austria	Lower Austria (province)	715,907	458,722	751,677
	St. Pölten	4,450	4,450	5,850
	various municipalities in Lower Austria ¹	82,480	43,041	105,929
Lower Austria, total		802,837	506,213	863,455
Upper Austria	Upper Austria (province)	1,885,060	1,727,674	1,922,114
	Linz	58,470	42,705	19,620
	Wels	25,100	13,900	18,259
	Traun	3,300	5,321	–
	Braunau	–	2,808	4,208
	Rohrbach	4,500	5,202	5,427
	Steyr	–	3,000	1,500
	various municipalities in Upper Austria ¹	50,181	80,983	79,273
Upper Austria, total		2,026,611	1,881,593	2,050,402
Salzburg	Salzburg (province)	520,300	491,510	513,557
	Salzburg (city)	100,400	119,700	59,300
	Grödig	15,000	–	–
	Thalgau	–	–	6,900
	various municipalities in Salzburg ¹	9,676	4,784	28,027
Salzburg, total		645,376	615,994	607,784
Styria	Styria (province)	389,982	487,373	872,950
	Graz	38,829	17,800	267,800
	various municipalities in Styria ¹	43,525	15,959	29,853
Styria, total		472,336	521,132	1,170,603
Tyrol	Tyrol (province)	865,979	1,306,232	941,406
	various municipalities in Tyrol ¹	16,053	16,253	–
Tyrol, total		882,032	1,322,486	941,406
Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg (province)	758,884	845,515	893,867
	Bregenz	8,000	8,000	9,000
	Feldkirch	16,890	10,000	12,944
	Wolfurt	15,496	10,250	14,250
	Götzis	17,300	12,900	15,450
	Hohenems	200	200	7,000
	Dornbirn	17,580	18,450	48,108
	various municipalities in Vorarlberg ²	–	–	91,527
Vorarlberg, total		834,350	905,315	1,092,146
Vienna	Vienna (city)	477,698	317,502	2,053,535
Vienna, total		477,698	317,502	2,053,535
	Association of Austrian Cities and Towns	2,772	–	–
	Provinces – share in cost of asylum seekers managed by the State	12,501,300	11,665,878	10,898,570
Total		18,805,142	17,912,424	19,818,308

¹ Contributions to Climate Alliance Austria for financing regional development in Rio Negro/Amazon by municipalities not listed as ODA-donors otherwise.

² Contributions by Vorarlberg municipalities not listed as ODA-donors otherwise for reconstruction after the earthquake in Haiti, remitted via the Vorarlberg Municipal Association.

III.2.5 ODA disbursements for priority countries: financial sources and components 2008–2010

Austrian ODA to Albania 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,684,387	1,630,580	2,267,951
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	250,000	200,000	200,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	–	761,417	306,031
	<i>of which subsidies for export credit finance</i>	–	733,000	306,031
	<i>of which OeEB funding</i>	–	28,417	–
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	1,069,214	1,112,575	1,209,985
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	944,304	1,054,309	1,166,311
FMEAC	Project aid/Technical cooperation	888,799	1,516,106	1,665,164
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	58,242	89,957	109,806
FC	Project aid	15,000	–	–
FMI	Technical cooperation and humanitarian aid	4,780	17,728	92,188
FMD/FMDS	Project aid and humanitarian aid	1,548	18,450	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	453,885	625,033	296,137
ODA, total		5,367,613	5,881,888	6,037,457

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

After the government reshuffle in 2008 the Federal Ministry of Defence (FMD) became the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports (FMDS).

Austrian ODA to Bhutan 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,735,570	2,817,622	3,270,884
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	–	–	28,439
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	33,587	43,840	58,558
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	33,587	41,020	50,098
ERP	Loan repayments	-857,000	-857,000	-857,000
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	–	401,510	–
ODA, total		1,912,158	2,405,973	2,500,881

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,553,808	2,939,712	3,858,230
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	7,869,696	3,851,995	4,017,027
	<i>of which subsidies for export credit finance</i>	3,135,819	1,879,836	2,741,001
	<i>of which debt relief</i>	4,733,877	1,904,959	1,276,026
	<i>of which OeEB funding</i>	–	67,200	–
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	12,890,854	10,819,474	10,519,024
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	12,768,929	10,767,413	10,504,425
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	179,783	204,693	336,390
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	81,916	126,802	116,406
FC	Project aid	11,000	–	–
FMD/FMDS	UN peace mission & project aid	2,367,172	2,345,815	4,698,218
FMI	Police mission & returnee assistance	270,924	296,214	74,110
FMSCP/FMLSCP	Technical cooperation	110,000	2,799	52,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	92,960	70,662	136,128
ODA, total		26,346,197	20,531,365	23,691,128

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

After the government reshuffle in 2008 the Federal Ministry of Defence (FMD) became the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports (FMDS).

From 2009 the disbursements of FMSCP have been made by FMLSCP.

Austrian ODA to Burkina Faso 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	4,910,571	4,454,283	3,356,656
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	45,734	33,722	33,399
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	41,984	32,816	33,399
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	–	–	191,757
FMEAC	Education cooperation	5,400	3,400	6,018
FC	Project aid	4,000	–	–
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	–	400,000	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	346,673	116,285	128,712
ODA, total		5,312,378	5,007,690	3,716,542

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Cape Verde 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,644,210	1,588,795	3,246,380
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	250,000	200,000	–
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Imputed students' costs	13,887	22,432	25,049
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project aid	–	4,950	16,653
ODA, total		1,908,097	1,816,177	3,288,082

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Ethiopia 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	5,669,035	6,778,376	6,215,196
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	200,000	250,000	210,000
ADC/FMEIA	Microproject fund	20,200	14,987	15,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	545,795	424,313	414,042
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	545,795	410,205	392,434
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	–	456,040	344,619
FMAFEWM	Food aid and technical cooperation	20,500	1,000,000	30,000
FMD	UN peace mission	70,007	–	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	232,601	165,623	99,000
ODA, total		6,758,138	9,089,339	7,327,857

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Kosovo 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,310,059	2,194,429	1,313,209
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	–	300,000	300,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	383,296	760,895	1,230,865
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	277,736	665,486	1,151,065
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	54,849	202,270	144,115
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	15,737	75,723	61,292
FMD/FMDS	Peace mission	10,237,167	9,518,328	8,099,797
FMJ	Judicial expert for Kosovo mission	154,942	416,800	206,138
FMI	Police mission & returnee assistance	1,147,461	1,358,039	954,746
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	314,457	616,885	386,964
ODA, total		13,602,231	15,367,646	12,635,833

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

After the government reshuffle in 2008 the Federal Ministry of Defence (FMD) became the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports (FMDS).

Austrian ODA to Macedonia 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	959,106	2,110,515	241,536
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	1,468,931	1,439,274	1,591,961
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	1,444,229	1,405,746	1,547,459
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	146,629	130,990	151,047
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	58,882	51,777	64,762
FMI	Returnee assistance	55,224	80,135	48,646
FMSCP/FMLSCP	Funding for technical cooperation	25,000	3,082	21,946
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	23,554	104,342	22,562
ODA, total		2,678,443	3,868,338	2,077,698

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

From 2009 the disbursements of FMSCP have been made by FMLSCP.

Austrian ODA to Moldova 2008–2010

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,665,684	1,534,237	1,409,391
ADC/FMEIA	Project aid	–	–	450,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	435,093	377,760	425,832
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	416,605	351,436	396,393
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	270,985	268,545	252,088
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	83,965	74,578	83,317
FMF/OeEB	Technical cooperation	88,890	–	–
FMSCP/FMLSCP	Project aid	45,654	–	11,863
FMI	Humanitarian aid	158,469	280,338	59,819
FMAFEWM	Food aid	400,000	–	100,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	54,500	51,833	69,560
ODA, total		3,119,275	2,512,712	2,778,552

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Montenegro 2008–2010

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,692,483	1,837,639	1,279,072
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	164,617	146,260	148,241
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	118,038	127,115	129,590
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	134,822	140,140	143,542
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	59,981	65,362	61,787
FMI	Humanitarian aid	–	–	53,928
FMF	Subsidies for export credit finance	488,303	298,969	–
Austrian Court of Audit	Technical cooperation	720	–	–
ODA, total		2,480,944	2,423,008	1,624,784

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Mozambique 2008–2010

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	8,521,431	6,117,442	6,096,927
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMAFEWM	Food aid	200,000	–	100,000
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	16,794 16,794	905 –	16,699 16,699
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	–	204,916	324,201
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	60,733	37,100	71,220
ODA, total		8,798,958	6,360,363	6,609,047

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Nicaragua 2008–2010

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	5,681,248	5,237,845	5,631,327
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	54,862 48,604	29,909 29,909	22,869 22,869
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	–	7,600	–
FMF	Total payments <i>of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations of which OeEB funding</i>	40,600 – 40,600	165,400 148,000 17,400	224,371 224,371 –
FMAFEWM	Food aid	–	–	300,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	176,156	193,183	124,159
ODA, total		5,952,866	5,633,938	6,302,725

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to the Palestinian Territories 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	5,150,117	3,196,662	3,550,973
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	–	110,000	75,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Imputed students' costs	173,585	186,934	182,951
FC	Project aid	34,889	–	–
FMEAC	Project aid	18,889	–	–
FMAFEWM	Food aid	200,000	200,000	100,000
FMI	Police mission	60,448	5,673	29,300
FMJ	Judicial staff for the police mission	84,547	212,177	–
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	–	2,500,000	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	13,500	68,500	20,260
ODA, total		5,735,975	6,479,947	3,958,483

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Serbia 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,802,812	2,896,967	3,575,466
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	6,388,911	5,496,116	5,826,595
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	6,283,785	5,406,139	5,770,573
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	244,475	147,206	300,005
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	93,298	41,954	143,210
FMDS	Funding for humanitarian aid	–	1,330	–
FMI	Returnee assistance	199,110	229,304	142,553
FMAFEWM	Technical cooperation	7,500	–	–
FMSCP/FMLSCP	Technical cooperation	69,558	31,711	48,397
Austrian Court of Audit	Technical cooperation	80	–	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	41,871	99,450	63,700
ODA, total		9,754,317	8,902,085	9,956,717

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

From 2009 the disbursements of FMSCP have been made by FMLSCP.

Austrian ODA to Uganda 2008–2010

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2008	2009	2010
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	10,423,651	8,342,775	9,716,442
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	90,000	40,000	425,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	-983,321	-631,439	-568,951
	<i>of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations</i>	–	351,819	414,508
	<i>of which loan repayments</i>	-983,321	-983,258	-983,458
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	128,783	111,953	105,828
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	125,953	106,653	83,497
FMAFEWM	Technical cooperation	20,500	–	–
FC	Project aid	15,000	–	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	169,946	171,449	192,187
ODA, total		9,864,559	8,034,738	9,870,506

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

IV. Special section on specific aspects

IV.1 Contributions by Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank 2008–2010

The Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank (OeEB) appeared for the first time in Austrian development cooperation statistic as a donor in 2008. OeEB provides long-term finance for private-sector projects in developing and transition countries that are commercially viable and have a developmental impact. This finance at market terms and conditions does not meet the ODA criteria of OECD/DAC and does not therefore make up part of ODA. As developmental, complementary measures to ODA, however, it is included in OECD/DAC statistics as private flows at market terms. To ensure and strengthen the developmental impact of projects, OeEB also provides project support measures, so-called advisory programmes. These can count as ODA under the current OECD/DAC Reporting Directives.

When performing its services, OeEB also makes use of an unprecedented instrument in Austrian OECD/DAC statistics – Equity Investment. This denotes the acquisition of shares in institutions, primarily funds, that in turn finance development projects. Equity Investment counts in the OECD/DAC system as non-grant flows and is statistically recorded like a loan as a net amount, that is, the acquisition minus possible disposal of participating interests.

Total OeEB flows 2008–2010

		Net disbursements in € mill.		
Type of flow	Description	2008	2009	2010
ODA	Grants and equity investment (without profit)	5.13	12.77	16.38
Private flows at market terms	Long-term financing of finance/credit institutions in development countries at market terms	40.00	33.14	31.15

ODA of OeEB 2008–2010

Commitments and disbursements in € mill.

Financing instruments	2008		2009		2010	
	Commitments	Disbursements	Commitments	Disbursements	Commitments	Disbursements
Grants	6.67	2.13	7.09	9.77	19.01	12.23
<i>of which technical cooperation</i>	3.67	1.13	0.64	1.37	4.70	1.60
<i>of which programme contribution</i>	1.00	–	–	1.00	5.93	3.92
Equity investment	6.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.16
Total	12.67	5.13	10.09	12.77	22.01	16.38

Commitments and disbursements in € mill.

Regions	2008		2009		2010	
	Commitments	Disbursements	Commitments	Disbursements	Commitments	Disbursements
Africa	6.25	1.18	0.35	0.68	3.53	3.03
America	1.06	0.04	–	1.02	1.00	1.00
Asia	0.69	0.50	1.22	1.29	1.00	0.68
Europe	4.67	3.41	0.40	1.67	5.57	5.54
Global	–	–	8.12	8.11	10.91	6.14
Total	12.67	5.13	10.09	12.77	22.01	16.38

Commitments and disbursements in € mill.

Sectors	2008		2009		2010	
	Commitments	Disbursements	Commitments	Disbursements	Commitments	Disbursements
120 – Health	–	–	0.05	0.00	–	0.04
160 – Other social infrastructure and services	–	–	0.02	0.01	–	0.01
230 – Energy generation and supply	0.08	0.04	0.33	0.40	0.57	0.50
240 – Banking and financial services	8.70	3.42	9.37	9.84	10.51	7.12
250 – Business and other services	2.09	1.09	–	1.00	2.00	2.00
320 – Industry, mining and construction	1.50	0.50	0.25	1.25	3.43	2.22
410 – General environmental protection	–	–	–	–	0.50	0.50
430 – Other multi-sectoral measures	0.30	0.09	0.07	0.28	5.00	4.00
Total	12.67	5.13	10.09	12.77	22.01	16.38

Commitments and disbursements in € mill.

Implementation structure	2008		2009		2010	
	Commitments	Disbursements	Commitments	Disbursements	Commitments	Disbursements
Austrian implementors	1.98	0.34	0.15	0.52	–	0.41
Implementors from developing countries	–	–	0.00	0.00	–	–
Third country implementors	0.49	0.09	1.09	1.40	3.40	0.39
International NGOs	1.00	1.00	0.08	0.08	–	–
PPPs* & international networks	–	–	3.10	3.10	1.10	2.21
Multilateral organisations	9.20	3.70	5.67	7.67	17.51	13.38
Total	12.67	5.13	10.09	12.77	22.01	16.38

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

IV.2 Cross-cutting issues in development policy (policy objective markers) in ADC/ADA contributions

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, 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 %						
	2008		2009		2010	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Gender Equality						
Specific (Code = 2)	6.24	5.69	5.12	5.23	9.49	10.34
Integrated (Code = 1)	74.08	67.59	65.55	66.95	41.25	44.92
Total (1+2)	80.32	73.29	70.67	72.18	50.74	55.26
ADC/ADA, total	109.60	100.00	97.90	100.00	91.82	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
	2008		2009		2010	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Aid to Environment						
Specific (Code = 2)	14.80	13.51	21.00	21.45	9.74	10.60
Integrated (Code = 1)	25.74	23.49	24.66	25.19	13.79	15.02
Total (1+2)	40.54	36.99	45.67	46.65	23.52	25.62
ADC/ADA, total	109.60	100.00	97.90	100.00	91.82	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
	2008		2009		2010	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Participatory Development and Good Governance						
Specific (Code = 2)	18.42	16.81	13.93	14.23	14.98	16.32
Integrated (Code = 1)	21.02	19.18	18.00	18.39	13.12	14.29
Total (1+2)	39.44	35.99	31.93	32.62	28.10	30.60
ADC/ADA, total	109.60	100.00	97.90	100.00	91.82	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

	Mitigation 2008		Mitigation 2009		Mitigation 2010		Adaptation 2010	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Framework								
Convention on Climate Change								
Specific (Code = 2)	3.82	3.49	11.30	11.54	3.42	3.73	1.54	1.68
Integrated (Code = 1)	9.85	8.98	8.60	8.78	4.46	4.86	1.61	1.75
Total (1+2)	13.67	12.47	19.90	20.33	7.88	8.59	3.15	3.43
ADC/ADA, total	109.60	100.00	97.90	100.00	91.82	100.00	91.82	100.00

Note: The marker on climate change adaptation was first used for reporting on 2010 flows.

Commitments in € mill. and in %

	2008		2009		2010	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Convention						
on Biological Diversity						
Specific (Code = 2)	11.83	10.80	12.92	13.20	3.59	3.91
Integrated (Code = 1)	6.95	6.34	8.34	8.52	6.65	7.24
Total (1+2)	18.78	17.13	21.26	21.72	10.24	11.15
ADC/ADA, total	109.60	100.00	97.90	100.00	91.82	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

	2008		2009		2010	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Convention						
to Combat Desertification						
Specific (Code = 2)	0.93	0.85	10.37	10.59	1.78	1.94
Integrated (Code = 1)	11.18	10.20	5.62	5.74	4.16	4.53
Total (1+2)	12.11	11.05	15.99	16.33	5.94	6.47
ADC/ADA, total	109.60	100.00	97.90	100.00	91.82	100.00