



ODA Report 2011



Imprint

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Abbreviations

ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
AfDF	African Development Fund
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
AEE	Institute for Sustainable Technologies
AF	Associated financing
AfDB	African Development Bank
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
EAD	European External Action Service
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECA Region	Europe and Central Asia Region
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
EZA	Development cooperation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FIAS	Foreign Investment Climate Advisory Service
FMAFEWM	Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (for short: Ministry of Life)
FMDS	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 (for short: Foreign Ministry)
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
GDPRD	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development
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
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Industrial Development Board
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IKRK	International Committee of the Red Cross
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 Peace Keeping 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 Co-operation and Development
OeEB	Austrian Development Bank
OeNB	Österreichische Nationalbank (Austrian National Bank)
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 Co-operation in Europe
PCD	Policy Coherence for Development
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 Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency 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



To advance global change it takes many actors pulling together in one direction, harnessing available synergies and acting in concert. The fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in South Korean Busan conducted a review to answer the question: How can we actually put the internationally agreed principles for sustainable development under the Paris Declaration – more ownership on the part of partner countries, improved donor harmonisation or mutual accountability – into practice? Emerging donor countries, such as China, India and Brazil, are now new partners and civil society and private sector will play an even greater role in future.

The development-policy Jour Fixe, which took place for the first time in October 2011, has established itself as a major stakeholder platform for Austrian development policy and a broad discussion forum. I think this will perform an important bridging function among official development assistance, the private sector and civil society.

Besides numerous public actors, civil society plays a significant role and numbers among the main partners of official development assistance. Many people are engaged on a voluntary basis and place their energy and dedication in the service of a good cause without payment. The European Union declared 2011 to be the European Year of Volunteering to draw attention to those volunteers that perform a great role-model function for society and are often not given the appreciation they deserve. This volunteer work is also supported by Austrian Development Cooperation. As representatives of many other Austrians, a group of volunteers from diverse fields of activity were awarded the Austrian badge of honour by Vice-Chancellor Michael Spindelegger.

The year 2011 was also, however, marked by the crisis in East Africa. People in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia suffer from recurrent droughts at the Horn of Africa. Added to this, the years-long civil war in Somalia has exacerbated the already precarious situation. In 2011, the severe drought led to a dramatic deterioration in the humanitarian situation and prompted the mass exodus of refugees to the borders with Kenya and Ethiopia. Austria responded quickly to this emergency by putting together an emergency aid package and decided on other extensive relief measures for the region.

The present report gives an account of Austria's development engagement in 2011. I am pleased to provide you again with details on the sources, composition, size, application and results of Austrian ODA contributions and hope you will find it interesting and informative reading.

Dr Reinhold Lopatka

State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs



Development policy 2011

Effective development cooperation

In 2011, Austrian Development Cooperation was intensively involved in preparations for the fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, which took place from 29 November to 1 December in Busan, South Korea. This marked the beginning of a realignment of the global framework for development cooperation and is therefore regarded as one of the most important development conferences of recent years.

Among the roughly 3,000 participants were ministers and parliamentarians from industrialised, developing and emerging countries, heads of multilateral development organisations and representatives of civil society and private sector. The Austrian delegation led by State Secretary Wolfgang Waldner included representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) - the operational unit of Austrian Development Cooperation - of parliament and the umbrella organisation for development and humanitarian aid, Global Responsibility.

Thanks to the thorough preparation and the detailed discussions during the conference, the participants managed to arrive at the broadest consensus so far on global poverty reduction. This is set out in the final declaration, Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Particularly remarkable is the endorsement of this consensus by the new donors, first and foremost China, India and Brazil, although in different ways.

Since adoption of the Paris Declaration (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) on Aid Effectiveness, Austria has been successively implementing the recommendations contained in them. These include such aspects as strengthening ownership in partner countries, mutual accountability or results orientation. Austrian Development Cooperation has set out its priority goals in specific action plans and documented implementation progress to date in two reports. At present, work is being done to assimilate the recommendations of an external evaluation into Austrian operations.



Policy coherence

As specified in the Development Cooperation Act, achieving development-policy goals is a task for the whole of government. Conflict prevention, crisis management, peacebuilding and statebuilding call for the concerted interaction of government, non-governmental and foreign, development and security policy actors. Under the leadership of the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, an interministerial working group therefore drafted the joint Strategic Guideline on Security and Development, which was approved by the Council of Ministers on 4 October 2011. The Guideline contains directives for overall national action in fragile situations and stipulates policy interfaces, principles and fields of activity for the coherent collaboration of all relevant government and non-governmental actors. The specific implementation steps will be described in an interministerial matrix now in preparation. Experience gained from the practical implementation of the Guideline will form the basis for revisions in 2015.

For greater policy coherence, work also began in 2011 on the new draft of the Three-Year Programme on Austrian development policy. In future, a genuine multi-year strategy will be prepared together with those partners that have discretionary official funds for development cooperation or deal with thematic policy fields of relevance to development cooperation.

On 5 October, State Secretary Wolfgang Waldner issued an invitation to the first development-policy Jour Fixe. This is a central platform for networking the various actors. At the first meeting, the first general draft of the new Three-Year Programme was presented and discussed.

Austria also takes regular part in the EU and OECD networks for policy coherence.

New advisory board for the Foreign Minister

In 2011, a new advisory board for development policy was appointed. The nine members are specialists, representatives of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), economic operators and representatives of the social partners. The body advises the Federal Minister for European and International Affairs in matters to do with development cooperation.



IN FOCUS: FOOD SECURITY

Almost a billion people suffer from hunger and malnutrition worldwide. For the most part, the now frequent chronic privations are closely bound up with the impacts of climate change and the poor management of natural resources. Short-term humanitarian relief is important to alleviate the acute need of the victims to ensure their survival. The aim of Austrian Development Cooperation is, however, to move on from emergency assistance to sustainable food security in keeping with the (human) right to food.

Austrian Development Cooperation

To ensure sustainable food security, Austrian Development Cooperation promotes small-holder enterprises to supply the local population and measures for more sustainable land use, safeguarding property rights and stimulating local markets. Special attention is paid to socially equitable and ecologically sustainable economic development to achieve food sovereignty and conserve biodiversity. This is also supported through the use of local know-how, the development of appropriate technologies and methods, applied research and information and advice.

In harmony with nature

In the past, population growth, depleted soils and overgrazed ranges have repeatedly caused food shortages in North Gondar in Amhara Region. For many years, Austrian Development Cooperation has therefore been supporting the integrated development of this area, which is half the size of Austria.

With success: Male and female farmers have learnt to apply organic farming methods for the sustainable improvement of the soil and now cultivate a greater variety of fruit and vegetables. They grow the more robust grain varieties and produce more milk and meat through improved livestock farming. Thanks to larger crop yields, the farmers can build reserves or earn money from the sale of their produce, so that they are better protected against periods of drought or crop failures.

Thanks to their higher standard of living, the villagers are able to make more sustainable use of natural resources. Rangeland has been restricted, for example, and urgently needed protection zones have been afforested to check erosion and protect vegetation. In addition, forests may no longer be cleared for firewood.

Tourism in the Simien Mountains National Park, which attracts more than 11,000 trekking fans every year, also provides an additional source of income. Due to its unique beauty, it stands under special protection as a UNESCO cultural heritage site. The national park administration provides jobs for tour guides or cooks. The overnight fees directly benefit the villagers as well.

The expansion of the programme to include the whole administrative division in North Gondar aims at reversing the trend, with the specific promotion of the following areas in particular:

- Livestock breeding for the market
- Integrated water resource management practices
- Alternative earning opportunities (e.g. improved livestock breeding for the market, fattening and beekeeping)
- Access to land (land certificates)
- Strengthening rural administration
- Tourism development at community level
- Improving infrastructure and national park management
- Developing institutional capacities through research and knowledge management

Results

Altogether, approx. 700,000 people in 18 districts benefit from the extensive measures.

Austrian Federal Government

Humanitarian aid after drought

Droughts are increasingly common at the Horn of Africa. Particularly severely affected are East Ethiopia (Ogaden), the North and Northeast of Kenya and Somalia, whose population is already extremely vulnerable due to the ongoing civil war. The humanitarian situation deteriorated dramatically due to the extreme aridity in 2011. Hundreds of thousands of Somalis fled to camps at the borders with Kenya and Ethiopia. According to the EU Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), altogether about 13 million people were threatened by famine at the Horn of Africa.

By decision of the Council of Ministers in 2011, the Austrian Federal Government provided altogether EUR 3 million from the Foreign Disaster Fund for emergency aid: EUR 2 million of this was deployed in projects by Austrian NGOs engaged in the region and/or their local partner organisations and EUR 1 million went to international organisations, above all those of the United Nations (UN). In addition, the Federal Ministry of Finance provided EUR 5 million, which was administered via international humanitarian organisations. Another EUR 350,000 came from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (FMAFEWM, short: Ministry of Life) for food aid.

For programmes to support the needy population in the Sahel Zone in 2011, altogether EUR 1.5 million was made available from the Foreign Disaster Fund and the Ministry of Life.

Federal Ministry of Finance

Promotion of rural development

As part of the eighth replenishment in 2011, the Austrian Finance Ministry paid EUR 3.65 million into the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). In 2011, funds totalling US\$ 1 billion were allocated to measures for reducing rural poverty and raising food production.

Results

- More than 40 million people in poor rural areas profited from the projects.
- 4.5 million people, about two-thirds of whom women, received training in agricultural production techniques.
- About 700,000 people were trained in business and entrepreneurial activities.
- About 2.2 million people were instructed in the management of local projects.
- The number of voluntary savers rose to 8 million.
- 18,000 kilometres of roadway were built.
- More than 370,000 hectares of land are now under irrigation.

As part of IDA16 and under its financing instrument specially set up for crises, the Crisis Response Window, the International Development Association (IDA) in 2011 pledged funds amounting to US\$ 250 million for projects to improve the health and food situation in Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. As Austria accounts for a share of 1.52 per cent of IDA16, it has allocated US\$ 3.8 million.

City of Vienna

Food for the population at the Horn of Africa

A project was needed to improve the food situation of the local population at the Horn of Africa – but where? The Austrian Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund and its local partner decided to concentrate on the remote Hurri Hills area in northern Kenya. In village assemblies, the population was informed about the forthcoming delivery of food supplies. Food management committees were then formed to take charge of registration. Grain, pulses, vegetable oil, corn meal and sugar were distributed to the population of 16 villages. The City of Vienna supported the project with EUR 20,000.

Improved seed for smallholder families

The Kenyan subsidiary of the Austrian Red Cross distributed fast-growing, drought-resistant seed in Mwala, Mbooni, Makueni and elsewhere in Eastern Province. This improved food security for 23,500 smallholder families. The measures were cofinanced by the City of Vienna with EUR 25,000.

Meals and drinking water for schools in the Kenyan drought zone

On behalf of the City of Vienna, which contributed EUR 25,000, Caritas provided two schools with food and water in the Dibri Gombo drought zone in Marsabit District in North Kenya. Altogether for nine months, about 370 girls and boys were supplied with meals. The construction of rainwater tanks will also ensure long-term drinking water supply.

Multilateral development cooperation



European Union

The EU member states and the European Commission (EC) raised a total of about EUR 53.3 billion in official development assistance (ODA) in 2011, making them the largest donor worldwide. Austria contributed EUR 232 million to development cooperation in the EU budget and to the European Development Fund (EDF). At 29.1 per cent, the EU makes up one of the largest single items in Austrian ODA.

Future direction

One of the central themes in 2011 was the strategic alignment of development policy in the new EU budget cycle 2014–2020. Based on a green paper with specific questions on the future of EU development policy, the EC organised public consultations in which many stakeholders and member states took very active part.

Under the leadership of Austrian Development Cooperation in the Foreign Ministry, a discussion process was also conducted in Austria, involving representatives of various ministries and delegates of interest groups, the scientific community and non-governmental organisations. The outcomes were subsumed in a detailed opinion on the green paper: To permanently reduce poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Austria advocates greater concentration on pro-poor and sustainable growth. The EU Consensus on Development (2005) will continue to determine common development-policy action. Austria welcomes the priorities proposed by the European Commission – sustainable energy, climate change and food security, which also correspond with its own development cooperation policy. Policy coherence for development (PCD) should play a greater role in future. Austria also argues for greater concentration of funds on the poorest countries with the greatest need and urges closer cooperation and more division of labour in the EU, by way of common programming, for example.

With the communication, Agenda for Change, in autumn 2011, the European Commission submitted a proposal for reforming EU development policy. Council conclusions are in preparation in response to this.

Closer consultation

The European Commission and some member states repeatedly arrive at divergent policy assessments. Budget support is thus also treated differently, after a dubious election in a partner country, for example: Some member states decide to terminate and others to retain this financing instrument. Numerous rounds of discussions have been held to agree on a more concerted procedure in future. In November 2011, the EC submitted a communication. Austria took active part in the debate and endorses the proposal to make a closer assessment in future of whether a country adequately meets the basic conditions for granting budget support, such as respect for human rights, democracy and rule of law. Council conclusions in response to the communication are expected in 2012.

Finally, the member states also launched a debate in 2011 on the contents of the EU external instruments in the new EU budget cycle.

Priority contents

During the Hungarian Council Presidency in the first six months of 2011, access to water and sanitation made up a specific developmental priority. This substantive focus was supported by Austrian Development Cooperation. Under the Polish Presidency, attention was focused in development-policy debates on Central Asia, the Eastern Partnership of the European Neighbourhood Policy, democracy and human rights.

New institutions

The institutional changes in EU development cooperation – the assignment of a High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the establishment of the European External Action Service (EAS) – are far from complete. The European Commission has also been reorganised: The Development Directorate-General and EuropeAid in charge of operational implementation have been amalgamated into the new Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid.

United Nations

On 13 May 2011, the IV Conference on the Least Developed Countries (UN LDC-IV) adopted the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA), which sets out the activities of the international community for the coming ten years. Austria was represented by State Secretary Wolfgang Waldner and together with the UN Capital Development Fund held a side-event on the theme, Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment through Financial Inclusion and Agricultural Development. This underscored the Austrian commitment to women's development and its good cooperation with the UN fund.

In a special session on HIV and AIDS control from 8 to 10 June 2011, the UN General Assembly dealt with the impacts of diseases on the achievement of the MDGs. From 19 to 20 September 2011, a high level meeting of the United Nations took a close look at the health risks of non-contagious diseases. The statement of the General Assembly emphasises the developmental implications of this problem and obliges the states to take measures for health promotion and prevention and for strengthening health services. Austria was represented by Federal President Heinz Fischer.

The UN General Assembly laid down the modalities for the Conference on Sustainable Development in June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro (Rio+20). It decided on the green economy and the institutional framework for sustainable development as the main themes.

Contributions to individual UN agencies

With about EUR 5.3 million in 2011, Austria supported the activities of the UN Development Programme (**UNDP**) in democracy promotion, poverty reduction, access to energy, environmental protection, crisis prevention, reconstruction and HIV/AIDS prevention. Austria also made voluntary contributions to the Democratic Governance Thematic Fund and cofinanced the costs of preparing the 4th High Level Forum in Busan. In addition, it contributed EUR 176,000 to the UN pilot initiative, Delivering as One, in Albania, which aims at improving the coherence and efficiency of United Nations operations.

The United Nations Capital Development Fund (**UNCDF**) provides microloans for projects to reduce poverty and for local development in the 48 least-developed countries (LDCs). In 2011, Austria made a contribution to the UNCDF core budget of EUR 1 million, making it the fourth largest bilateral donor to this fund.

The United Nations Population Fund (**UNFPA**) promotes projects for controlling demographic trends. This relatively small, decentrally organised programme plays a major role in issues of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS control, improving the situation of girls and women and combating maternal mortality. With a voluntary contribution of EUR 600,000 to the UNFPA core budget in 2011, Austria supported the Maternal Health Thematic Fund.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (**UNICEF**) is committed to reducing child mortality, hunger and malnutrition and in particular to the worldwide protection and implementation of children's rights. In 2011, Austria contributed EUR 1.45 million to support the activities of UNICEF and sponsored two projects in Kosovo for monitoring children's rights and for mother-and-child health with altogether EUR 790,000. Furthermore, it continued its support for fighting polio via UNICEF.

Austria is a member of the permanent steering committees of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (**UNIDO**) and chaired the Industrial Development Board (IDB) in 2010 and 2011. Besides the compulsory contribution of about EUR 950,000, Austria made voluntary contributions totalling EUR 1.5 million. These funds benefited different programmes, including one for youth employment in West Africa or another for clean production.

Together with UNIDO and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (**IIASA**), the Foreign Ministry organised the 2nd Vienna Energy Forum from 21 to 23 June 2011 (WEF 2011). This large event was conducted under the motto, Energy for All – Time for Action, and helped to gain a better understanding of the roles of the actors, particularly the private sector and government, in improving access to energy services.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

Austria helps to frame policymaking in the International Financial Institutions. The Federal Ministry of Finance has set out substantive concerns in the IFI strategy. The following afford scope for exerting influence:

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

Austria as shareholder of IFIs

IFI shareholders have a say in the whole range of range of policy issues. Of major concern in 2011 were the consequences of the euro and European sovereign debt crises. As the direct neighbour of the Eurozone, the Europe and Central Asia Region (ECA) was particularly severely affected. Austria pressed for increasing IFI funding for this region.

Special funds

The replenishment of the Asian Development Fund (AsDF11) was discussed in several negotiation rounds in 2011. In keeping with the European donors, Austria advocated a fair and higher quota for the Asian emerging countries.

The negotiations on the ninth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development were completed in 2011. In view of the food crisis still ongoing, Austria emphasised the importance of agricultural development, especially for smallholders.

Trust funds

Via trust funds, FMF supports special programmes of the International Financial Institutions that are of particular interest to Austria based on its priorities in the IFI strategy. These are water supply, energy efficiency and renewable energy as well as trade and financial-sector and private-sector development. The agendas are co-planned in regular talks with the programme directors and at trust fund donor meetings, such as that of the Foreign Investment Climate Advisory Service (FIAS) of the World Bank Group.

A new cooperation programme with the World Bank was also signed for technical assistance for the financial sector in Eastern European countries. This aims at building up capacities in target regions and providing these countries with expertise in issues to do with the financial sector and will operate from Vienna (Financial Sector Advisory Centre).

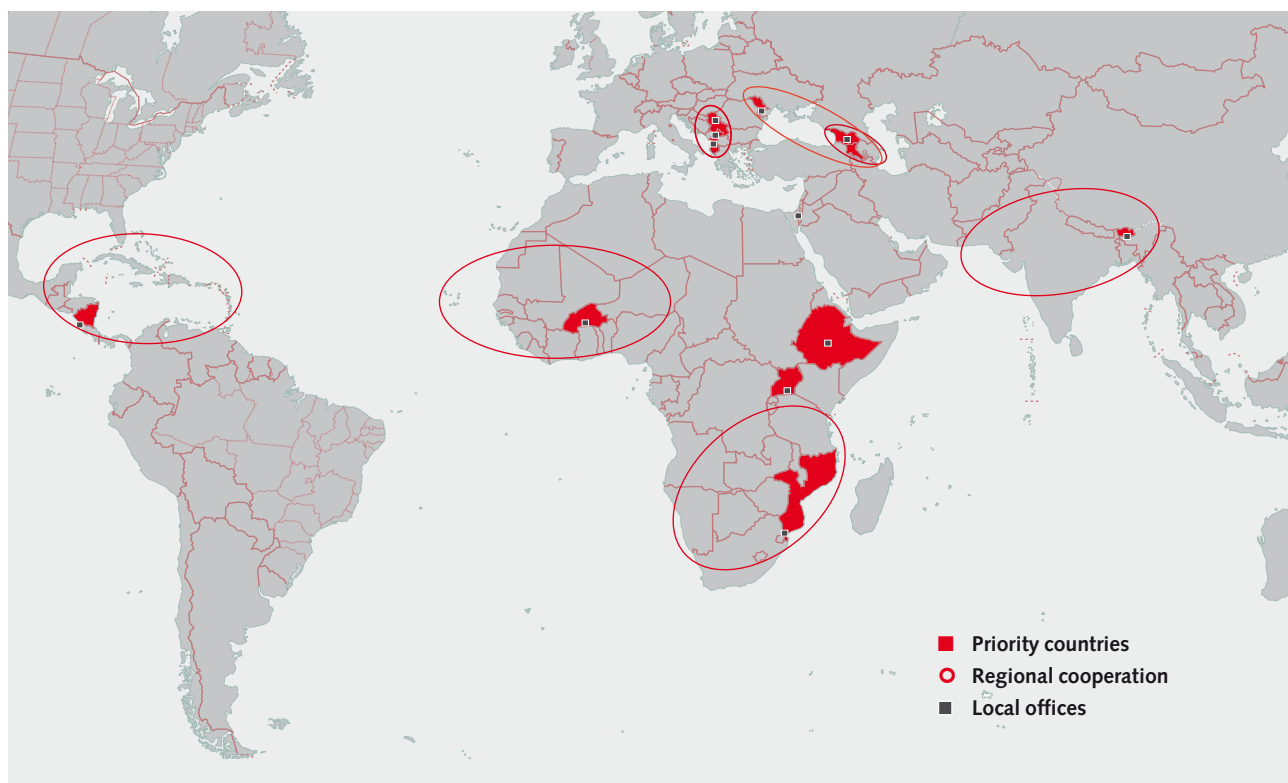
Bilateral development cooperation



Geographical focus

To best allocate the available funds, bilateral development cooperation frames programmes with a clearly defined regional focus. Austria concentrates its engagement on least developed countries in Africa and countries in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe. Based on phasing-out strategies, bilateral development cooperation is withdrawing from priority countries that have already made considerable progress on their development path.

In June 2010, the coordination offices run by the Austrian Development Agency had already been closed in Cape Verde, Montenegro and Macedonia. The office in Bosnia and Herzegovina followed in May 2011. All projects will be properly completed with support from local organisations. Since the closure of the office in Beira as of autumn 2010 in Mozambique, the programmes in the key region Sofala have been managed by the coordination office in Maputo.



December 2011

Innovations have been made in cooperation with South Caucasus. Austrian activities have been realigned since the beginning of 2011. In keeping with the EU Neighbourhood Policy, one bilateral programme each is being gradually built with Georgia and Armenia. Possible areas for joint programmes are agroforestry and improving the legal framework. Supplementary themes will be renewable energy, private-sector development and tourism, with conflict prevention identified as a possible cross-sectoral theme. In the Georgian capital Tbilisi, ADA has established a programme office to set up the future coordination office and supervise initial projects/programmes.

European division of labour and European donor coordination

A key issue in the EU is the implementation of the voluntary Code of Conduct for Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy. Austrian Development Cooperation is on the right track here and now concentrates in all priority countries on no more than three sectors. Contents are focused on themes where Austria has long-standing experience and extensive expertise.

The coordination offices in partner countries are involved in the relevant dialogue platforms and consultative mechanisms and have repeatedly played a leading role in donor coordination. In 2011 for example, Austria chaired the higher education group in Kosovo and the water sector groups in Uganda and Albania.

Substantive priorities

Rural development

Food security issues and implementing the human right to food remain central concerns in rural development. The availability of and access to food are under increasing threat. Harvest losses and adverse climatic conditions are contributing factors. Added to this are the impacts of climate change, competition over land, water and renewable energy and the increasing acquisition of land by foreign investors. The international community also addressed these challenges in 2011 at various fora. Austrian Development Cooperation took intensive part in the debates and contributed its strategic approaches and experience. Priorities set at European Commission level and also as part of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) were ensuring access to land, land use rights and sustainable food security.

Guatemala: a boost for agriculture

More than three-quarters of the population in the western highlands of Guatemala live in poverty. Most families depend on agriculture. Through training and advice in sustainable methods of production in four rural communities, Austrian Development Cooperation has helped to build local capacities and strengthen supply chains in trout and chicken farming as well as in honey production and tomato growing. The local population was involved in development planning.



The improved production and marketing systems enhance local content and boost sustainable regional development. Technical advice to local authorities and agricultural producers and the joint preparation of community development plans have improved local political participation.

Results

- Improved conditions of life for about 92,000 people
- Greater involvement in policymaking processes above all by women
- Higher local content and job creation in flower, coffee, tomato and honey production

Partner:
GOPA Worldwide
Consultants

Water supply and sanitation

In autumn 2011, a call to tender was issued for a large-scale project to renew infrastructure in water supply and sanitation in the Moldovan town of Nisporeni and three neighbouring communities in the central-western part of the Republic of Moldova. About 23,000 people will benefit from this. The EU has invested EUR 5 million, Austrian Development Cooperation has contributed EUR 3.5 million, Switzerland, EUR 800,000 and the Republic of Moldova, EUR 2 million.

Austrian Development Cooperation also supports water sector programmes in Albania, Mozambique and in the Palestinian Territories. The most extensive programme is being implemented in Uganda.

Since 2011, Austrian Development Cooperation has also been engaged in water resource management. The geographical focus is Africa. A joint programme with the network, Global Water Partnership (GWP), concentrates on transboundary water management; cooperation with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) aims at strengthening the capacities of local municipal and district authorities in North Uganda and Kenya and the capabilities of the population to deal with the impacts of climate change.

Rwanda: fund for water supply and sanitation

The success of Austrian Development Cooperation in the Rwandan water sector is based on the good results of a pilot project in water supply in the capital Kigali. Austria then engaged in rural areas in particular. In the two particularly poor districts, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru, about 280,000 people, more than the population of Graz in Austria, today have access to clean water. The construction of public toilet facilities improved local hygiene and health. The measures were enabled by a fund that Austrian Development Cooperation set up in 2004 for financing rural water supply and sanitation projects. Austria contributed altogether EUR 4.3 million to the fund, with another EUR 2.8 million coming from the EU and EUR 600,000 from the Rwandan Government.

Local private operators are now in charge of running the water supply systems. The government plans to expand the measures to include the whole country, but full finance from the national budget and/or other donors has not been fully settled yet.



Results

- About 280,000 people gained access to clean water.
- 450 km of water pipelines were laid.
- Schools, markets and health centres were equipped with 400 toilets.

Partners:
Rwandan Infrastructure and
Water Ministries

Energy

Energy supply makes everyday life easier, but it is also a major motor for economic and social development in a region. Austria promotes both energy efficiency and the use of renewable, sustainable energy sources, such as (small) hydropower and windpower, biomass, solar or geothermal energy, thus also contributing to global climate protection. Another aim is to afford the poorest sections of the population access to modern and affordable energy forms.

Austrian Development Cooperation is increasingly cooperating with regional networks. Together with UNIDO, it supported the establishment of the ECOWAS Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) on Cape Verde. In Central America, the Caribbean and Southern and East Africa, Austria promotes access to affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy services. Special attention is paid to disseminating technologies for the use of renewable energies and energy efficiency.



Renewable energy from Belize to Panama

In response to the social, economic and ecological problems of the region, the Energy and Environment Partnership with Central America (EEP) promotes the use of renewable energies. Baseline studies and pilot projects are financed for sustainable energy solutions, above all in remote rural areas, for example, solar-powered refrigerators for a fishery cooperative in Panama or geothermal energy for the food industry in Guatemala.

Alongside Finland and Austria, the European Commission makes a financial contribution to EEP with Central America via a delegated cooperation (ICM) with ADA.

Results

During recent years, eight programmes with funding totalling about EUR 13.8 million have been implemented, with EUR 5.1 million provided by Austrian Development Cooperation.

- 284 projects were implemented.
- About 26,000 people have benefited from this.

Partners:

*Sistema de la Integración
Centroamericana (SICA)/
Comisión Centroamericana
de Ambiente y Desarrollo
(CCAD)*

Education and science

International debate increasingly stresses the relevance of an integral education strategy and the related importance of vocational training and higher education. With its strategies for promoting vocational training and higher education and scientific cooperation, Austrian Development Cooperation is state-of-the-art. In 2011, experts at a specialist conference discussed the issue of vocational training and the current relevance of Austrian priorities in this sector. This reality check has now laid the foundation for a position paper.

In higher education and scientific cooperation, Austrian Development Cooperation places a heavy focus on institutional capacity development, quality improvement and sustainable quality assurance.

APPEAR

The Austrian Partnership Programme in Higher Education and Research for Development (APPEAR) promotes partnerships between Austrian universities and scientific institutions in countries of the South. Through joint projects lasting up to three years, it strengthens institutional capacities in education, research and management.

Results

- 57 applications for partnerships in the first two calls for proposals
- Start of 11 approved partnerships in 2011
- Participation of 26 universities and research institutes from partner countries in the projects



Partners: Austrian agency for international mobility and cooperation in education, science and research (OeAD) and Latin America Institute

Private sector and development

The Business Partnership Programme fosters cooperation between Austrian enterprises and the private sector of partner countries. It promotes activities that improve the conditions of life of the local population, strengthen public institutions, impart new technologies and know-how and raise the competitiveness of local enterprises. With its expertise and network, ADA also helps the companies in planning and submitting projects.

In 2011, the Business Partnership Office of ADA approved 13 new projects with funding amounting to almost EUR 3 million. Added to this were nine feasibility studies funded with about EUR 160,000. Fifteen business partnerships were completed in 2011, so that altogether 49 projects were underway at end of the year.

Building Academy in South-Eastern Europe

Construction projects can only succeed with well-trained specialists, but these are frequently lacking in South-Eastern Europe. Practical vocational training in Serbia and Croatia aims to fill this gap. Together with partners, such as Alpine Bau, Limi Bau, the Übelbach School of Architecture, WIFI Croatia and Serbia, the Burgenland Vocational Training Institute and L&R Social Research, the company, Porr, started a school of architecture in Belgrade with training construction sites for 250 skilled workers and 25 trainers.



Results

- Foundation of a school of architecture with related curricula
- Training and certification of 25 trainers
- Pilot training courses for about 250 construction workers and specialists in technical building installations and energy efficiency

Partner: Syndicate Porr et al

Good governance, peacekeeping and human rights

In 2011, representatives of Austrian Development Cooperation played a part in drafting the National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities. ADA set up a working group of its own in the spring of 2011 to find out how the rights and needs of persons with disabilities can be better integrated in all ADC programmes and projects.

In peacekeeping and conflict prevention, Austrian Development Cooperation promoted programmes to support early warning systems and capacity development in regional organisations in West and East Africa. It also worked to upgrade cooperation procedures in fragile situations. For example, it organised a workshop in Kosovo for implementing the OECD/DAC Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations. Taking part were representatives of partner organisations, governments and other donors.



*Partner:
Conflict Early Warning and
Response Mechanism
(CEWARN) of the Inter-
governmental Authority on
Development (IGAD)*

Early detection and prevention of conflicts

Many African livestock farmers permanently relocate in search of water and rangeland. The different tribes often vie for access to vital resources. The impacts of climate change aggravate the situation. Inter-ethnic and cross-border conflicts are often the consequence. Via the Rapid Response Fund of the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), Austrian Development Cooperation therefore supports the states of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda as well as Sudan and South Sudan in improving communication at central and local level and identifying imminent conflicts early on to prevent them. IGAD numbers among the eight regional economic communities, which the African Union recognises as major components for building the African peace and security architecture.

Results

Support for 20 projects to promote joint access to local resources

Poverty reduction

Despite many global crises, some countries in 2011 still managed to achieve high economic growth. Nevertheless, extreme poverty persists in many parts of the world, above all in Sub-Saharan Africa. Even if sufficient food were available worldwide, about a billion people would still suffer from undernutrition and malnutrition due to distribution problems. Overall, social and regional inequalities have widened further.

As major pillars of growth for effective poverty reduction, the key issues of international debate remained social protection, the empowerment of poor and vulnerable people and employment promotion. Austrian Development Cooperation contributed its practical experience and made substantive contributions to strategic approaches, methods and instruments. It also explored concepts for measuring poverty, questions of distribution and the necessary political processes for more socially equitable and sustainable development.

Social services in Ethiopia

The programme “Protection of Basic Services” supports decentralised administrative divisions in Ethiopia in providing the population with more basic services, paying special attention to transparency and accountability. Support is primarily given to areas of relevance to sustainable poverty reduction, such as access to schools and rural health care facilities, rural extension services or measures for conserving natural resources, such as afforestation.

Results

Increased expenditure by local authorities for basic services, particularly for health and education, in the period between 2004/2005 and 2009/2010 resulted in the following:

- Double the number of teachers from about 126,000 to some 253,000
- Increase in the school enrolment rate from 68 to 85 per cent
- Reduction of child mortality (under 5) from 123 to 88 children per 1,000 live-births
- Increased number of rural extension workers from 20,000 to 55,000 and of households receiving extension services from 5 to almost 9 million
- More health services, such as supply of medicine
- Double the share of the population with access to clean water from 35 to 71 per cent



*Partner:
Ethiopian Ministry of
Finance and Economic
Development*

Environment

In the environment sector, climate protection was one of the priorities in 2011. Together with other ministries, Austrian Development Cooperation drew up the Austrian position on the climate and energy chapter of the European Union's Agenda for Change. Specifically, Austria calls for more coherence among the different policy fields (EU internal, external and trade policy, etc.) with a bearing on climate and energy issues.

As in previous years, ADA in 2011 again seconded one of two EU experts to the LDC Expert Group of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, which plays a major role in drafting the national plans of LDCs for adaptation to climate change.

As a result of collaboration in the Task Team of the Environment Policy Committee (EPOC), which dealt with capacity development and governance for strengthening environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources, a development cooperation policy guideline was drawn up.

Finally, Austrian Development Cooperation participated in the OECD/DAC Task Team on Green Growth and Poverty Reduction and contributed its practical experience and strategic positions.

Mountain regions solve their problems together

Despite many geographical and social disparities, the inhabitants of diverse mountain regions in the world face similar challenges. These regions are particularly severely affected by erosion and climate change.



At the World Mountain Conference in Lucerne in October 2011, the participants reviewed 20 years of international mountain policy and exchanged information and experience on possible solutions for common problems. In a preparatory document for the UN Rio+20 Conference in June 2012, they stressed the importance of mountain regions for global development, as a source of water supply for the lowlands, for example, and their vulnerability to global influences, such as climate change. Representatives from mountain regions should therefore be involved in all global policy decisions.

Results

Austrian Development Cooperation supported the participation of representatives from developing countries at the World Mountain Conference in Lucerne with a financial contribution of EUR 20,000.

Partner:
CONDESAN, SDC

Gender

The main priorities in 2011 were the preparation of the external evaluation of the Gender Guideline and the implementation of the EU Gender Action Plan 2010-2015. In September 2011, a comprehensive implementation report was submitted to the European Commission for the first time. In its general report adopted at the end of 2011, the Commission comes to a very favourable assessment of Austrian efforts in gender budgeting.

As part of a five-year gender equality project in Albania, Austrian Development Cooperation organised a study visit to Vienna for representatives of the Albanian social affairs, finance and interior ministries. The participants learnt useful information and findings on the introduction of gender budgeting in Albania. The Albanian Government is now looking to mainstream gender into the budget cycle as of 2013.

Cooperation in gender budgeting was also extended with UNWOMEN in South-Eastern Europe.

Austrian Development Cooperation also participated in 2011 in revising the National Action Plan to Implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325, with the focus on projects and programmes for Women – Peace – Security.



Men AND women are needed for peace and reconstruction

For reconstruction in the post-conflict region of North Uganda, the government developed a Plan for Reconstruction and Development.

With Austrian support, the Uganda Women's Network (UWONET) advocates taking account of gender equity and the special needs of women in implementing the plan. Local women councillors, female officials and women's groups in Kitgum and Pader Districts are to be trained in participatory planning and in drafting and auditing the budget. This will enable them to verify whether the plan is implemented in line with gender equity.

Results

- Training und workshops on women's rights, local planning and drafting and auditing budgets for altogether 750 representatives of authorities, NGOs and civil society
- 2 exchange trips for 40 women to Kenya and Burundi

Partner:
Uganda Women's Network
(UWONET)

International NGO cooperation

In 2011, projects and programmes of Austrian non-governmental organisations in developing countries were cofinanced with about EUR 13 million and 45 new funding contracts concluded. At the end of the year, altogether 160 projects and/or programmes were underway.

In 2011 as well, the projects/programmes of eleven framework programme partner organisations concentrated on promoting rural development, resource conservation, the empowerment of women, youth training, the inclusion of persons with disabilities and strengthening civil society. Key aspects of all programmes were advocacy, knowledge management and the documentation of results. The personnel assignment programme that was promoted in 2011 with EUR 2.6 million centred on developing local capacities and the systematic compilation of experience from individual assignments. Austrian Development Cooperation also provided more than EUR 1.6 million for EU additional finance.

Technical exchange with Austrian NGOs, particularly with the umbrella organisation, Global Responsibility, was continued. At international level, the main focus in preparing for the fourth High Level Forum in Busan was on themes such as development effectiveness and enabling environments.

Health promotion in the uplands and highlands of East Nepal

In the last two years, 13 drinking water systems and more than 500 latrines have been installed in remote villages in East Nepal with support from Austrian Development Cooperation. Thanks to extended infrastructure, training for health workers and traditional healers, about 6,600 inhabitants have access to better basic health care. Almost all women in the region are now engaged in women groups, are conducting successful microlending programmes and take active part in decisions at district level. A radio programme informs the population on health issues.



Results

- Installation of 13 drinking water systems and more than 500 latrines
- Improvement in basic health care and hygiene for about 6,000 people

Partner:
EcoHimal Austria

Humanitarian aid

The Foreign Disaster Fund was endowed with EUR 5 million in 2011. ADA allocated EUR 2 million from the Fund and another EUR 5 million from the Federal Ministry of Finance to partner organisations for humanitarian measures at the Horn of Africa.

Emergency aid for drought zones in Ethiopia

With EUR 350,000 from the Foreign Disaster Fund, Light for the World provided emergency aid for the needy population in the drought zones in Ethiopia. Together with the Ethiopian partners, the Austrian non-governmental organisation distributed food and medicine in the Somali Region and the Borana Zone in the Southwest and South of the country. Above all small children, pregnant women, women with infants, persons with disabilities and old people were supplied with protein supplements.

Results

Partner:
Light for the World

Emergency aid for 33,000 people particularly severely affected by drought

Development communication and education

In development communication and education in 2011, Austrian Development Cooperation supported 53 projects and programmes with total funding of about EUR 5.2 million. Five projects received additional EU funding totalling about EUR 250,000.

Fifth Austrian Development Conference

With support from Austrian Development Cooperation, the fifth Austrian Development Conference took place in October 2011 in Krems. Some 400 participants addressed the issue of the state as the nexus of conflicting forces.

Global learning as a European standard

In August 2011, the European Parliament held a hearing to discuss the European Commission study, Development Education and Awareness Raising. Via a representative of ADA, Austrian Development Cooperation was actively involved in the panel and debate. The Parliament endorsed the strategy of promoting the educational work of civil-society organisations in future as part of the global learning approach.

Rio+20 Initiative – Justice in a Finite World

In 2012, the Rio Earth Summit celebrated its 20th anniversary. This was the first time that economic, ecological and social principles were linked together and sustainable development was defined as a goal. At that time, the world community also agreed on a development and environmental action programme that is now regarded as a milestone on the way to sustainability. In anticipation of the follow-up conference in June in 2012 in the Brazilian metropolis, the development focus, Rio+20 was prepared in 2011. This connects all sorts of measures of Austrian actors from civil society and development and environment policy. ADC supported knowledge exchange and the coordination and joint visibility of the initiative.



Results

The initiative is supported by 30 environmental and development organisations trying to find out the best way for successful social, environmental and economic change.

*Partner:
Rio+20 Steering Group*

Information and communication

Good investments

In print and online media during the spring and autumn of 2011, the ADA Information and Communication Office featured the funding programme for business partnerships that is specifically aimed at small and medium-sized enterprises. The reported successful business partnerships highlight that investments in developing and emerging countries are worthwhile, both for the Austrian firms and the private sector in the target country, which ensures new jobs and income opportunities. The Business Partnership Office took part in the Export Day 2011 with an information stand at the Economic Chamber and informed prospective investors about the successful development programme. Furthermore, an event held by ADA entitled, Investing beyond Frontiers, looked at possible incentives for public-private partnerships in the poorest countries.

Broad information

In autumn, the Infobox of Austrian Development Cooperation made its first appearance. With added topical features, parts of the previous touring exhibitions were put together into a new show for the public. Via a touch screen, interested viewers can set out on a virtual journey to learn more about the priority countries of Austrian Development Cooperation.

With its Infobox, Austrian Development Cooperation is primarily seeking dialogue with decision-makers, multipliers and stakeholders. Venues in 2011 were: the Development Conference in Krems, the Open Day at the Foreign Ministry, the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber and the C3 Library for Development Policy.

Service for the public

The ADA Information and Communication Office functions as a contact and service point of Austrian Development Cooperation. It performs a variety of extensive tasks.



Results

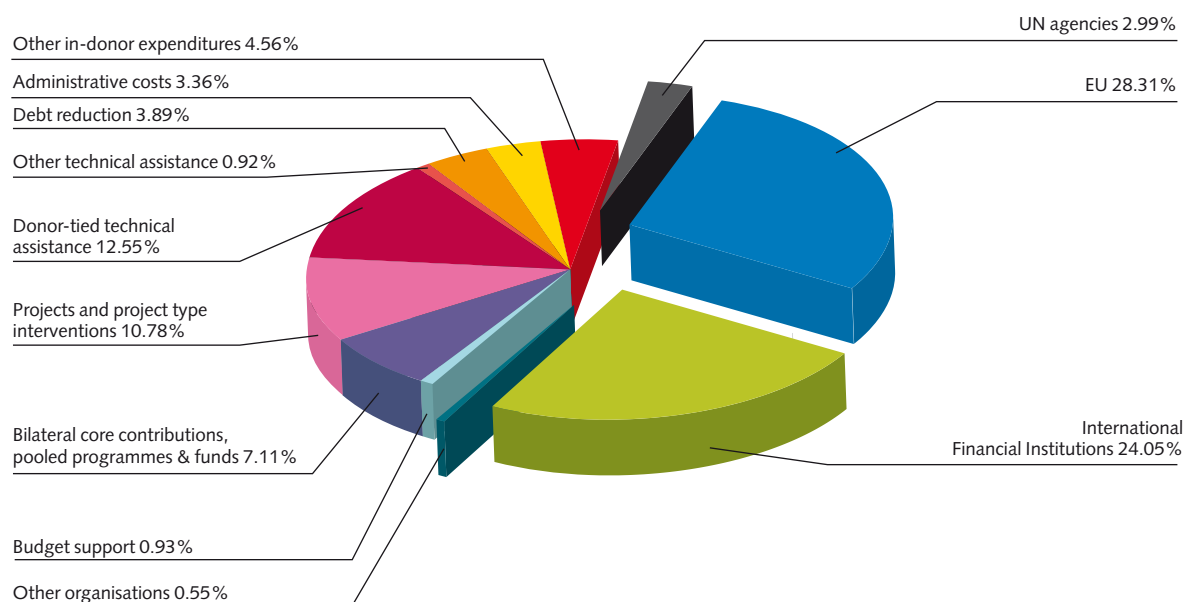
- 3,300 subscribers received information via the monthly e-newsletter, oeza aktuell (ADC today)
- Background information on topical issues in the quarterly magazine, Weltnachrichten (World news), for 6,500 readers
- Maintenance of the dialogue database with 10,000 addresses
- Daily update of website with approx. 9,000 visitors a month
- Replying to about 450 enquiries from the public
- Circulation of 4,200 publications in response to electronic or telephone enquiries and/or at events

Official development assistance

I. Total ODA overviews

I.1 Main components of Austrian ODA 2011

Disbursements in %

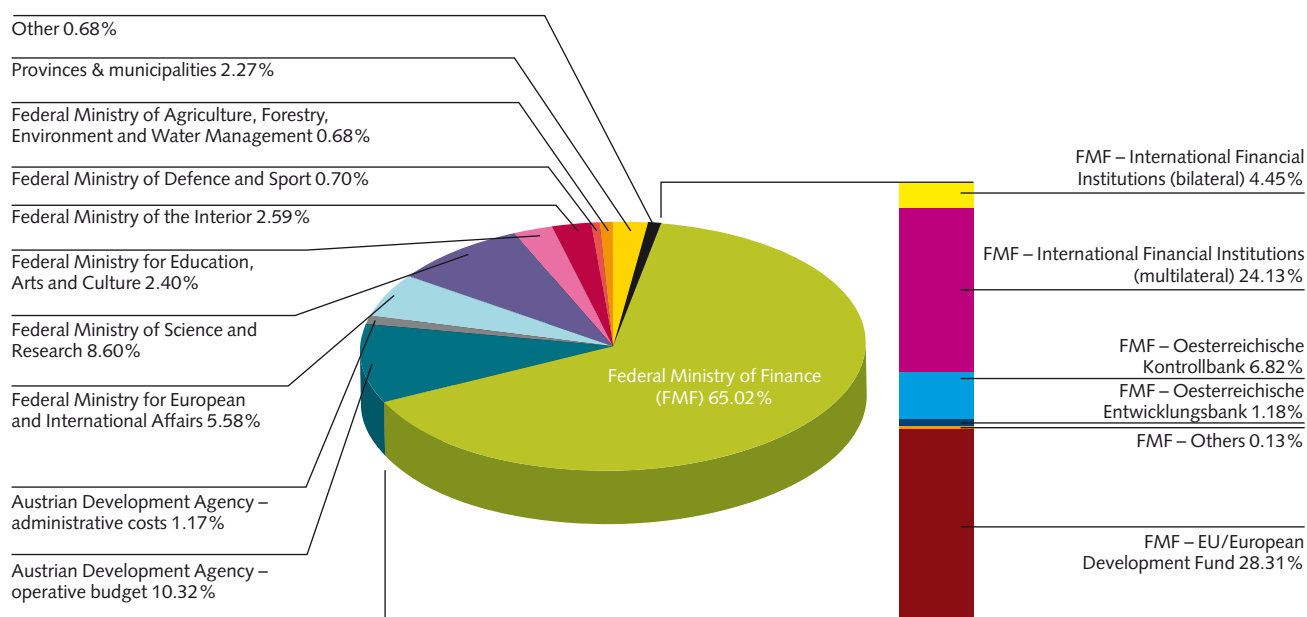


	€ mill.	in %		€ mill.	in %
Bilateral ODA	352.48	44.10			
Grants	352.49	44.10	Budget support	7.40	0.93
			Bilateral core contributions, pooled programmes & funds	56.81	7.11
			Projects and project type interventions	86.13	10.78
			Donor-tied technical assistance	100.32	12.55
			Other technical assistance	7.33	0.92
			Debt reduction	31.12	3.89
			Administrative costs	26.88	3.36
			Other in-donor expenditures	36.49	4.56
Loans and equity investment*	-0.01	0.00			
Multilateral ODA	446.82	55.90	UN agencies	23.91	2.99
			EU	226.27	28.31
			International Financial Institutions	192.22	24.05
			Other organisations	4.42	0.55
Total ODA	799.30	100.00			
0.27% of GNI					

* Loans and equity investment recorded a negative result in 2011. As negative amounts are difficult to depict in a pie chart and considering the very small volume with no effect on percentage distribution, this figure is not shown.

I.2 Financial sources of Austrian ODA 2011

Disbursements in %



I.3 Development of Austrian ODA 2007–2011

Disbursements in € mill and % of GNI

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
ODA, total	1,321.08	1,187.97	819.91	912.35	799.30
<i>of which: bilateral ODA</i>	967.39	855.27	364.17	462.39	352.48
<i>of which: multilateral ODA</i>	353.69	332.70	455.75	449.97	446.82
ODA in % of GNI, total	0.50%	0.43%	0.30%	0.32%	0.27%

I.4 Federal ODA (ODA matrix), Disbursements in €

Financing source	Total ODA 2011	ADA		FMEA (incl. Disaster Fund)	FMF (incl. O&EB)	FMF of which O&EB	FMSR	FMEAC	FMI	FMAFEWM	FMDS	Other federal agencies	Total federal payments
		ADC/ADA *	external funds channelled through ADA										
Use of funds													
Total ODA	799,299,906	91,818,883	3,329,317	44,586,483	519,683,475	9,407,120	68,756,203	19,190,718	20,664,578	5,403,045	5,605,056	5,212,687	780,921,129
Bilateral ODA	352,475,611	91,818,883	3,329,317	24,423,088	101,189,886	9,407,120	68,739,874	19,190,718	20,042,937	1,854,383	5,605,056	1,232,009	334,096,834
Bilateral grants	352,486,602	91,818,883	8,498,947	24,423,088	101,200,877	8,359,042	68,739,874	19,190,718	20,042,937	1,854,383	5,605,056	1,232,009	334,107,825
Budget support	7,400,000		0				0	0					7,400,000
Core contributions, funding and pooled funds	56,807,362	20,281,361	0	4,279,000	29,795,818	6,116,090	50,000	0	0	1,854,383	35,000	405,000	56,700,562
Bilateral core contributions (NGOs, PPPs, ...)	1,436,532	323,349		650,000			50,000			151,383		155,000	1,329,732
Contributions to programmes of int. organisations	43,831,201	8,418,383								1,703,000		250,000	43,831,201
Pooled funding/basket funds	11,539,629	11,539,629		1,100,000	3,629,000	29,795,818	6,116,090						11,539,629
Projects and project-type interventions	86,132,760	40,347,292	7,285,968	1,963,617	3,402,142	33,543,170	504,256	100,000	1,683,673	921,471	0	151,508	80,839,240
Projects	52,026,940	30,716,874	6,983,272	1,963,617	3,402,142	9,067,768	504,256	100,000	1,683,673	921,471		151,508	46,733,419
Projects qualifying as programme-based approaches	9,630,418	9,630,418	302,695										9,630,418
Associated financing grants in loan financing packages (AF)	24,475,402					24,475,402							24,475,402
Experts and other technical assistance	30,705,665	5,321,174	69,220	157,500	1,187,621	6,018,282	1,738,696	87,914	11,982,792	833,964	0	5,188,548	45,826
Donor country personnel	23,370,865	2,499,460		157,500	1,118,845	1,806,997	1,987		11,903,471	831,900		5,188,548	23,349,221
Other technical assistance	7,334,799	2,821,714	69,220		68,776	4,211,285	1,736,709	87,914	79,321	2,064		45,826	7,316,899
Scholarships & training in donor country	76,951,164	2,390,490	1,143,759	0	10,000	0	0	68,501,960	5,424,914	163,456	0	150,000	76,640,819
Scholarships in donor country	10,081,982	2,390,490	1,143,759		10,000			1,632,778	5,424,914	163,456		150,000	9,771,637
Imputed students' costs	66,869,182							66,869,182					66,869,182
Debt relief	31,118,606	0	0	0	0	31,118,606	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,118,606
Debt service relief	8,691,606					8,691,606	0						8,691,606
Other action on debt	22,427,000					22,427,000	0						22,427,000
Administrative costs **	26,884,421	10,419,973	0	108,200	15,544,325	725,000	0	73,500				11,200	26,773,998
Other in-donor expenditures	36,486,623	5,658,594	0	0	0	0	0	25,840	18,124,045	0	80,000	80,000	23,968,480
Development awareness	6,279,881	5,658,594						25,840					5,844,434
Asylum seekers in donor country	30,206,742								18,124,045				18,124,045
Memo items: Humanitarian aid	10,158,425	842,837		2,873,617	1,000,000				921,471	1,403,000	1,508	159,000	8,351,434
Technical cooperation	153,833,962	42,881,208	8,498,947	257,500	1,677,621	13,808,935	3,065,837	68,589,874	18,321,878	997,420	5,358,548	738,809	152,374,293
Bilateral loans/equity investment	-10,991	0	0	0	0	-10,991	1,048,078						-10,991
Loans	-1,059,069		0			-1,059,069							-1,059,069
Equity investment	1,048,078					1,048,078							1,048,078
Multilateral ODA	446,824,295	0	0	20,163,395	418,493,589	1,048,078	0	16,330	621,641	3,548,662	0	3,980,678	446,824,295
United Nations	23,910,969			17,741,103				16,330		2,478,859		3,674,678	23,910,969
EU	226,271,574				226,271,574								226,271,574
IBRD/IDA	118,912,505				118,912,505								118,912,505
Regional development banks	51,803,392				51,803,392								51,803,392
Other organisations	25,925,854			2,422,292	21,506,117				621,641	1,069,804		306,000	25,925,854
ODA in % of GNI	0.27%												

* of which spending from operative budget (incl. ERP Fund): EUR 82,490,583. The total for operative measures does not include running costs (ca. EUR 9.33 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 2007–2011

Net disbursements in € mill.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
United Nations Organisations	34.03	29.09	25.62	39.62	23.91
of which:					
<i>FMEIA voluntary contributions</i>	13.68	12.75	13.04	14.88	10.23
<i>FMEIA obligatory contributions</i>	6.13	7.94	6.66	7.51	7.52
<i>other departments</i>	14.22	8.40	5.91	17.24	6.17
International Financial Institutions	127.15	98.21	193.38	161.10	192.22
of which:					
<i>World Bank group</i>	81.54	84.67	113.85	113.90	118.91
<i>Regional banks</i>	28.65	5.91	73.34	42.62	51.80
<i>Other financial institutions</i>	16.96	7.63	6.19	4.58	21.51
European Union	190.45	203.26	234.84	245.06	226.27
of which:					
<i>budget</i>	114.53	118.72	143.54	145.95	144.68
<i>EDF</i>	75.92	84.54	91.29	99.11	81.59
Other Organisations	2.06	2.14	1.91	4.18	4.42
Total	353.69	332.70	455.75	449.97	446.82
<i>in % of total ODA</i>	27%	28%	56%	49%	56%
<i>ODA, total</i>	1,321.08	1,187.97	819.91	912.35	799.30

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 and others (& associated trust funds)
Other financial institutions	IMF-ESAF/PRGF (until 2005), GEF (from 2009 100% ODA), CGIAR (until 2008), CFC
<i>Other organisations:</i>	Montreal Protocol, CITES, EPPO, IOM, IUCN (bis 2006), IPGRI, IPCC, DDAGTF, OECD Dev. Centre

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 2011

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	2011
United Nations Organisations		
CERF	Core contribution to the Central Emergency Response Fund	0.20
OHCHR/UNVFTC	Core contribution to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation in the Field of Human Rights (UNVFTC)	0.09
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 – New York	Core contribution to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	4.00
UNFPA	Core contribution to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	0.60
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
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
UNVFVT	Core contribution to OHCHR – Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	0.01
UNWOMEN	Core contribution to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN)	0.24
<i>ODA-eligible voluntary contributions to United Nations Organisations</i>		10.23
IAEA	Compulsory contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (33% ODA)	0.86
IAEA – TF	Contribution to the Technical Cooperation Fund of the IAEA	0.56
UNPKO	Contributions to core budgets of UN Peace Missions (6% ODA)	2.86
UNESCO	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) (60% ODA)	1.20
UNO	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations Budget (12% ODA)	2.04
<i>ODA-eligible compulsory contributions to United Nations Organisations</i>		7.52
ODA-eligible contributions of FMEIA to United Nations Organisations		17.74
OSCE	Core contribution 2010 to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (74% ODA)	2.42
<i>Contributions to organisations (other than UN)</i>		2.42
Multilateral contributions of FMEIA, total		20.16

Earmarked contributions to international organisations

Apart from the core contributions listed above, there were also earmarked contributions by FMEIA in 2011 to specific projects by international organisations listed in the OECD/DAC statistics as bilateral contributions.

		Net disbursements in € mill.
Country/Sector*	Description	2011
Afghanistan/150	UNMAS: Earmarked contribution to UNMAS for demining in Afghanistan	0.14
Africa regional/150	UNWOMEN: Contribution to African Union Gender Directorate	0.08
Egypt/150	UNDP: Support for election preparations in Egypt and the participation of women	0.07
Egypt/150	UNWOMEN: Strengthening political participation of women in Egypt	0.08
Albania/998	UNDP: ONE-UN Albania: Delivering as One – pilot project in Albania	0.18
Georgia/150	UNDP: Contribution to clearance and destruction of cluster bombs in Georgia	0.02
Global/130	UNFPA: Contribution to UNFPA Thematic Trust Fund for Maternal Health	0.03
Global/150	UNWOMEN: Contribution to UNWOMEN programme for implementing UNSCR 1325	0.10
Global/150	OHCHR: Contribution to OHCHR programme for the protection of minorities	0.10
Global/150	UNWOMEN: Contribution to Trust Fund to End Violence against Women	0.10
Global/150	UNDP: Contribution to UNDP Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund	0.50
Global/150	ASPR: Funding of participation in IPT courses (International Civilian Peace-keeping and Peace-building Training Programme)	0.01
Global/430	UNDP-JPO: Assignment of young Austrian graduates to UN organisations as part of the Junior Professional Officer Programme	1.12
Global/700	ICRC: Core contribution to International Committee of the Red Cross	0.65
Global/998	UNDP: Voluntary contribution to UNDP for conducting the High Level Forum in Busan	0.07
Cambodia/150	UNDP: Contribution to UNDP Demining Programme in Cambodia	0.30
Cambodia/150	Handicap International: Support for the physical rehabilitation of mine victims in Cambodia	0.10
Kosovo/130	UNICEF: Improving the health status of mothers and children	0.33
Kosovo/150	UNICEF: Contribution to UNICEF Action Plan on Children's Rights in Kosovo	0.46
Laos/150	Handicap International: Risk education and clearance of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in Laos	0.10
Lebanon/150	UNMAS: Earmarked contribution to UNMAS for the mine action programme in Lebanon – Mine Victim Assistance	0.04
Libya/150	UNMAS: Earmarked contribution to the UNMAS programme for mine clearance and risk minimisation	0.20
Palestinian Territories/150	OHCHR: Contribution to the programme of the OHCHR Field Office in Ramallah	0.08
Serbia/320	UNIDF: Raising competitiveness of Serbian industry on the basis of sustainable and environment-friendly production	0.40
Tunisia/150	OHCHR: Contribution to the programme of the OHCHR Field Office in Tunis	0.10
Total		5.35

* 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 2011

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2011
World Bank group			
IBRD – World Bank	contribution to IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, cash	FMF	4.06
IDA	Contribution to International Development Association, cash	FMF	4.12
IDA	Contribution to International Development Association, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	106.80
IDA-HIPC	Contribution to HIPC-Trust Fund, cash	FMF	3.93
	<i>World Bank group</i>		118.91
Regional banks			
AfrDB	Contribution to the African Development Bank, cash	FMF	1.69
AfrDF	Contribution to the African Development Fund, cash	FMF	2.02
AfrDF	Contribution to the African Development Fund, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	35.83
AsDB	Contribution to the Asian Development Bank, cash	FMF	0.65
AsDB	Contribution to the Asian Development Bank, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	0.97
AsDF	Contribution to the Asian Development Fund, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	6.80
EBRD TF	Contribution to EBRD – Austrian Technical Assistance Co-operation Fund, cash payment (43 % ODA as of 2009)	FMF	0.86
EBRD TF	Contribution to EBRD – Municipal Projects in Western Balkans Account	FMF	2.25
IDB	Contribution to IDB – Inter-American Development Bank, cash payment	FMF	0.74
	<i>Regional banks</i>		51.80
Other financial institutions			
CFC	Contribution to Common Fund for Commodities, cash	FMF	0.21
GEF	Contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), capital subscription	FMF	21.30
	<i>Other financial institutions</i>		21.51
International Financial Institutions, total			192.22
			<i>of which FMF</i> 192.22

Besides core contributions to International Financial Institutions in 2011, FMF also made earmarked contributions of about EUR 35.5 mill. for certain programmes/projects by international organisations. These are counted as bilateral ODA in statistics.

II.4 Multilateral contributions to development cooperation budgets of the European Union 2011

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2011
Commission budget for development cooperation			
01 – ECFIN:	Budgetline Macroeconomic assistance + EBRD	FMF	1.24
04 – EMPL:	Budgetline Instrument for preaccession (IPA) – Human resources development	FMF	0.44
05 – AGRI:	Budgetline The Sapard pre-accession instrument – Completion of the programme	FMF	1.98
07 – ENV:	Budgetline LIFE – European financial instrument for the environment	FMF	0.06
13 – REGIO:	Budgetline Pre-accession IPA and former ISPA	FMF	2.09
14 – TAXUD:	Budgetline Customs cooperation and international assistance	FMF	0.01
15 – EAC:	Budgetline ODA for education measures	FMF	1.55
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline Common foreign and security policy	FMF	5.84
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline Crisis response and global threats to security	FMF	4.08
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline European initiative for democracy and human rights (EIDHR)	FMF	2.64
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline European neighbourhood policy and relations with Russia	FMF	29.26
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline Multilateral relations, cooperation in the areas of migration & asylum, general external relations matters	FMF	0.81
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline Policy strategy and coordination for external relations policy area	FMF	0.38
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline Relations with Asia, Central Asia and East of Jordan countries	FMF	14.59
19 – RELEX:	Budgetline Relations with Latin America	FMF	6.22
20 – TRADE:	Budgetline ODA for external trade relations measures	FMF	0.06
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy	FMF	3.00
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Food security/Facility for rapid response to soaring food prices in developing countries	FMF	7.12
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Geographical cooperation with ACP countries	FMF	5.77
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Human and social development	FMF	3.82
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Non-State actors in development	FMF	4.49
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Policy strategy and coordination for development and relations with ACP States policy area	FMF	0.32
21 – DEV:	Budgetline Other cooperation actions and ad-hoc programmes	FMF	0.06
22 – ELARG:	Budgetline Management of the instrument for pre-accession	FMF	15.68
23 – ECHO:	Budgetline Humanitarian aid including aid to uprooted people, food aid and disaster preparedness	FMF	22.25
23 – ECHO:	Budgetline Civil protection interventions in third countries	FMF	0.20
32 – ENER:	Budgetline Energy community	FMF	0.08
	Administrative expenditure of external assistance – ODA	FMF	10.66
	<i>European Commission (budget)</i>		144.68
EDF	Contribution to European Development Fund, cash	FMF	81.59
	<i>EDF and others</i>		81.59
European Union, total			226.27

II.5 Multilateral contributions of other departments 2011

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2011
Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (FMAFEWM)			
United Nations Organisations			
FAO	Core contribution to FAO (51 % ODA)	FMAFEWM	1.80
UNEP	Core contribution 2011 to UNEP	FMAFEWM	0.40
UNFCCC	Contribution 2011 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	0.00
	<i>United Nations Organisations, total*</i>		2.48
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 2011 to CITES – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna	FMAFEWM	0.03
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2011 to Montreal Protocol	FMAFEWM	0.94
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2011 to Montreal Protocol Trust Fund	FMAFEWM	0.03
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2011 to Montreal Protocol, Trust Fund Vienna Convention	FMAFEWM	0.00
	<i>Other organisations, total</i>		1.07
FMAFEWM, total			3.55

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2011
Other departments			
United Nations Organisations			
WHO	Core contribution 2011 to World Health Organisation (76 % ODA)	FMH	2.20
ILO	Core contribution 2011 to International Labour Organisation (60 % ODA)	FMLSCP	1.47
WMO	Core contribution to World Meteorological Organisation (4 % ODA)	FMSR	0.02
	<i>United Nations Organisations*, total</i>		3.69
Other organisations			
OECD Development Centre	Contribution to OECD Development Centre	FC	0.11
IOM	Contribution to International Organization for Migration	FMI	0.62
WTO-DDAGTF	Contribution to Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund – DDAGTF 2011	FMEFY	0.20
	<i>Other organisations</i>		0.93
Other departments, total			4.62

* 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 2007–2011

Net disbursements in € mill.					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
ADC/ADA, total	92.02	102.77	90.36	94.13	82.49
of which: budget	82.51	92.85	80.92	85.46	73.99
of which: ERP Fund	9.51	9.92	9.45	8.67	8.50
in % of total Austrian ODA	6.97%	8.65%	11.02%	10.32%	10.32%

III.1.2 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2009–2011 by income status of partner countries

Net disbursements in € mill and in %							
	2009		2010		2011		
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	
LDCs – Least Developed Countries*	39.27	43.46	40.57	43.10	41.87	50.76	
Other LICs – Other Low Income Countries	2.57	2.84	1.87	1.98	1.39	1.69	
LMICs – Lower Middle Income Countries	21.43	23.72	22.40	23.80	14.52	17.61	
UMICs – Upper Middle Income Countries	8.83	9.77	7.33	7.79	7.86	9.53	
n.a. **	18.26	20.21	21.96	23.33	16.84	20.41	
ADC/ADA, total	90.36	100.00	94.13	100.00	82.49	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 2009-2011

		Net disbursements in € mill and in %					
ADC – ODA		2009		2010		2011	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
Key region West Africa/Sahel, total		9.57	10.59	8.35	8.87	6.79	8.24
Priority country	Burkina Faso	4.45	4.93	3.36	3.57	4.79	5.80
Partner countries in the region	Cape Verde	1.59	1.76	3.25	3.45	0.00	-0.01
	Senegal	2.29	2.53	0.65	0.69	0.77	0.94
	other	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.21	0.35	0.43
West Africa, regional		1.02	1.13	0.90	0.96	0.88	1.07
Key region Southern Africa, total		9.14	10.11	8.59	9.13	8.39	10.17
Priority country	Mozambique	6.12	6.77	6.10	6.48	6.71	8.14
Partner countries in the region	South Africa, Rep.	0.79	0.87	0.55	0.59	0.36	0.43
	Zimbabwe	0.43	0.48	0.33	0.35	0.42	0.51
	other	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08
Southern Africa, regional		1.75	1.93	1.55	1.65	0.84	1.02
Further priority countries in Africa		15.12	16.73	15.93	16.93	15.77	19.12
	Ethiopia	6.78	7.50	6.22	6.60	6.17	7.48
	Uganda	8.34	9.23	9.72	10.32	9.61	11.64
Key region Central America/Caribbean, total		9.63	10.65	10.67	11.33	10.22	12.39
Priority country, in phase-out	Nicaragua	5.24	5.80	5.63	5.98	6.23	7.55
Partner countries in the region	El Salvador	0.44	0.48	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.30
	Guatemala	1.15	1.27	0.80	0.85	0.78	0.95
	other	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04
Central America, regional		2.50	2.77	3.81	4.05	2.69	3.26
CARICOM, region		0.24	0.26	0.13	0.13	0.24	0.29
Key region Himalayah-Hindu Kush, total		4.97	5.50	5.28	5.61	5.02	6.09
Priority country	Bhutan	2.82	3.12	3.27	3.47	2.71	3.29
Partner countries in the region	Nepal	0.87	0.97	1.10	1.17	1.40	1.70
	other	0.57	0.63	0.44	0.46	0.26	0.31
Himalaya-Hindu Kush, regional		0.71	0.79	0.47	0.50	0.66	0.80

Net disbursements in € mill and in %

ADC – ODA		2009		2010		2011	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
Key region South Eastern Europe/Danube Region, total		17.18	19.01	17.34	18.42	9.69	11.75
Priority country	Kosovo	2.19	2.43	1.31	1.40	2.55	3.09
Partner countries, in phase-out	Albania	1.63	1.80	2.27	2.41	0.62	0.75
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.94	3.25	3.86	4.10	1.96	2.37
	Macedonia	2.11	2.34	0.24	0.26	-0.12	-0.14
	Montenegro	1.84	2.03	1.28	1.36	0.42	0.51
	Serbia	2.90	3.21	3.58	3.80	0.77	0.93
South Eastern Europe/Danube Region, regional		3.57	3.95	4.80	5.10	3.50	4.24
Key region Black Sea region/South Caucasus, total		2.19	2.42	1.97	2.09	3.74	4.53
Priority countries	Moldova	1.53	1.70	1.41	1.50	1.41	1.71
	Georgia	0.21	0.23	0.10	0.11	0.65	0.78
	Armenia	0.00	0.00	–	–	0.36	0.44
Partner countries in the region Black Sea region/South Caucasus, regional	Azerbaijan	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06
		0.39	0.43	0.40	0.42	1.28	1.55
Other priority	Palestinian Territories	3.20	3.54	3.55	3.77	3.74	4.54
Key regions, total		52.67	58.29	52.20	55.45	43.86	53.17
Priority countries, total		52.30	57.88	48.33	51.35	48.56	58.87
Priorities, total		70.99	78.56	71.68	76.15	63.37	76.83
ADC – ADA outside priorities		19.37	21.44	22.45	23.85	19.12	23.17
ADC – ADA, total		90.36	100.00	94.13	100.00	82.49	100.00

The evaluation has been restructured in keeping the current priority area of ADC. For better comparison, the previous years have also been revised accordingly, resulting in differences compared to earlier publications.

III.1.4 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA by sector 2009–2011

		Net disbursements in € mill and in %					
DAC Code	Description	2009		2010		2011	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
110	Education	9.42	10.43	9.59	10.18	6.95	8.42
120	Health	3.11	3.45	2.88	3.06	5.20	6.31
130	Population policy/programmes and reproductive help	1.28	1.41	0.84	0.89	0.39	0.47
140	Water supply and sanitation	9.53	10.55	9.64	10.24	11.51	13.95
150	Government and civil society, conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	17.23	19.06	17.20	18.27	15.43	18.71
160	Other social infrastructure and services	5.66	6.27	5.48	5.82	5.01	6.07
100	Social infrastructure and services	46.23	51.16	45.61	48.46	44.48	53.93
210	Transport and storage	0.21	0.23	–	–	-0.15	-0.18
220	Communication	0.15	0.16	-0.02	-0.02	0.09	0.11
230	Energy generation and supply	4.19	4.64	5.06	5.38	4.49	5.45
240	Banking and financial services	0.28	0.31	0.13	0.14	0.03	0.04
250	Business and other services	2.18	2.41	3.60	3.83	1.87	2.27
200	Economic infrastructure and services	7.00	7.75	8.78	9.33	6.35	7.70
310	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5.61	6.21	4.35	4.62	5.89	7.14
320	Industry, mining and construction	2.92	3.24	2.93	3.12	2.07	2.51
330	Trade and tourism	3.18	3.52	3.07	3.26	1.39	1.69
300	Production sectors	11.72	12.96	10.35	11.00	9.35	11.34
410	General environmental protection	1.77	1.96	3.91	4.15	2.35	2.85
430	Other multi-sectoral measures	10.34	11.44	10.93	11.62	9.62	11.66
400	Multi-sectoral measures	12.12	13.41	14.84	15.77	11.97	14.51
500	Commodity aid and general programme assistance	1.60	1.77	3.20	3.40	3.20	3.88
600	Debt relief	–	–	–	–	–	–
700	Humanitarian aid	3.29	3.64	1.12	1.19	0.84	1.02
910	Administrative costs of donors	0.86	0.95	0.65	0.69	0.65	0.79
920	Support to NGOs*	0.44	0.48	–	–	–	–
998	Unspecified	7.11	7.87	9.57	10.17	5.64	6.83
900	Unspecified and other	8.41	9.30	10.22	10.86	6.29	7.62
ADC/ADA, total		90.36	100.00	94.13	100.00	82.49	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 2009–2011

Net disbursements in € mill and in %						
	2009		2010		2011	
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
1. Austrian NGOs primarily implementing projects outside Austria	22.58	24.99	20.36	21.63	19.18	23.25
2. Austrian NGOs primarily implementing projects within Austria	5.90	6.53	5.96	6.33	5.51	6.68
3. Austrian NGOs primarily implementing scholarship programmes	3.39	3.75	1.08	1.15	0.90	1.09
Austrian NGOs, total (1–3)	31.88	35.28	27.40	29.11	25.59	31.03
4. Companies in Austria	6.24	6.90	4.11	4.36	4.74	5.74
5. Individuals (consultants)	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	–	–
6. Public authorities, universities and other bodies in Austria	3.95	4.37	5.29	5.62	5.02	6.08
Companies & other institutions in Austria, total (4–6)	10.20	11.29	9.44	10.03	9.75	11.82
Austrian institutions, total (1–6)	42.08	46.56	36.84	39.14	35.34	42.85
7. Public authorities/ministries in partner country	21.19	23.45	28.77	30.56	24.89	30.18
8. NGOs and other institutions in partner country	3.55	3.93	5.27	5.60	3.28	3.98
Institutions in partner countries, total (7–8)	24.74	27.38	34.04	36.16	28.17	34.15
9. International organisations & PPPs*	10.77	11.92	14.50	15.41	12.98	15.74
10. International NGOs	3.23	3.58	1.61	1.71	0.02	0.03
11. Other	9.54	10.56	7.13	7.57	5.97	7.23
International and other agencies, total (9–11)	23.55	26.06	23.24	24.70	18.97	23.00
ADC/ADA, total	90.36	100.00	94.13	100.00	82.49	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.1.6 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 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 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 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 %						
	2009		2010		2011	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Gender Equality						
Specific (Code = 2)	5.12	5.23	9.49	10.34	4.70	6.29
Integrated (Code = 1)	65.55	66.95	41.25	44.92	35.13	47.02
Total (1+2)	70.67	72.18	50.74	55.26	39.82	53.31
ADC/ADA, total	97.90	100.00	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
	2009		2010		2011	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Aid to Environment						
Specific (Code = 2)	21.00	21.45	9.74	10.60	12.47	16.69
Integrated (Code = 1)	24.66	25.19	13.79	15.02	15.29	20.47
Total (1+2)	45.67	46.65	23.52	25.62	27.76	37.16
ADC/ADA, total	97.90	100.00	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
	2009		2010		2011	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Participatory Development and Good Governance						
Specific (Code = 2)	13.93	14.23	14.98	16.32	12.97	17.37
Integrated (Code = 1)	18.00	18.39	13.12	14.29	15.40	20.61
Total (1+2)	31.93	32.62	28.10	30.60	28.37	37.98
ADC/ADA, total	97.90	100.00	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

	Commitments in € mill. and in %									
Commitments	Mitigation 2009 in %		Mitigation 2010 in %		Mitigation 2011 in %		Adaptation 2010 in %		Adaptation 2011 in %	
Marker UN Framework Convention on Climate Change										
Specific (Code = 2)	11.30	11.54	3.42	3.73	3.97	5.31	1.54	1.68	4.32	5.78
Integrated (Code = 1)	8.60	8.78	4.46	4.86	7.14	9.56	1.61	1.75	4.61	6.17
Total (1+2)	19.90	20.33	7.88	8.59	11.11	14.87	3.15	3.43	8.93	11.95
ADC/ADA, total	97.90	100.00	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00

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

Commitments in € mill. and in %

	Commitments in € mill. and in %					
	2009		2010		2011	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Convention on Biological Diversity						
Specific (Code = 2)	12.92	13.20	3.59	3.91	5.54	7.41
Integrated (Code = 1)	8.34	8.52	6.65	7.24	6.23	8.34
Total (1+2)	21.26	21.72	10.24	11.15	11.77	15.75
ADC/ADA, total	97.90	100.00	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

	Commitments in € mil. and in %					
	2009		2010		2011	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Convention to Combat Desertification						
Specific (Code = 2)	10.37	10.59	1.78	1.94	1.02	1.37
Integrated (Code = 1)	5.62	5.74	4.16	4.53	7.52	10.06
Total (1+2)	15.99	16.33	5.94	6.47	8.54	11.43
ADC/ADA, total	97.90	100.00	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00

III.2 Bilateral ODA disbursements, total

III.2.1 The top 10 recipient countries or regions of Austrian ODA 2011

Net disbursements in € mill and in %				
Position	Country	Net disbursements 2011	in % of bilat. ODA	of which debt relief
1	Bilateral, multi-country ^{5, 6}	31.97	9.07	–
2	Turkey ^{1, 2}	22.76	6.46	–
3	Togo	22.66	6.43	22.53
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{1, 3}	19.43	5.51	1.72
5	China ^{1, 4}	15.04	4.27	–
6	Ukraine ^{1, 5}	10.21	2.90	–
7	sub-Saharan Africa, regional/multi-country	10.01	2.84	–
8	Uganda	9.40	2.67	–
9	Kosovo ^{1, 3}	9.16	2.60	–
10	Ethiopia	8.54	2.42	–
Bilateral ODA, total		352.48	100.00	31.12

ADC priority countries are marked in bold.

1 high share of imputed students' costs

2 high share of teachers sent

3 high share of personnel deployments for peacekeeping missions

4 high share of subsidies for export credit finance

5 high share of bilateral IFI cooperation

6 high share of pre-study courses

III.2.2 Development of debt relief measures in Austrian ODA 2007–2011

	Net disbursements in € mill.						
Type	Donor/Budget	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Interest rate reductions	FMF	Interest rate reductions as part of Paris Club debt rescheduling (DSR Option*)	31.66	32.79	12.35	7.64	8.69
Debt reductions	FMF	Paris Club debt rescheduling with debt cancellation (DR Option**)	643.69	475.63	29.85	103.32	22.43
Multilateral debt relief ***)	FMF OeNB	Assistance to cover debts with multilateral organisations	–	–	–	6.15	–
Total			675.35	508.42	42.21	117.11	31.12
in % of total ODA			51.12	42.80	5.15	12.84	3.89
ODA, total			1,321.08	1,187.97	819.91	912.35	799.30

*) 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 2011

Net disbursements in € mill and in %

Country	Debt service reductions (DSR)	Debt reductions (DR)	Debt relief measures, total	in %
Egypt	5.04	–	5.04	16.19
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.72	–	1.72	5.53
Côte d'Ivoire	1.24	–	1.24	3.99
Guinea	0.12	–	0.12	0.37
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.15	–	0.15	0.49
Cuba	0.12	–	0.12	0.39
Togo	0.11	22.43	22.53	72.41
Vietnam	0.19	–	0.19	0.63
Total	8.69	22.43	31.12	100.00
<i>in % of total ODA</i>			3.89	

Distribution by status of recipient country

Net disbursements in € mill and in %

Status	Debt service reductions (DSR)	Debt reductions (DR)	Debt relief measures, total	in %
LDCs	0.37	22.43	22.80	73.27
LMICs	6.48	–	6.48	20.81
UMICs	1.84	–	1.84	5.92
Total	8.69	22.43	31.12	100.00

III.2.4 ODA by federal provinces and municipalities 2009–2011

		Net disbursements in €		
Province	Donor	2009	2010	2011
Burgenland	Burgenland (province)	21,800	15,702	–
	various municipalities in Burgenland ¹	7,572	6,373	–
Burgenland, total		29,372	22,075	–
Carinthia	Carinthia (province)	117,967	81,850	87,350
	Villach	17,647	24,622	10,737
	various municipalities in Carinthia ¹	11,325	11,859	–
Carinthia, total		146,938	118,331	98,087
Lower Austria	Lower Austria (province)	458,722	751,677	309,383
	St. Pölten	4,450	5,850	5,350
	various municipalities in Lower Austria ¹	43,041	105,929	–
Lower Austria, total		506,213	863,455	314,733
Upper Austria	Upper Austria (province)	1,727,674	1,922,114	1,854,531
	Linz	42,705	19,620	18,270
	Wels	13,900	18,259	15,550
	Traun	5,321	–	3,300
	Braunau	2,808	4,208	2,480
	Rohrbach	5,202	5,427	5,000
	Steyr	3,000	1,500	1,500
	various municipalities in Upper Austria ¹	80,983	79,273	–
Upper Austria, total		1,881,593	2,050,402	1,900,631
Salzburg	Salzburg (province)	491,510	513,557	423,027
	Salzburg (city)	119,700	59,300	85,500
	Thalgau	–	6,900	–
	various municipalities in Salzburg ¹	4,784	28,027	–
Salzburg, total		615,994	607,784	508,527
Styria	Styria (province)	487,373	872,950	480,756
	Graz	17,800	267,800	22,300
	various municipalities in Styria ¹	15,959	29,853	–
Styria, total		521,132	1,170,603	503,056
Tyrol	Tyrol (province)	1,306,232	941,406	1,157,961
	various municipalities in Tyrol ¹	16,253	–	17,682
Tyrol, total		1,322,486	941,406	1,175,643
Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg (province)	845,515	893,867	771,887
	Bregenz	8,000	9,000	8,000
	Feldkirch	10,000	12,944	10,580
	Wolfurt	10,250	14,250	5,680
	Götzis	12,900	15,450	14,100
	Hohenems	200	7,000	500
	Dornbirn	18,450	48,108	35,500
	various municipalities in Vorarlberg ²	–	91,527	–
Vorarlberg, total		905,315	1,092,146	846,247
Vienna	Vienna (city)	317,502	2,053,535	709,831
Vienna, total		317,502	2,053,535	709,831
	Association of Austrian Cities and Towns	11,665,878	10,898,570	12,082,697
	Provinces – share in cost of asylum seekers managed by the State ¹	–	–	40,000
TOTAL		17,912,424	19,818,308	18,179,452

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 2009–2011

Austrian ODA to Albania 2009–2011

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,630,580	2,267,951	616,920
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	200,000	200,000	176,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	761,417	306,031	1,350,238
	<i>of which subsidies for export credit finance</i>	733,000	306,031	1,350,238
	<i>of which OeEB funding</i>	28,417	–	–
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	1,112,575	1,209,985	1,284,863
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	1,054,309	1,166,311	1,256,739
FMEAC	Project aid/Technical cooperation	1,516,106	1,665,164	1,920,915
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	89,957	109,806	51,773
FMI	Project aid	17,728	92,188	59,562
FMDs	Technical cooperation and humanitarian aid	18,450	–	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	625,033	296,137	409,842
ODA, total		5,881,888	6,037,457	5,818,339

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Armenia 2009–2011

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	3,465	–	360,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	500,000	770,145	1,100,000
	<i>of which contributions to projects</i>			
	<i>of multilateral organisations</i>	–	770,145	1,100,000
	<i>of which OeEB funding</i>	500,000	–	–
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	189,153	251,498	158,033
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	119,638	190,574	158,033
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	7,200	13,174	3,330
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	4,000	7,174	1,830
FMAFEWM	Food aid	115,046	–	–
FMI	Returnee assistance	30,455	40,787	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	72,538	17,660	46,361
ODA, total		917,857	1,093,264	1,667,725

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Bhutan 2009–2011

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,817,622	3,270,884	2,711,489
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	–	28,439	–
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	43,840	58,558	54,213
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	41,020	50,098	49,513
ERP	Loan repayments	-857,000	-857,000	–
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	401,510	–	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	–	–	28,000
ODA, total		2,405,973	2,500,881	2,793,702

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Bosnia and Herzegovina 2009–2011

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,939,712	3,858,230	1,956,999
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	3,851,995	4,017,027	4,284,005
	<i>of which subsidies for export credit finance</i>	1,879,836	2,741,001	2,564,274
	<i>of which debt relief</i>	1,904,959	1,276,026	1,719,732
	<i>of which OeEB funding</i>	67,200	–	–
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	10,819,474	10,519,024	10,483,072
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	10,767,413	10,504,425	10,467,807
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	204,693	336,390	360,371
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	126,802	116,406	137,877
FMDS	UN peace mission & project aid	2,345,815	4,698,218	2,128,556
FMI	Police mission & humanitarian aid	296,214	74,110	94,235
FMLSOP	Technical cooperation	2,799	52,000	10,754
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	70,662	136,128	108,003
ODA, total		20,531,365	23,691,128	19,425,996

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Burkina Faso 2009–2011

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	4,454,283	3,356,656	4,787,915
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	33,722 32,816	33,399 33,399	16,504 16,504
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	–	191,757	145,663
FMEAC	Education cooperation	3,400	6,018	8,671
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	400,000	–	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	116,285	128,712	119,196
ODA, total		5,007,690	3,716,542	5,077,949

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Ethiopia 2009–2011

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	6,778,376	6,215,196	6,166,546
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	250,000	210,000	–
ADC/FMEIA	Microproject fund	14,987	15,000	14,530
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	424,313 410,205	414,042 392,434	369,962 354,840
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	456,040	344,619	350,350
FMAFEWM	Food aid and technical cooperation	1,000,000	30,000	–
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	–	–	1,305,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	165,623	99,000	332,156
ODA, total		9,089,339	7,327,857	8,538,544

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Georgia 2009–2011

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	210,856	100,061	645,691
ADC/FMEIA	Support for demining projects	–	–	15,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	–	460,547	–
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	427,615	506,318	543,908
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	388,823	457,377	541,828
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	7,310	4,560	9,427
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	1,310	1,060	7,827
FMDS	Peace mission	46,321	–	–
FMI	Technical cooperation & returnee assistance	88,261	77,077	87,308
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Humanitarian aid	10,000	–	–
ODA, total		790,362	1,148,563	1,301,335

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Kosovo 2009–2011

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,194,429	1,313,209	2,548,293
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	300,000	300,000	790,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	760,895	1,230,865	1,767,721
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	665,486	1,151,065	1,693,211
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	202,270	144,115	123,719
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	75,723	61,292	40,379
FMDS	Peace mission	9,518,328	8,099,797	2,885,921
FMJ	Judicial expert for Kosovo mission	416,800	206,138	–
FMI	Police mission & returnee assistance	1,358,039	954,746	700,217
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	616,885	386,964	345,697
ODA, total		15,367,646	12,635,833	9,161,567

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Macedonia 2009–2011

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,110,515	241,536	-117,828
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	1,439,274 1,405,746	1,591,961 1,547,459	1,595,295 1,565,280
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	130,990 51,777	151,047 64,762	136,530 52,423
FMI	Returnee assistance	80,135	48,646	–
FMLSCP	Funding for technical cooperation	3,082	21,946	3,046
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	104,342	22,562	3,000
ODA, total		3,868,338	2,077,698	1,620,043

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Moldova 2009–2011

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,534,237	1,409,391	1,409,679
ADC/FMEIA	Project aid	–	450,000	50,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	377,760 351,436	425,832 396,393	368,744 368,744
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	268,545 74,578	252,088 83,317	285,021 120,248
FMLSCP	Project aid	–	11,863	34,206
FMI	Humanitarian aid	280,338	59,819	–
FMAFEWM	Food aid	–	100,000	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	51,833	69,560	45,810
ODA, total		2,512,712	2,778,552	2,193,461

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Montenegro 2009–2011

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,837,639	1,279,072	420,703
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	146,260	148,241	224,055
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	127,115	129,590	203,185
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	140,140	143,542	190,601
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	65,362	61,787	108,591
FMI	Humanitarian aid	–	53,928	–
FMF	Subsidies for export credit finance	298,969	–	–
ODA, total		2,423,008	1,624,784	835,358

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Mozambique 2009–2011

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	6,117,442	6,096,927	6,712,468
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMAFEWM	Food aid	–	100,000	–
FMDS	Project aid	–	–	18,000
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	905	16,699	–
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	–	16,699	–
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	204,916	324,201	292,941
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	37,100	71,220	39,794
ODA, total		6,360,363	6,609,047	7,063,204

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Nicaragua 2009–2011

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	5,237,845	5,631,327	6,228,775
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	29,909	22,869	45,152
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	29,909	22,869	45,152
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	7,600	–	10,000
FMF	Total payments	165,400	224,371	264,988
	<i>of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations</i>	148,000	224,371	264,988
	<i>of which OeEB funding</i>	17,400	–	–
FMAFEWM	Food aid	–	300,000	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	193,183	124,159	201,811
ODA, total		5,633,938	6,302,725	6,750,726

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to the Palestinian Territories 2009–2011

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	3,196,662	3,550,973	3,741,067
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	110,000	75,000	75,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Imputed students' costs	186,934	182,951	188,135
FMAFEWM	Food aid	200,000	100,000	–
FMI	Police mission	5,673	29,300	–
FMJ	Judicial staff for the police mission	212,177	–	–
FMDS	Project aid	–	–	14,700
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	2,500,000	–	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	68,500	20,260	33,550
ODA, total		6,479,947	3,958,483	4,052,451

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Serbia 2009–2011

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,896,967	3,575,466	767,910
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	–	–	404,766
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	5,496,116	5,826,595	5,863,428
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	5,406,139	5,770,573	5,817,121
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	147,206	300,005	269,301
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	41,954	143,210	100,184
FMDS	Funding for humanitarian aid	1,330	–	1,508
FMF	OeEB funding	–	–	67,500
FMI	Returnee assistance	229,304	142,553	–
FMLSCP	Funding for technical cooperation	31,711	48,397	23,610
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	99,450	63,700	63,123
ODA, total		8,902,085	9,956,717	7,461,146

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Uganda 2009–2011

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2009	2010	2011
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	8,342,775	9,716,442	9,605,299
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	40,000	425,000	–
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	-631,439	-568,951	-596,546
	<i>of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations</i>	351,819	414,508	386,712
	<i>of which loan repayments</i>	-983,258	-983,458	-983,258
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	111,953	105,828	147,877
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	106,653	83,497	132,034
FMDS	Project aid	–	–	14,400
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	171,449	192,187	231,645
ODA, total		8,034,738	9,870,506	9,402,675

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

IV. Special section on specific aspects

IV.1 Austrian ODA for food aid and for sectors of special relevance to food security

The food security theme cannot be fully depicted with the help of OECD/DAC statistics, as it has no sector code of its own and no other instrument is available. Aspects of food security form part of various sectors. The data shown in the following can therefore only convey a rough quantitative approximation.

Directly connected with food security is food aid. The statistics on this only comprise finance for the purchase or delivery of food and only document contributions that can be quantified separately from other measures. Two different categories have been defined for this: emergency food aid under humanitarian aid for short-term relief in disasters and food aid programmes for longer-term measures to secure supply. Humanitarian aid, however, can often include aid packages comprising drinking water, food, medicine, clothes and emergency shelters, etc. that cannot be enumerated in isolation. These do not appear under the heading food aid.

Food security is also a key aspect in other sectors, however. Activities in agriculture and integrated rural development in particular frequently aim at promoting food self-sufficiency and/or improving the framework for agricultural production and food security.

In recent years, attempts have been made under the ADC/ADA programme to identify projects with special relevance to food security regardless of sector. However, this methodology does not permit of precise quantitative statements, either, and can only convey a rough impression. In 2009, new project commitments amounting to EUR 1.8 million were counted as particularly relevant to food security, EUR 3.8 million in 2010 and EUR 6.8 million in 2011.

In multilateral ODA, that is, contributions to core budgets of multilateral development institutions, two areas can be clearly demarcated as food aid: contributions to the FAO World Food Programme and the Austrian share in the European Commission's budget line for food aid/food security. Here too, although food security forms part of other multilateral contributions, it cannot be measured precisely.

IV.1.1 Food Aid 2007–2011

		Disbursements in €				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bilateral						
Bilateral food aid/food security programmes (DAC 52010)		1.24	0.60	2.52	0.20	0.30
<i>of which ADC/ADA</i>		0.30	–	–	–	–
Bilateral emergency food aid (DAC 72040)		0.63	2.24	1.63	1.29	1.46
<i>of which ADC/ADA</i>		0.08	1.33	0.03	–	–
Total bilateral		1.87	2.84	4.14	1.49	1.76
<i>of which ADC/ADA</i>		0.38	1.33	0.03	–	–
Multilateral						
World Food Programme (WFP) of FAO		1.25	4.02	0.27	0.21	0.21
European Commission, development cooperation budget, budget line for food aid/security		6.08	5.10	14.30	11.75	7.12
Total multilateral		7.33	9.12	14.57	11.96	7.33
Total food aid		9.20	11.95	18.71	13.45	9.09

IV.1.2 ODA sectors of special relevance to food security 2007–2011

		Disbursements in €				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture (DAC 311), bilateral ODA		5.28	8.36	8.91	7.27	10.69
<i>of which ADC/ADA</i>		4.81	6.16	5.61	4.35	5.89
Integrated rural development (DAC 43040)		6.97	8.23	8.73	9.22	8.08
<i>of which ADC/ADA</i>		6.82	8.12	8.58	9.16	8.03
Comparative figures						
Total ODA		1,321.08	1,187.97	819.91	912.35	799.30
Bilateral ODA		967.39	855.27	364.17	462.39	352.48
Total ADC		92.02	102.77	90.36	94.13	82.49