

ODA 2012



ODA Report 2012

Austrian
Development Cooperation



Imprint

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Abbreviations

3C	coordination, complementarity, coherence
3M	moderating, mentoring and monitoring
ACP States	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
AEE	Institute for Sustainable Technologies
AfrDB	African Development Bank
AfrDF	African Development Fund
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
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
DCI	Development cooperation instrument
DDAGTF	Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund
DR	Debt reduction
DSR	Debt service reduction
EAC	East African Community
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EBRD TF	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development – Trust Fund
EBRD-WBJTF	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development – Western Balkans Joint Trust Fund
EC	European Commission
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
EIDHR	European Initiative for democracy and human rights
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
ENVSEC	Environment and Security
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation
ERP	European Recovery Programme
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme
EU	European Union

EUFOR ALTHEA	EU military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FIAS	Foreign Investment Climate Advisory Service
FMAFEWM	Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (Life Ministry for short)
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 (Foreign Ministry for short)
FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMI	Federal Ministry of the Interior
FMJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
FMLSCP	Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GFSE	Global Forum on Sustainable Energy
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
ICM	Indirect Centralised Management
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Industrial Development Board
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International financial institutions
IFRCRCS	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPA	Instrument for pre-accession
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
ISPA	Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDCs	Least developed countries
LICs	Low income countries
LIFE	European Financial Instrument for the Environment
LMICs	Lower middle income countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OeEB	Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank
OeNB	Oesterreichische Nationalbank
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHCHR/UNVFTC	OHCHR – United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation in the Field of Human Rights (UNVFTC)
OHCHR/UNVFVT	OHCHR – United National Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PPP	Public-private partnership
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PSGs	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals

REC	Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4All	Sustainable Energy for All
SECCI	Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative
SOLTRAIN	Southern African Solar Thermal Training and Demonstration Initiative
TF	Trust fund
TRACE	Tool for Rapid Assessment of City Energy
UMICs	Upper middle income countries
UN	United Nations
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
UNO	United Nations Organisation
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian 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
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation



Foreword



**Ladies and Gentlemen,
dear readers,**

In Austria a broad range of actors is involved in official development assistance (ODA). This calls for the best possible coordination and consultation. Our joint activities are guided by a mission statement, which we drew up in 2012 with our economic, scientific and social partners along with public-benefit organisations, countries, ministries and parliament. In a year-long discussion process, we also drew on their expertise in preparing the Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy until 2015.

The Three-Year Programme is designed to guide our whole-of-government actions. A major principle for Austria is to align itself with the priorities and needs of its partner countries. It will be taking particular account of new global conditions, such as climate change or increased mobility. A number of international publications, such as the Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme indicate that future development policymaking can only succeed in global partnership. This is why it was necessary to chart a suitable new course. Without changing the geographical portfolio for the moment, we shall concentrate on the three themes where our special strengths lie, and which are also of key importance for poverty reduction:

- Water supply, energy and climate protection, agriculture and forestry
- Private sector and development
- Human security, human rights and rule of law

Added to this are the multi-sectoral themes of gender equity, education and capacity development as well as environmental protection and climate change.

Citing examples of successful projects, the present report illustrates the diversity of the engagement of different ODA actors. Against the backdrop of the UN's International Year of Sustainable Energy for All in 2012, we have focused on projects and programmes in sustainable energy supply. Access to clean and affordable energy sources raise the quality of life, but it is also vital for sustainable development. As in previous years, the report also provides a detailed picture of the sources, composition, amount and application of Austrian ODA.

I hope you will find interesting and inspiring reading.

Reinhold Lopatka

State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs



Development policy 2012

More coherence with a new vision

When drafting its Three-Year Programme on Development Policy for 2013 to 2015, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 18 December 2012, Austria charted a completely new course: The starting point was a broad consultative process involving all actors of official development assistance – ministries, parliament, social partners, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), business and industry and scientists. The outcome is a multi-year programme that sets out the strategic framework until 2015.

Austria will continue to concentrate on areas where it can draw on special expertise. These include water, energy and climate protection, agriculture and forestry, private sector and development, human security, human rights and legal certainty. This thematic focus will sharpen Austria's profile as a donor and enable it to harness its comparative advantages.

The mission statement of Austrian development policy prefacing the Three-Year Programme, which sets out basic policy documents and principles, is the guide for all development-policy actors. It was prepared in the course of a *jour fixe* for development-policy under the leadership of the State Secretary. Austria is committed to cooperation based on partnership, which respects and strengthens partner country ownership. The actors are committed to transparency, management for results and efficiency, policy coherence at national level and in consultation with other donors. The key points of the Accra Agenda for Action and the outcomes of the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan have therefore been assimilated into Austrian development-policy strategy.

Geographically, Austria focuses on its priority countries, paying particular attention to the least-developed African partners. Specific strategies are available for the new partner countries in South Caucasus – Georgia and Armenia – since December 2012. These were prepared together with the governments in Tbilisi and Yerevan and lay the foundation for future Austrian engagement. Key frames of reference included the EU Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, the Action Plan of the European Neighbourhood Policy and the EU National Indicative Programme for Georgia.

Cooperation with civil-society organisations and the private sector remain major concerns as part of consultative processes and via cofinancing NGO programmes and projects and promoting business partnerships.



Together for development

To advance a coherent and inclusive development policy, the Foreign Ministry and the Federal Ministry of National Defence and Sport (FMDS) held a 3C Retreat at the Peace Castle in Schlaining in November 2012. At the conference, representatives of different ministries, research institutes, non-governmental organisations and Austrian Development Cooperation discussed issues of security and development. They framed a common position and laid the foundation for their future work in security sector reform and mediation/support of peace processes and for the key region of West Africa.

In 2012, work began on revising the Federal Ministry of Finance's (FMF) Strategy for International Financial Institutions (IFIs). In keeping with the interministerial Strategic Guideline on Environment and Development, a clear focus will be placed on climate protection.



Multilateral development cooperation

European Union

As the world's largest donor despite the crisis and budget cuts in many countries in 2012, the EU member states and the European Commission (EC) made altogether about EUR 64 billion in official development assistance (ODA) payments. Austria contributed EUR 214 million to development cooperation under the EU budget and to the European Development Fund (EDF). At 24.87 per cent, the contributions administered via the EU make up one of the largest single items in Austrian ODA.

Agenda for Change

As of 2014, the European Union will pursue a different development-policy course. The related Council conclusions on Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change were adopted in May 2012. The Foreign Ministry contributed its positions in Council working groups and ministerial councils. These were preceded by a broad consultative process in Austria. This succeeded in bringing pro-poor and sustainable growth into focus as the basis for permanent poverty reduction, without detracting from the basic values of EU development policy, human rights, democracy and good governance, for example.

Following up on the Agenda for Change, work begun on framing the regulations for external policy instruments, such as the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the European Development Fund (EDF) or the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI). These are legally binding and detail the areas that are eligible for assistance as part of the various EU external instruments. The budget for this is set out in the Multi-Annual Financial Framework 2014-2020.

Through collaboration in EDF, DCI and ENI, with its priority countries and sectors Austria is integrated in EU programmes and initiatives and can shape these. Of particular note here are the Water and Energy Initiative, the Africa-EU Energy Partnership, the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, the ACP Investment Facility and EU cofinancing of non-governmental organisations.

Global Development Agenda

One of the main outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012 was the call to draft sustainable development goals (SDGs). In terms of content, these stand in close relation with the list of goals to follow the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) expiring in 2015. Most EU member states, including Austria, called for the amalgamation of processes in a joint framework for the time after 2015.

Austria also collaborated actively in the preparation of Council resolutions, on resilience in the Horn of Africa, for example. The aim here is to enhance the resilience of the population to recurrent drought and famine disasters. Natural disasters cannot be prevented, but the devastating impacts can be substantially mitigated by alleviating the basic causes and taking preventive measures. Based on experience in the region, Austrian Development Cooperation has long emphasised the need to promote the agricultural use of arid regions adapted to natural conditions, instead of continually restricting the land available to the nomadic population. Account was taken of this and other Austrian concerns and they now form part of the EU strategy for the region.

Other Council conclusions were also adopted in 2012, including the 2011 report on progress made in policy coherence as well as conclusions on budget support, democracy and civil society in EU external relations and on social protection in EU development policy.

Red-white-red expertise

Austria intervened in 2012 above all in strategically important issues of EU development policy. It was also engaged in areas where it can draw on long-standing experience and specific know-how. The Austrian comments to the EU Court of Auditors report on European engagement in the water sector in Sub-Saharan Africa were adopted as recommendations for implementing future projects – an example of how Austria helps to frame EU development policy with its technical expertise.

United Nations

The United Nations also gave close consideration in 2012 to the post-2015 development agenda. In June, an international expert commission submitted a report with initial ideas for a follow-up instrument to the UN Millennium Development Goals. In July, the UN Secretary General tasked another high-level body to elaborate these initial proposals by the end of May 2013. An international UN working group is now preparing specific drafts for sustainable development goals.

Primarily via the European Union, Austria actively intervened in the post-2015 debate and advanced its positions, including: amalgamating processes to prepare a MDG follow-up instrument and sustainable development goals; making goals universal but also flexible enough to adjust to national conditions; poverty reduction in all its aspects and sustainable development as the foremost goal of the new framework; prime responsibility of the partner countries for their own development and the close involvement of civil society.

Austria's contributions

Austria supports multilateral organisations through direct contributions and specific programmes and by implementing joint projects.

In 2012, Austria promoted the UN Development Programme (UNDP) 2012 with a core contribution of EUR 1.8 million and also financed a project for strengthening democratisation in Egypt.

In addition to a compulsory contribution in 2012, Austria paid a total of EUR 1.1 million into the Fund for Industrial Development (UNIDO). This was used to finance projects/programmes for promoting private-sector development, improving access to renewable energies, stemming youth unemployment and expanding vocational training.

In November, UNIDO and UNDP jointly organised the Global South-South Development Expo on the issue of energy in the Imperial Palace in Vienna, which offered countries of the South a platform for exchange on successful development-policy schemes and avenues for cooperation. Austria favours efforts to step up South-South cooperation, but instead of a substitute for cooperation between the countries of the North and South, sees it as a major supplement. It particularly welcomes development-policy activities of emerging nations, such as Brazil, China, India or South Africa, and closer cooperation between these countries and traditional donors.

In 2012, Austria was a member of the Executive Committee of the Children's Fund of the United Nations (UNICEF). Topics of discussion included how to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS from mothers to their children. Austria attaches priority to children's rights and mother and child health. For this, it financed UNICEF projects in Kosovo and Ukraine.

The UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) aims at reducing poverty in the 48 least-developed countries. With a core contribution of EUR 1 million, Austria is one of the largest bilateral donors to this fund. From this, EUR 300,000 was allocated for microfinance projects in renewable energy use in our priority country Uganda.

International Financial Institutions

Austria as a shareholder of IFIs

As a shareholder of the International Financial Institutions and via participating interests in special funds and thematic trust funds, Austria can shape their policy. The contents of the policy line are specified in the IFI strategy of the Federal Ministry of Finance. Priorities are water, energy efficiency and renewable energy as well as trade and financial-sector and private-sector development.

IFI policy in 2012 was marked above all by the weak global economy. Austria primarily advocated raising funds for the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Region, because as a direct neighbour this has been particularly affected by the weak economy in the Eurozone.

Austria also supports the IFI decentralisation policy, in particular that of the World Bank Group. The decision of the World Bank to relocate its country office for the Western Balkans from Washington to Vienna marks a major milestone in Austria's long-standing efforts and for the capital as a venue. In connection with this, the World Bank office in Vienna will also be extended to expand the presence of the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

The IFI Contribution Act 2012 confirmed Austrian commitments to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD 9) and the Asian Development Fund (AsDF XI).

Trust funds

Via trust funds, FMF supports special programmes of the International Financial Institutions that conform with the priorities of the Austrian IFI strategy. FMF advances Austria's positions in regular talks with the programme implementers and at meetings of trust fund donors, such as the World Bank Group's Investment Climate Advisory Service (FIAS).

In 2012, Austria joined the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), which supports major measures for the adaptation of least-developed countries to the impacts of climate change. Austria has also made a contribution to the Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative (SECCI) of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).



IN FOCUS: Sustainable energy for all

While energy demand keeps rising in emerging and developing countries above all, 1.2 billion people still live with no access at all to electricity worldwide. Twice as many have no modern cooking facilities, and thus face risks to their health. This is why the United Nations declared 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All. The many activities seek to raise awareness that access to modern, clean and affordable energy forms is essential for reducing global poverty.

With his initiative, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) as early as 2011, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon called on the international community to do everything possible to achieve three goals by 2030: access for all to modern energy forms, substantially higher efficiency and doubling the share of renewable energies in the energy mix. In 2012, it was decided to open a UN office for the initiative in Vienna as of July 2013.

Developing countries can draw on inexhaustible sources of renewable energy. These include, for example, (small) hydropower, solar thermal energy or biogas. The necessary capacities, technologies and finance are, however, often lacking for their environment-friendly and efficient use. The United Nations therefore works closely with the World Bank and bilateral development agencies to reduce policy, financial and technological barriers and build up the related know-how. Austria is also involved in this sector and spent more than 11 million Euros on projects and programmes for sustainable energy supply and increased energy efficiency in 2012.

Austrian Development Cooperation

Bilateral regional programmes

In sustainable energies, Austrian Development Cooperation primarily promotes regional programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa:

At the request of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), together with UNIDO and other donors Austria has since 2009, for example, supported the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in West Africa (ECREEE) based in Praia, Cape Verde. Via cooperation with the energy ministries, this exerts an influence in all 15 member countries of ECOWAS.

Since the establishment of the centre, many projects have been implemented for policy and capacity development, technology transfer, investment promotion and raising awareness. At the GFSE Energy Forum – Paving the Way for Sustainable Energy for All in West Africa through Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Ghana in October 2012, all 15 West African energy ministers adopted regional policies and action programmes for renewable energy use and the improvement of energy efficiency as well as a five-year programme for small hydropower.

The East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are now following suit and have requested UNIDO to set up similar energy centres in their regions. Austria, the various EU institutions, such as the Partnership Dialogue Facility of the EU Energy Initiative and UNIDO, are now preparing this together.

The Energy and Environment Partnership among Austria, Finland and United Kingdom in Southern and East Africa has been expanded to include altogether 13 countries and preparations have been made for replenishing funds to finance larger feasibility studies and pilot projects with dissemination potential.

Project: SOLTRAIN – Disseminating solar thermal energy

Southern Africa numbers among the regions with the highest solar irradiation worldwide. Energy demand is, however, often met from electric power from thermal power stations and/or diesel generators. Heating water for households, hospitals or for the food industry with electricity exacerbates the shortage, frequently causing power failures. This also incurs economic losses. The initiative, Southern African Solar Thermal Training and Demonstration (SOLTRAIN), helps to alleviate this with a capacity development programme.

Results

- Training of 400 actors in Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia in 9 training-of-trainers workshops
- 9 workshops for about 215 policymakers
- Based on analyses and through local monitoring or via the Internet, the four local partner institutes can now prepare and apply proposals for improving solar thermal energy systems.
- In four countries, new hot water systems have been installed in 60 social institutions, such as schools, infirmaries or orphanages, reducing operating costs.
- A testing system assures the quality of locally produced and imported solar thermal energy systems.



Partners:

AEE – Institute for Sustainable Technologies, Gleisdorf
Sustainable Energy Society of Southern Africa
Centre for Renewable and Sustainable Energy Studies
Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Institute
Eduardo Mondlane University

Federal Ministry of Finance

The Austrian Ministry of Finance supports the World Bank's Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP). The Austrian Development Agency (ADA), the operational unit of Austrian Development Cooperation, is the leading institution responsible for content. In 2012, ESMAP provided valuable analytical support to the UN initiative, Sustainable Development for All – primarily with assessments and gap analyses of access to energy services in selected countries. Under the initiative, the World Bank is committed to a number of measures, including expanding the programme, Lighting Africa (see below). Low carbon growth country studies have also been completed as part of the programme. These provide seven of the world's largest emerging countries a basis for drafting strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, using the Tool for Rapid Assessment of City Energy (TRACE) surveys were conducted in twelve cities on potential savings in the energy sector and how to improve energy efficiency.



Project: Lighting Africa

With support from the Austrian Finance Ministry and other donors, the World Bank and its sister institution, the International Finance Corporation started a programme in 2007 to make sustainable, fundamental improvements to the lives of the poorest populations in Africa. The aim of Lighting Africa is to improve access to affordable lighting from renewable energy on our neighbouring continent. With success, as the results so far show.

Results

- Clean lighting and improved access to solar lighting for 6.9 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Sale of 1.3 million off-grid, certified lighting systems that conform with Lighting Global quality standards in Africa
- Almost 140,000 fewer tonnes in greenhouse gas emissions

Partners:
World Bank, International
Finance Corporation,
other donors

Federal State of Styria

Styria supports several photovoltaic and solar projects in Africa. In Tanzania, for example, the photovoltaic systems in the Kwalukonge health centre in the northeast of the country and in three health stations in the remote villages of Itaragwe, Maskati and Vidunda run medicinal refrigerators and basic medical equipment. In Uganda, a solar collection system provides a source of heat for a chicken farming project. This has improved the food situation in Gulu.



Project: Solar system for school in Tanzania

With support from Styria, a school in Biharamulo in northeastern Tanzania is supplied with renewable energy. Technicians were first trained to construct solar and photovoltaic systems and now help in practical installation from assembly to cabling. They have also been instructed in professional maintenance to ensure permanent power supply to the school centre. The system is designed so that it can be easily enlarged and other infrastructure and educational facilities can be supplied with electricity.

Results

- The self-sufficient energy supply of the education centre by means of photovoltaics substantially reduces the cost of electricity.
- Thanks to stable power supply, 340 pupils can be trained in information technology.
- The school computers are also available to the local population for Internet research.

Partners:
Styria: the Life Earth
association and MOJO
Fullscale Studio NPO
Tanzania: Rulenge-Ngara
diocese and the school centre
in Biharamulo

Other news from national and federal state governments



Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture

The Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture (FMEAC) supports countries in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe in reforming their educational systems. It also promotes the exchange of experience among educational institutions and experts in the region. Numerous initiatives are carried out together with KulturKontakt Austria. The main working priorities in 2012 were quality development, introducing new teaching and learning strategies, developing practical vocational training, supporting cooperation between school and community, promoting education for sustainable development, setting up and supporting education networks and exploring new approaches to dealing with diversity and difference.

Every year, more than ten project offices headed by Austrian officers for educational cooperation hold about 100 events. These are concerned with developing training schemes, training-of-trainers, developing curricula and teaching materials, in-service teacher training, the introduction of new approaches to promoting cooperation between schools and the private sector and further training in quality development and educational management.

Project: Education for sustainable development in Albania

In autumn 2012, environment and sustainable development was introduced as a teaching subject at all vocational schools in Albania. To assure quality and sustainability, Kultur Kontakt Austria provides further training in cooperation with the Albanian Education Ministry and the National Agency for Vocational Education and Training for all teachers of this subject. In addition, it helps in developing an Albanian school network for sustainable development as a platform for exchange of experience and supports lobbying for this issue.



Results

- 41 teachers at 41 Albanian vocational schools received further training in environment and sustainable development.
- Representatives of ten schools have joined together into a network for sustainable development and developed a plan of action for 2013.

Partners:
 Albanian Ministry of Education
 National Agency for Vocational
 Education and Training
 41 vocational schools

Federal Ministry of the Interior

The Federal Ministry of the Interior (FMI) supports voluntary returnees in their journey home and their sustainable reintegration in their native country. They are helped in gaining a foothold on the local labour market and earning income for themselves and their families.



Partner:
International Organisation for
Migration (IOM)

Project: Prospects for returnees

Financed by FMI as of May 2012, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) assists people living in Austria who wish to return to their home country, Afghanistan. They are given detailed advice before departure, informed about the schedule of the planned measures and given help after arrival in Afghanistan by IOM personnel to start a new livelihood. Depending on their individual abilities, they are supported with training or in starting up a small enterprise. They are also given help to find work. People with particular needs are given special assistance, material and equipment or reimbursement of costs for medical treatment, for example.

Results

- 52 participants have returned to Afghanistan, have already successfully established themselves and are able to support themselves and their families.

Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports

In recent years, security sector reform has come to be seen as a key task in peacebuilding and statebuilding. One aspect of this very complex and politically sensitive area is the reform of the armed forces. Together with different partners, the Federal Ministry of National Defence and Sport and the Austrian Armed Forces provide military advice and support. A central concern in 2012 has been basic training activities in the security sector. In collaboration with the European Security and Defence College and the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, FMDS has already been conducting two high-quality training courses for this since 2009. A joint training project with the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has also been started in Armenia. This is also concerned with basic training in security sector reform and the whole-of-government approach.

Another priority is the multi-sectoral issue of the safe storage of small arms and light weapons and conventional ammunition. The recent conflicts in Libya, Mali and Syria have again highlighted the urgent relevance and destabilising effect of unbridled weapons proliferation. In cooperation with different partners in the priority security-policy regions of South-Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Africa, FMDS therefore supports specific capacity development in this sector.

Project: International training courses

The improper storage of large arms and ammunition inventories in contravention of international standards is a particularly complex problem. It can pose a serious hazard to the immediate environment, as accidents in ammunition depots in the Congo Republic, Albania or Ukraine have dramatically shown. There is also a risk of the unchecked proliferation of weapons and ammunition.

The Austrian Armed Forces conduct multilateral training courses in safe storage, for example, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where they carry out theoretical and practical training as part of the engagement of the European Union (EUFOR ALTHEA for munitions specialists through training-of-trainers and/or moderating, mentoring and monitoring (3M approach)).

In the 3M approach, the various training modules are first presented to the local partners (moderating) and these are then carried out together with local trainers (mentoring). The training carried out by local staff is supported with technical advice and constructive criticism (monitoring). The aim is to handover the training to the national system in the partner country. Support is also given in applying training contents.

Results

- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, parts of the training are already under national responsibility.
- In the course of implementing training contents, assistance was also provided in setting up a reference ammunition depot. This demonstrates how weapons and ammunition must be stored in keeping with international standards.



Partners:
Switzerland and Sweden

Federal State of Lower Austria

Incentives for fair trade

The promotion of fair trade with developing countries has been part of Lower Austrian development policy since 2002. Lower Austria supports above all activities that also encourage municipalities and enterprises to take account of the impacts of the production of consumer goods on society and the environment. Together with its partner organisations, the federal state government has put together a package of awareness measures for this, with each of the participant non-governmental organisations contributing its own contents and approaches.

Project: Municipalities for fair trade

Any municipality seeking to engage in development policy can become a fairtrade municipality. These use products from fair trade in their institutions, provide fairly traded products in businesses and restaurants and make the population aware of the issue through events and media coverage. Together with 1,200 cities in 24 countries of the world, the fairtrade municipalities in Lower Austria contribute directly to reducing global poverty. The accompanying educational and informational work in schools and municipalities and cooperation projects with commercial enterprises communicate this theme in all walks of life.

Results

- Altogether, there are 49 fairtrade municipalities in Lower Austria, 12 of which were certified in 2012.
- In the Bucklige Welt region even more than half of all municipalities meet the five criteria for fairtrade communities.



Partners:
FAIRTRADE Austria
Südwind NÖ Süd
Südwind NÖ West

Federal State of Vorarlberg



Climate change has already had marked impacts in many regions of the world: lack of rainfall, diminishing groundwater reserves, growing water shortage and more people deprived of this vital resource. This is why water supply has come to be a central issue in Vorarlberg development cooperation, as an example from Tanzania shows.

Project: Water for Ligunga in Tanzania

The supply problem in the village of Ligunga in southern Tanzania was solved using a hydraulic ram. Two existing wells were lined and equipped with a hydraulic ram, which conduits safe drinking to the higher-lying village. Children and women now no longer need to cover long distances to the wells and can go to school or earn income. The surplus water is used for irrigating fruit and vegetable fields.

Partners:

Soziales Hilfswerk für Tanzania
One-World Group
SchlinslRöns

Results

- Improved health for about 4,000 people thanks to clean water in Ligunga.
- Additional income from harvest surpluses.

City of Vienna

In 2012, the City of Vienna issued a call for children's rights projects in development cooperation. One of the sponsored projects aims at promoting water supply, latrines and health as part of a larger health programme in Luang Namtha Province in Laos. It focuses on empowerment and participation.

Project: Health for village children in Laos

Committees were founded in two municipalities in Nale District that carried out health and hygiene education at schools and in households. Informational material for children was prepared for this and distributed together with sanitary articles. Specialists from the Lao Red Cross and the local water authority lined the clean wells in the villages and installed the necessary infrastructure to supply households with water. These are now responsible themselves for maintaining the facilities. The water committees in the two villages received training in hygiene. Particular attention was paid to involving women.



With the Red Cross in Laos, the City of Vienna already implemented a water construction project in 2011 and a project for improving the health of mothers and children in 2009. Measures for improving hygiene and training midwives were also carried out.

Results

- About 780 people in more than 100 households now have access to clean drinking water.

Partners:

Austrian Red Cross
Lao Red Cross

Bilateral development cooperation

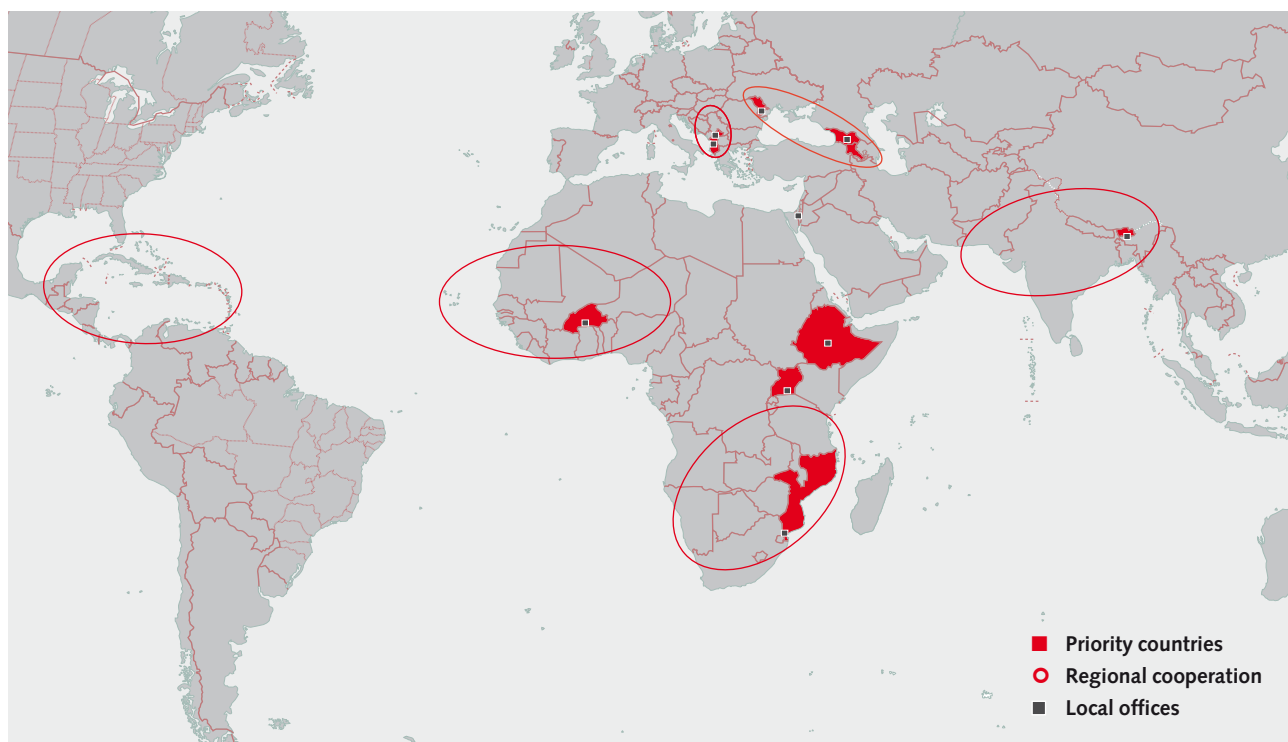


Geographical priorities

In pursuance of the new strategic alignment of geographical priorities, the Austrian Development Agency closed the field office in Managua at the end of May 2012. Local capacities ensure the smooth completion of the expiring programmes. The closure of the office in Belgrade followed at the end of June. Preparations have also been made in Serbia to assure that the ongoing measures are duly completed.

Due in particular to ongoing cooperation with the European Commission, the scheduled closure of the coordination office in Albania for the end of 2012 has been postponed until the end of 2014.

Cooperation in South Caucasus now concentrates on Armenia and Georgia. Together with the two priority countries, Austrian Development Cooperation drafted strategies in 2012 as a basis for future engagement. The thematic priorities are agriculture and forestry and good governance.



As at December 2012

Substantive priorities¹

Poverty reduction

Countries with relatively high economic growth, such as China, Brazil or India have succeeded in stemming poverty, but every seventh person worldwide still lives in extreme poverty. Worst affected are the populations in the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.

Inequalities have widened further both in and between countries and regions. The causes and context of this social and regional disparity and the prospects for the equitable distribution of resources and income in developing countries are important issues at international level. Austrian Development Cooperation has devoted close attention to this problem and also organised a workshop on social inequality. The conclusions were that policy strategies for more equitable resource distribution – by way of taxation or employment and social policies – are already in place for the most part, but there is a need for more coherent policymaking and balancing the frequently divergent interests of politics and business and industry to implement them to broader effect.

Project: Sustainable resource use in Ethiopia

Due to population growth, leached soils and overgrazed land, foodshortages are a recurrent problem in the North Gondar Zone of the Ethiopian Amhara National Regional State. To improve the conditions of life for the population, natural resources must be conserved and ecosystems put to more sustainable use. Farmers learn methods of sustainable organic farming and grow more robust types of grain and a greater variety of fruit and vegetables. By improving livestock farming, they produce more milk and meat. The higher crop yields enable them to build reserves or sell the products on the market. Thanks to improved storage and additional income, it is easier to cope with periods of drought or crop failures. With the help of integrated watershed management, degraded soils are rehabilitated and ecosystems improved through afforestation, for example. Measures to secure property and use rights for men and women contribute to sustainable soil use and management and to alleviating conflicts of interest, between crop and livestock farmers, for instance. Land and use rights must, however, be clarified for this. The capacities of local administrations and authorities as well as the population are strengthened, for example, through the joint planning or sustainable management of watersheds, etc.



*Partner:
Bureau of Finance and
Economic Development
of the Amhara National
Regional State*

Results

- Programme outreach comprises about 840,000 households (26 per cent of whom women).
- The annual income of these households has increased on average by 138.9 per cent.
- Additional income has been invested in particular in school education.
- Sustainable agricultural methods are applied on about 325,000 hectares of land.
- The introduction of improved seeds and varieties has improved productivity on average by 60 to 70 per cent.
- The ratio of households at risk of food insecurity has declined in recent years from 48.5 to 41.5 per cent.

¹ The latest information on the energy priority sector is contained in the chapter, In Focus.

Water supply and sanitation

For some years now, the Austrian Development Agency has been conducting projects for the European Commission in delegated cooperation (ICM). In Albania, for instance, management in municipal enterprises and central water authorities has been improved with altogether EUR 4.6 million (of which 2.6 million from Austria). In the Moldovan district of Nisporeni, about 23,000 people have access to clean drinking water thanks to a general overhaul of the water supply infrastructure, which is assisted with altogether EUR 11.3 million. Austria contributes EUR 3.5 million of this.

In 2012, the European Commission delegated another EUR 30.5 million to ADA to improve drinking water and sanitation facilities in small rural towns and municipalities in Uganda. About 650,000 people will benefit from this. The necessary capacities, institutions and know-how are also being built up in the municipalities concerned to assure the reliable, long-term operation of infrastructure. In addition, every year Austria provides approx. EUR 4 million for the Ugandan water sector as joint sectoral finance with other donors and supports complementary measures by non-governmental organisations for sanitation and rural water supply in North Uganda.

Project: Investments needed for water supply in Africa

As of 2004, Austria makes contributions to the African Water Facility (AWF), which was instituted by the African Ministers' Council on Water. The instrument is administered by the African Development Bank. With the help of AWF, investment projects are prepared and water supply policies and knowledge management in the water sector improved.

The prime concern is promoting investment projects, because, as experts agree, the requisite annual funds to expand water infrastructure in Africa of about EUR 20 billion cannot be provided by development cooperation alone. There is a need for additional finance. The development banks provide soft loans for measures in the water sector. Eligible are well planned projects also with a realistic assurance of repayment – a great challenge for many countries. AWF helps here.



Results

- Every euro invested in a project application mobilised EUR 20 in investments.
- Altogether, AWF has so far been able to mobilise investments worth EUR 532 million for improving water supply and sanitation on the African continent.
- A total of 29 million people benefit.

Partner:
African Development Bank

Rural development

Issues of food security and the human right to food still dominate international debate on rural development. The main hazards to food supply and access in developing countries are harvest losses and worsening climatic conditions. Acquisition of land by foreign investors has proliferated in recent years. Natural resources are on the decline and competition over their use is on the increase. This calls for greater coordination with other sectors, because due to their interaction and mutual dependence the agriculture, energy and water sectors cannot be viewed in isolation from each other. Far-sighted solutions are needed. Austrian Development Cooperation therefore attaches great importance to these interrelations – the so-called nexus – and adopts integrated and systemic approaches when planning and implementing its measures. This also involves realigning basic policy and strategy, strengthening capacities among the various actors and improving networking for joint learning from successes as well as setbacks.

Issues of coherence in European policy fields and the repercussions of inconsistent policies and strategies on developing countries have also been under debate in some international fora.

Project: Boucle du Mouhoun regional programme in Burkina Faso

In the Boucle du Mouhoun region in western Burkina Faso, Austrian Development Cooperation supports a regional development fund managed by a regional council. Representatives of local authorities and interest groups decide on project applications submitted by cooperatives or local associations with the support of the municipalities. They entail diverse activities: Wells, market halls and warehouses are built, microloans are granted to local producers, small entrepreneurs and cooperatives and measures are implemented for conserving natural resources, such as training in sustainable soil management. Capacities are also strengthened in local authorities and civil-society organisations, which are trained in management or land administration. Craftsmen/women are instructed in production and product marketing and farmers in agricultural methods, new seeds, marketing, etc.



The regional development fund has proved effective as an instrument for fostering ownership.

Results

- Improved strategic and technical capacities of local actors
- Various investments in basic infrastructure, such as wells, covered markets, etc, which are used by the population
- Increased agricultural output, by 7 per cent in grain alone
- Higher income due in part to improved honey production (from 65 to 240 litres per harvest), milk production (from 60 to 120 litres a day), soap production, beer brewing, etc.

*Partner:
Boucle du Mouhoun
Municipal Council*

Education and science

South-South cooperation is playing an increasingly important role in the scientific community. Austrian Development Cooperation is also conducting more measures in this sector and promotes institutional capacity development, quality improvement and sustainable quality assurance at universities in developing countries. In East Africa, for example, it has for many years supported sustainable water resource management. The measures are accompanied by relevant training programmes. A milestone was set in October 2012 with the start of the international Masters programme in limnology and water management, which was developed together with the Dutch UNESCO-IHE Institute, Egerton University in Kenya and the Vienna University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU). Scientists and university teachers from the whole of East Africa collaborate together with their colleagues from Austria and the Netherlands in implementing the programme, which leads to an academic title issued jointly by the participant scientific institutions.

Project: Building knowledge together

The project CAPAQUA² supports research and training centres in East Africa to enable local institutions to plan and implement specific sustainable water and water resource management measures and competently advise decision-makers in their countries. In addition to the joint Masters programme in Kenya, in the Netherlands and Austria, the Master course of study in aquatic ecosystems and environmental management is in preparation, which will be carried out by three Ethiopian universities. Modern equipment is provided to the partner institutions in Ethiopia for laboratory and field research. Regular further training of researchers assures the quality of the programme.

Results

- Establishment of the joint Masters programme in limnology and water management at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Egerton University in Kenya and the UNESCO-IHE Institute in the Netherlands
- Modernisation of scientific institutions at the universities of Egerton (Kenya), Addis Ababa and Bahir Dar (both Ethiopia)
- 230 students have completed the post-graduate training programmes since 2002.
- 70 Master papers have been completed since 2002, which also influence regional and national strategies and policies predominantly in East Africa.



Partners:
 University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (Austria)
 Egerton University (Kenya)
 Addis Ababa and Bahir Dar Universities (both Ethiopia)
 Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research,
 National Fish and Other Aquatic Lives Research Centre (EIAR/NFALRC – Ethiopia)
 UNESCO-IHE Institute (Netherlands)

² Development of Educational and Research CAPacity in Eastern Africa for the Sustainable Management of AQUAatic Ecosystems

Gender

Experts evaluating the implementation of the Gender Guideline 2004-2011 of Austrian Development Cooperation in 2012 came to the conclusion that greater account should be taken of gender equality and the empowerment of women as strategic goals in programmes and projects. To do this, gender mainstreaming must be seen as a top-down strategy and the joint responsibility of all actors in Austrian Development Cooperation. These recommendations are now being gradually implemented. In-house ADA further training events were already carried out in gender mainstreaming and the human rights-based approach in 2012. The role of men in achieving gender equality was also discussed and in Albania local gender experts were assigned to ensure that projects put gender equality goals into practice.

To implement the outcomes of Busan, which also call for increased gender data collection and for mainstreaming gender equality goals in policies and budgets, together with the OECD Development Centre Austrian Development Cooperation designed a new project on gender surveys in Southern and East Africa (with the focus on Uganda). The aim is to bring about changes in social norms that stand in the way of gender equality in the long term. In addition, Austrian Development Cooperation played a part in revising the National Action Plan for Implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and in the fourth report on the action plan.



Project: On the way towards gender equality in Albania

In July 2012, the Albanian Government adopted a resolution to adopt the principle of gender budgeting, that is, to plan the allocation of public finances in line with a gender assessment. Finance is now assured for major projects/programmes, such as the implementation of the National Gender Strategy and measures for preventing domestic and sexual violence. In cooperation with UNWOMEN or HORIZONT3000, Austrian Development Cooperation has made a substantial contribution to this success.

Partners:

UNWOMEN (Promoting
Gender Responsive Policies
in South East Europe)
HORIZONT3000 (Gender
Equity Programme, Albania)

Result

Decision of the Albanian Government to apply the principles of gender budgeting to national finances.

Good governance, peacekeeping and human rights

In 2012, Austrian Development Cooperation held detailed discussions with international and national experts on the issues of economic, social and cultural rights, the right to water, gender mainstreaming, the human rights-based approach and asserting the rights of persons with disabilities. The outcomes of this intensive discussion culminated in specific conclusions and recommendations for future programmatic work. For example, good practices were compiled, an inclusive project format drafted and further training courses on the diverse topics provided.

The working group on persons with disabilities met several times in 2012 to prepare a practical manual for the inclusion of this target group in project cycle management. Contributions were also prepared on progress in implementing the National Action Plan on Disability 2012-2020 and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in Austria. Experts of Austrian Development Cooperation also played a part in the third National Action Plan against Human Trafficking 2012-2014.

No fragile state is expected to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. This is reason enough for a group of donors, international organisations and the partner countries concerned to reassess their engagement in fragile states and redefine future requirements in a joint policy paper. This New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, which was very well received at the High Level Forum in Busan in 2011, was discussed in detail in OECD and EU bodies. The concern was to find ways of implementation that account for the five peace-building and statebuilding goals (PSGs) (legitimate politics, security, justice, economic foundations, revenues & services) that are defined in the new frame of reference.

A workshop enhanced knowledge on adopting a conflict-sensitive approach in the programme and project activities of Austrian Development Cooperation. Methodological inputs and considerations about their practical implementation were discussed.

Finally, in 2012 Austrian Development Cooperation mainly supported civic and regional organisations, such as the African Union and ECOWAS with capacity development in peace and security or by promoting action plans for empowering women in peace processes.

Project: Social participation and human rights in Macedonia

In Macedonia, Austrian Development Cooperation promoted mainstreaming the human rights-based approach in national and local planning processes for poverty reduction, social inclusion and the assimilation of socially underprivileged groups in society. The human rights-based approach guarantees that target groups are also given a genuine say with all their problems and needs. The Macedonian Anti-Poverty Platform now represents their concerns and rights in dealings with the government. The concern here is to group together civil-society organisations from the social sector. In addition, the project also succeeded in introducing the human rights-based approach at community level in the local planning and implementation of development measures. The local NGOs are supported in performing their monitoring and advocacy obligations.



Results

- Foundation of the Anti-Poverty Platform with about 70 member organisations from the social and poverty reduction sectors
- Membership of the platform in the European Anti-Poverty Network
- Capacities have been strengthened for human rights-based local development planning by municipal personnel, representatives of local NGOs and representatives of the private sector in eight Macedonian partner municipalities.
- Seven micro projects have been implemented to support persons with disabilities, to care for older people and for the economic empowerment of women in rural areas.
- Here, for example, income-generating measures in skilled crafts were financed for female members of the Albanian minority and day centres supported for persons with disabilities.

*Partner:
Ludwig Boltzmann Institute
of Human Rights*

Environment

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro (Rio+20) in 2012 marked the key event for development cooperation. Prior to the conference, specific positions were also developed on the individual agenda items in bodies such as the Austrian Council for Sustainable Development, in which Austrian Development Cooperation is also represented. In addition, Austria drafted positions on the EU proposals and OECD Policy Statement for Rio+20. Besides the official negotiations at the summit itself, Austria was also involved in some side events. In a joint pavilion with Switzerland, Peru and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), for example, it offered a platform for a discussion on the importance of mountain regions for sustainable global development and presented specific project case studies on this.

Project: Sharing resources

Where several countries have to share natural resources, this can easily give rise to potential conflict. On the other hand, joint management can bring neighbours that would not otherwise have much to say to each other to the negotiating table and this can foster peace in a region. The Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) is based on this central idea and has set itself the goal of preventing possible conflicts in the environment sector and promoting cooperation in Eastern Europe and Central Asia by securing dams, mines and waste disposal sites, drawing up integrated management plans for cross-border national parks and water systems or setting up information centres, for example.

Austrian Development Cooperation already supports ENVSEC as of 2005. In 2012, a new funding contract was signed for projects in South Eastern Europe/the Danube Region and Moldova.



Results

- Since the beginning of the initiative in 2004: 140 projects in disaster risk management (e.g. securing the former Zuta Prla-Mine in Montenegro to prevent leakage of acidic water), natural resource management (e.g. development of a regional plan of action against illegal logging, training for national authorities in criminal environmental law), civic participation (e.g. setting up a centre for environmental information in Bosnia-Herzegovina) and climate change (protection and adaptation)
- 150 million people benefited from the measures.

Partners:
UNDP, UNEP, UNECE, OSCE
and REC
Financial support: Finland,
Sweden, EU, Austria

Private sector and development

The Business Partnership Programme promotes cooperation between Austrian enterprises with the private sector in developing and emerging countries. In 2012, eleven new business partnerships were approved with funding amounting to almost EUR 2 million. Management for results has also been improved by defining specific indicators in keeping with international standards and criteria. Accordingly, the new approved projects will directly benefit 1,200 enterprises and/or institutions and 93,000 people and create 200 additional jobs. 21 projects have been completed, so that altogether 39 projects were underway at the end 2012.

The Business Partnership Office in ADA does not just provide enterprises with funding, it also advises them in planning and submitting projects. To expand the programme, cooperation has begun with the Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank (OeEB), which provided EUR 3 million for 2012.

Project: New teaching jobs in Mexico

Emerging countries frequently lack capable skilled labour for production. To ensure the supply of sufficiently trained junior personnel, the Austrian plastic bottle manufacturer, ALPLA, the national Mexican education institution, CONALEP, and the Mexican specialist dual training institution, ALTRATEC, started apprenticeships for toolmakers and plastic moulders in Mexico. The main target group are pupils from low-income classes. The project has a pilot function and will help other companies train apprentices in the dual system through know-how transfer.

Results

- 126 apprentices are trained a year.
- 32 additional jobs are created.



Partners:
 ALPLA Werke Alwin Lehner
 CONALEP (national
 Mexican education
 institution)
 ALTRATEC (specialist
 dual training institution
 in Mexico)

Humanitarian aid

A priority of humanitarian aid has been the conflict in Syria, which has given rise to a dramatic humanitarian crisis in the country itself and in neighbouring states. EUR 3.6 million was made available from the Foreign Disaster Fund and by ADA for emergency relief of internally displaced persons in Syria and refugees, above all in Jordan and Lebanon. Another major humanitarian concern was the drought disaster in Sahel, which exacerbated the crisis in Mali. Financed by the Foreign Disaster Fund, ADA and the food aid facility of the Life Ministry, EUR 3.1 million was provided for the alleviation of the food crisis and for refugees and internally displaced persons. Additional aid amounting to EUR 1.85 million was provided for humanitarian crises in Haiti, Uganda and South Sudan. The funds were allocated both via international humanitarian and Austrian non-governmental organisations.



Project: Hope for Malian refugees in Burkina Faso

The ongoing drought and bad harvest in 2012 in Burkina Faso led to a persistent food crisis. The precarious situation was exacerbated by the civil war in Mali, which prompted countless refugees to flee to the neighbouring country. With support from Austrian Development Cooperation in Soum Province in the North, the NGO, HOPE'87, improved the conditions of life for about 18,000 people. 466 refugee families were supplied with tents and rice, edible oil, salt, sugar and soap. Parallel to this, 1,900 local families were helped to safeguard their livelihoods and prepare themselves better for future crises. This included vaccinating about 39,000 animals. Many women can now make a more stable basic living for themselves and their families with small animal breeding. The food situation for refugees has also improved.

Results

- About 2,750 Malian refugees were given relief.
- Almost 18,000 people could be saved from further malnutrition and have been better prepared for future crises.

Partner:
HOPE'87

Promoting Civil Society

NGO cooperation international

In 2012, Austrian Development Cooperation provided about EUR 13 million for cofinancing projects/programmes of Austrian non-governmental organisations in developing countries. Measures were supported in food security, rural development, health and sanitation and for primarily training women and youth and integrating persons with disabilities. Precedence was given to upgrading programme methods and know-how transfer to raise aid effectiveness.

Projects of the platform of non- Austrian governmental organisations, Global Responsibility, and international programmes for knowledge transfer among civic initiatives were promoted. These were mainly devoted to exchange of experience, advocacy and a critical assessment of methods and instruments to improve the effectiveness of their work. A measure of the success of the concerted actions is the endorsement of the developmental engagement of civil-society initiatives in international committees and fora. For example, partner dialogue with representatives of civil-society initiatives from developing countries and the EU was institutionalised at EU level. In the booklet, Partnering with Civil Society, 12 Lessons from DAC Peer Reviews, of October 2012, OECD also stresses the importance of civil-society organisations as independent and essential development cooperation partners, as was additionally affirmed at the 4th High Level Forum in Busan.

Project: Inclusive Burkina Faso

With support from Austrian Development Cooperation, Light for the World conducts a programme for promoting an inclusive society in Burkina Faso. The foremost aim is to enable persons with disabilities to take equal and self-determined part in development processes. Persons with disabilities should therefore be taken into account in national and international health, education and social programmes. Key measures include cooperation with government institutions by forging partnerships with ministries, addressing the issue of disability in national and local action plans and collaboration with other national and international NGOs.

The systematisation and documentation of experience lays the foundation for successful initiatives to be implemented in other developing countries. Another major component is the promotion of networks in the emerging movement of persons with disabilities and raising their ability to engage in advocacy and public relations.

Results

- Altogether, access to services in ophthalmology, rehabilitation and education in 2012 alone has improved the quality of life of almost 126,000 people.
- More than 68,000 people were given ophthalmic treatment.
- More than 2,000 children and youth with disabilities were able to take part in educational courses.



Partner:
Light for the World

Development communication and education

In Development communication and education, Austrian Development Cooperation again supported a broad range of measures in 2012 as well. This included projects in information and educational work, global learning, advocacy, cultural communication and dialogue and campaigns. 47 individual projects were promoted with a total of about EUR 2.1 million. An additional EUR 1.9 million was committed in ongoing project agreements.

Global learning

In November 2012, representatives of foreign, development and education ministries of all EU member states continued discussion at the International Symposium on Global Learning in The Hague about teaching and learning in the international setting. Central topics were quality assurance and development, strategic approaches, strengthening coherence and ways of supporting global learning in Europe. The conference was sponsored by the EU for the first time.

Project: Rio+20 Initiative

In response to the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio, in 2012 Austrian Development Cooperation mainly promoted projects of development and environmental non-governmental organisations in environment, climate, resources, renewable energies, food, human rights, world economy and lifestyle. In knowledge exchange as well, ADA helped the actors to coordinate measures and ensure joint visibility. About 60 events and campaigns were conducted with a successful public relations impact.

Results

- Participation of over 30 environmental and development organisations in Austria
- 60 events in the whole of Austria (press conferences, discussions, public campaigns, exhibitions, film days, conferences, Youth Forum Rio+20)



Partners:
Austrian environmental and development organisations
Coordination: *Climate Alliance Austria, ÖKOBÜRO, Global Responsibility*

Information and communication

Keeping in touch

The Infobox of Austrian Development Cooperation continued its tour that started in 2011. From January to October 2012, it stopped off at twelve public institutions in Vienna, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Upper Austria and Styria. The exhibition provides entertaining and interactive information on Austrian engagement in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. The web platform, www.entwicklung.at, reported in detail about all venues and dates.

Investments are worthwhile

The informational services continued to focus on the Business Partnership Programme. With the message – You invest in future markets? We fund entrepreneurial spirit and ideas – via business media and events Austrian Development Cooperation targeted Austrian small and medium-sized enterprises interested in emerging markets. Citing best practices, it demonstrated that business investment with added developmental value is worthwhile for everyone: New jobs improve standards of living for people in partner countries and Austrian enterprises earn more profit.



As a new partner in the economic development programme, the role of the Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank was also communicated in publications and media work. The website was updated and supplemented with new factsheets and project examples.

Project: Service for the public

The ADA Information and Communication Office liaises between members of the public interested in development policy and Austrian Development Cooperation. Its various tasks include editing the publication, *Weltnachrichten* (World news) and the electronic newsletter, *oeza aktuell* (ADC today), and also answering enquiries, updating the website and database and organising events, for example.

Results

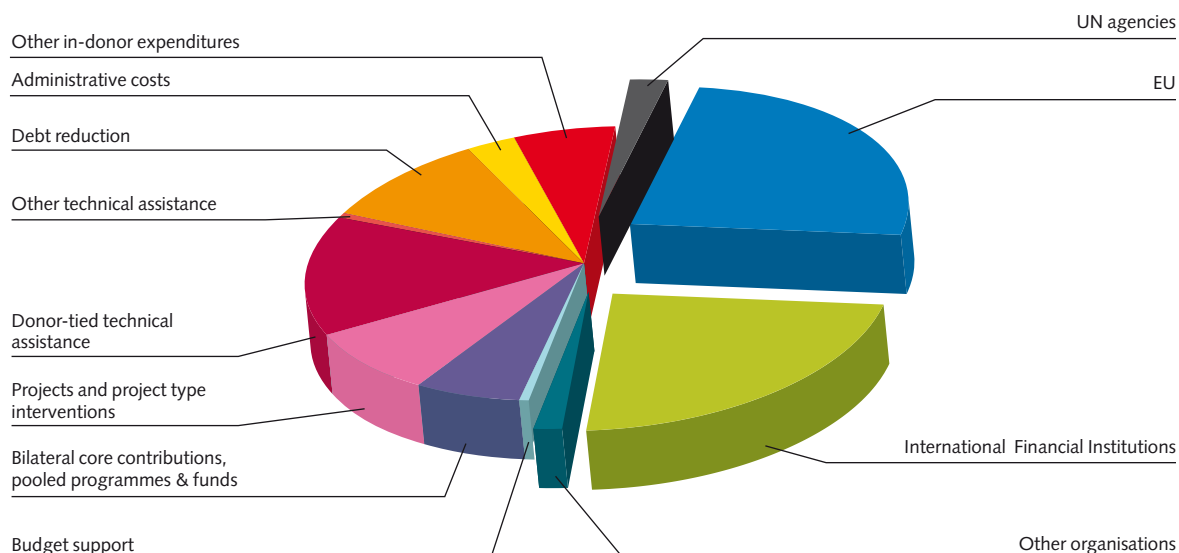
- The electronic newsletter, *oeza aktuell* (ADC today), informed 3,500 people a month about relevant developmental topics and events.
- Every quarter, *Weltnachrichten* (World news) informed about 6,500 readers about development-policy topics.
- Approx. 16,000 visitors a month receive information on Austrian Development Cooperation via the website.
- About 450 enquiries from the public were answered.
- 1,300 publications were distributed on request and/or at events.

Official development assistance

I. Total ODA overviews

I.1 Main components of Austrian ODA 2012

Disbursements in %

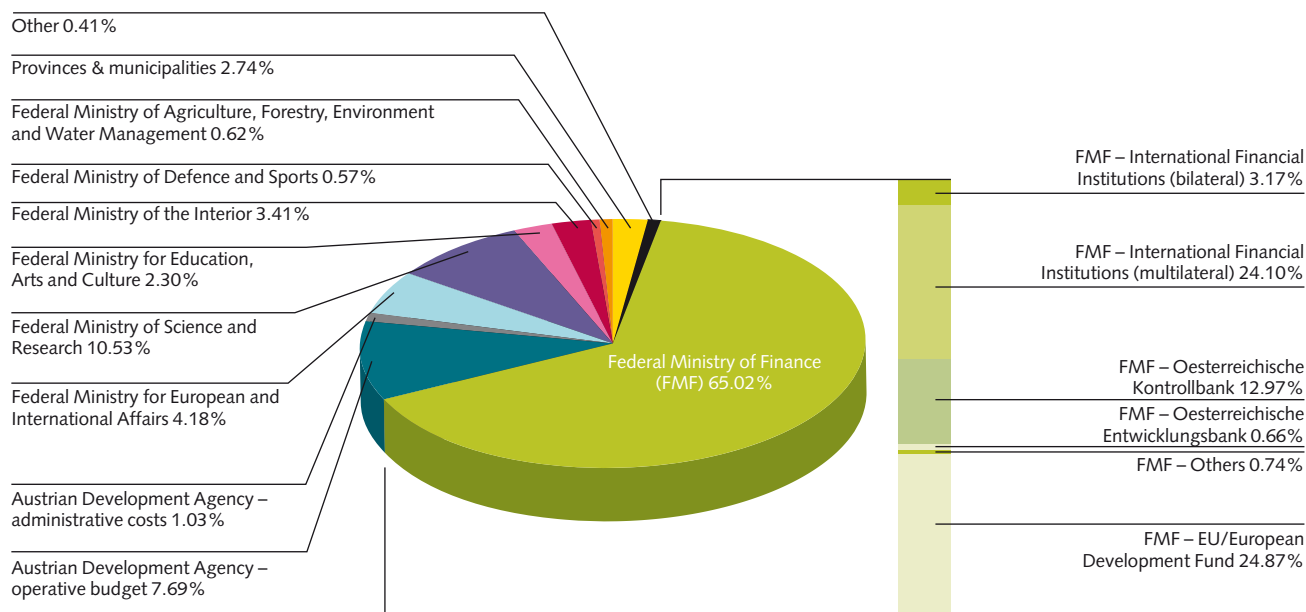


	€ mill.	in %		€ mill.	in %
Bilateral ODA	417.20	48.47			
Grants	418.48	48.62	Budget support	4.50	0.52
			Bilateral core contributions, pooled programmes & funds	54.60	6.34
			Projects and project type interventions	73.97	8.59
			Donor-tied technical assistance	121.50	14.12
			Other technical assistance	6.03	0.70
			Debt reduction	82.29	9.56
			Administrative costs	25.32	2.94
			Other in-donor expenditures	50.28	5.84
Loans and equity investment*	-1.28	-0.15			
Multilateral ODA	443.57	51.53	UN agencies	17.65	2.05
			EU	214.09	24.87
			International Financial Institutions	207.44	24.10
			Other organisations	4.39	0.51
Total ODA	860.77	100.00			
0.28% of GNI					

* Loans and equity investment recorded a negative result in 2012. 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 in the diagram.

I.2 Financial sources of Austrian ODA 2012

Disbursements in %



I.3 Development of Austrian ODA 2008–2012

	Disbursements in € mill and % of GNI				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ODA, total	1,187.97	819.91	912.35	799.30	860.77
<i>of which: bilateral ODA</i>	855.27	364.17	462.39	352.48	417.20
<i>of which: multilateral ODA</i>	332.70	455.75	449.97	446.82	443.57
ODA in % of GNI, total	0.43%	0.30%	0.32%	0.27%	0.28%

Note: Due to a technical oversight, the core contribution to UNICEF in the amount of € 1.1 mill. will only be reported to OECD/DAC together with the main questionnaire on resource flows in 2013 and is not included in the present report.

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

Financing source	Total ODA 2012	ADA				FMEA (incl. Disaster Fund)	FMF (incl. OeEB)	FMSR	FMEAC	FMI	FMAFEWM	FMDS	Other federal agencies	Total federal payments
		ADC/ADA*		external funds channelled through ADA	of which OeEB									
		of which: ERP Fund	of which: OeEB											
Use of funds														
Total ODA	860,773,513	75,134,940		8,869,839	35,963,554	572,489,062	5,689,243	90,673,074	19,833,955	29,367,999	5,327,924	4,893,480	4,855,741	837,196,184
Bilateral ODA	417,200,582	75,134,940		8,869,839	22,122,475	150,962,405	5,689,243	90,654,917	19,833,955	28,732,413	1,792,194	4,893,480	840,018	393,623,254
Bilateral grants	418,477,283	75,134,940	7,304,871	8,869,839										4,500,000
Budget support	4,500,000													
Core contributions, funding and pooled funds	54,601,974	18,304,304												
Bilateral core contributions (NGOs, PPPs, ...)	721,621	457,700												
Contributions to programmes of int. organisations	46,922,742	10,888,993												
Pooled funding/basket funds	6,957,611	6,957,611												
Projects and project-type interventions	73,967,882	30,947,618	6,113,519	2,098,563	2,539,360	33,006,221	1,951,449	137,493	821,340	1,043,413		172,421	627,892	69,295,757
Projects	55,381,571	23,121,307	5,836,219	2,098,563	2,539,360	22,246,221	1,951,449	137,493	821,340	1,043,413		172,421	627,892	50,709,446
Projects qualifying as programme-based approaches	7,826,311	7,826,311	277,300											7,826,311
Associated financing grants in loan financing packages (AF)	10,760,000													10,760,000
Experts and other technical assistance	28,937,951	5,048,113	289,377	109,438	334,425	4,982,007	1,685,597	26,060	13,258,563	639,397		4,456,059	162,126	28,906,751
Donor country personnel	22,908,926	2,402,814		109,438	334,425	1,774,193	20,997		13,208,063	637,642		4,456,059	69,530	22,882,726
Other technical assistance	6,029,025	2,645,299	289,377			3,207,814	1,664,600	26,060	50,500	1,755			92,596	6,024,025
Scholarships & training in donor country	98,591,212	1,854,689	820,975		8,000	0	0	90,443,364	5,677,691	170,000		150,000	0	98,303,744
Scholarships in donor country	9,635,223	1,854,689	820,975		8,000			1,487,375	5,677,691	170,000		150,000		9,347,755
Imputed students' costs	88,955,988							88,955,988						88,955,988
Debt relief	82,286,056					82,286,056								82,286,056
Debt service relief	82,286,056					82,286,056								82,286,056
Other action on debt	0													0
Administrative costs **	25,316,572	9,583,033		211,837	14,506,459	1,099,760	208,923		53,701					25,202,953
Other in-donor expenditures	50,275,636	4,897,182	81,000						22,660	26,879,604		80,000	45,000	31,924,446
Development awareness	5,476,297	4,897,182	81,000						22,660			80,000	45,000	5,044,842
Asylum seekers in donor country	44,799,339									26,879,604				26,879,604
Memo items: Humanitarian aid	13,970,363	1,857,834		6,431,429	4,331,429	4,500,000				1,043,413	1,353,000	1,508		13,087,184
Technical cooperation	154,192,449	29,503,778	5,493,405	726,572	472,675	7,069,073	3,772,663	90,506,917	19,648,444	809,397		4,656,809	660,518	153,327,610
Bilateral loans/equity investment	-1,276,700	0	-1,343,544		0	66,843	1,125,912							-1,276,700
Loans	-2,402,613		-1,343,544			-1,059,069								-2,402,613
Equity investment	1,125,912					1,125,912	1,125,912							1,125,912
Multilateral ODA	443,572,930			13,841,079	421,526,656			18,157		635,585	3,535,730	0	4,015,723	443,572,930
United Nations	17,663,327				11,456,747	0		18,157			2,362,700		3,815,723	17,663,327
EU	214,090,973					214,090,973								214,090,973
IBRD/IDA	140,909,625					140,909,625								140,909,625
Regional development banks	55,876,058					55,876,058								55,876,058
Other organisations	15,042,948				2,384,332	10,650,000				635,585	1,173,030		200,000	15,042,948
ODA in % of GNI	0.28%													

* of which spending from operative budget (incl. ERP-Fund): EUR 66,228,449. The total for operative measures does not include running costs (ca. EUR 8.91 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 2008–2012

		Net disbursements in € mill.				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United Nations Organisations		29.09	25.62	39.62	23.91	17.65
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>FMEIA voluntary contributions</i>		12.75	13.04	14.88	10.23	5.78
<i>FMEIA obligatory contributions</i>		7.94	6.66	7.51	7.52	5.68
<i>other departments</i>		8.40	5.91	17.24	6.17	6.20
International Financial Institutions		98.21	193.38	161.10	192.22	207.44
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>World Bank group</i>		84.67	113.85	113.90	118.91	140.91
<i>Regional banks</i>		5.91	73.34	42.62	51.80	55.88
<i>Other financial institutions</i>		7.63	6.19	4.58	21.51	10.65
European Union		203.26	234.84	245.06	226.27	214.09
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>budget</i>		118.72	143.54	145.95	144.68	144.01
<i>EDF</i>		84.54	91.29	99.11	81.59	70.08
Other organisations		2.14	1.91	4.18	4.42	4.39
Total		332.70	455.75	449.97	446.82	443.57
<i>in % of total ODA</i>		28%	56%	49%	56%	52%
<i>ODA, total</i>		1,187.97	819.91	912.35	799.30	860.77

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

Other organisations:

Montreal Protocol, CITES, EPPO, IOM, IUCN (until 2006), IPGRI, IPCC, DDAGTF, OECD Development 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 2012

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	2012
United Nations Organisations		
CERF	Core contribution to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	0.20
OHCHR/UNVFTC	Core contribution to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation in the Field of Human Rights (UNVFTC)	0.09
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)	1.80
UNHCR	Core contribution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	0.59
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)	0.60
UNWOMEN	Core contribution to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN)	0.29
<i>ODA-eligible voluntary contributions to United Nations Organisations</i>		5.78
IAEA	Compulsory contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (33% ODA)	0.76
IAEA – TF	Contribution to the Technical Cooperation Fund of the IAEA	0.26
UNPKO	Contributions to core budgets of UN Peace Missions (6% ODA)	1.40
UNESCO	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) (60% ODA)	1.38
UNO	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations budget (12% ODA)	1.89
<i>ODA-eligible compulsory contributions to United Nations Organisations</i>		5.68
ODA-eligible contributions of FMEIA to United Nations Organisations		11.46
OSCE	Core contribution 2012 to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (74% ODA)	2.38
<i>Contributions to organisations (other than UN)</i>		2.38
Multilateral contributions of FMEIA, total		13.84

Earmarked contributions to international organisations

Apart from the core contributions listed above, there were also earmarked contributions by the FMEIA in 2012 to specific projects by international organisations listed in the OECD/DAC statistics as bilateral contributions.

		Net disbursements in € mill.
Country/Sector*	Description	2012
Global/150	UNWOMEN: Contribution to UNWOMEN programme for implementing UNSCR 1325	0.08
Global/150	OHCHR: Contribution to OHCHR programme for the protection of minorities	0.10
Ukraine/150	UNICEF: Contribution to UNICEF Child and Family Protection Programme	0.27
Ethiopia/120	UNICEF: Contribution to UNICEF Polio Eradication Programme	0.05
Ethiopia/150	UNICEF: Contribution to UNICEF Programme for the Acceleration of the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation	0.12
Kosovo/150	UNICEF: Contribution to UNICEF Action Plan on Children's Rights in Kosovo	0.46
Global/150	UNWOMEN: Contribution to Trust Fund to End Violence against Women	0.10
Sub-Sahara regional/700	UNHCR: Contribution to Emergency Response Appeal for the Mali Situation	0.25
Middle East regional/700	UNHCR: Support for Syrian Refugees in Neighbouring Countries	0.65
Global/130	UNFPA: Contribution to UNFPA Thematic Trust Fund for Maternal Health	0.06
Syria/700	OHCHR/UNVFTC: Humanitarian aid (emergency measure) financed from the Foreign Disaster Fund	0.28
Syria/700	UNHCR: Humanitarian aid (emergency measure) financed from the Foreign Disaster Fund	0.13
Sub-Sahara regional/700	ICRC: First contribution in 2012 to budget of the Extension Appeal for Humanitarian Aid to West Africa	0.25
South Sudan/700	ICRC: Contribution to Emergency Appeal for South Sudan	0.65
Syria/700	IFRCRCs: Contribution to Federation Emergency Appeal Syria Crisis	0.80
Sub-Sahara regional/700	ICRC: Second contribution in 2012 to budget of Humanitarian Aid to West Africa (Mali, Niger)	0.50
Total		4.73

* 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 2012

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2012
World Bank group			
IBRD – World Bank	Contribution to IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, cash	FMF	3.99
IDA	Contribution to International Development Association, cash	FMF	5.08
IDA	Contribution to International Development Association, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	127.18
IDA-HIPC	Contribution to HIPC-Trust Fund, cash	FMF	4.66
	<i>World Bank group</i>		140.91
Regional banks			
AfrDB	Contribution to the African Development Bank, cash	FMF	1.69
AfrDF	Contribution to the African Development Fund, cash	FMF	1.99
AfrDF	Contribution to the African Development Fund, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	35.83
AsDB	Contribution to the Asian Development Bank, cash	FMF	0.74
AsDB	Contribution to the Asian Development Bank, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	1.11
AsDF	Contribution to the Asian Development Fund, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	6.80
EBRD	Fund to support clients in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, promotion of municipal infrastructure investments	FMF	3.00
EBRD TF	Contribution to EBRD – Austrian Technical Assistance Co-operation Fund, cash (43% ODA as of 2009)	FMF	0.86
EBRD TF	Contribution to EBRD – Municipal Projects in Western Balkans Account	FMF	1.50
EBRD-WBJTF	Contribution to EBRD-WBJTF Western Balkans Joint Trust Fund (100% ODA)	FMF	2.00
IDB	Contribution to IDB – Inter-American Development Bank, cash	FMF	0.36
	<i>Regional banks</i>		55.88
Other financial institutions			
GEF	Contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), capital subscription	FMF	10.65
	<i>Other financial institutions</i>		10.65
International Financial Institutions, total			207.44
			<i>of which FMF</i> 207.44

Besides core contributions to International Financial Institutions in 2012, FMF also made earmarked contributions of about EUR 27.94 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 2012

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2012
Commission budget for development cooperation			
01 – ECFIN	Budgetline Macroeconomic assistance + EBRD	FMF	0.69
04 – EMPL	Budgetline Instrument for pre-accession (IPA) – Human resources development	FMF	1.04
05 – AGRI	Budgetline The Sapard pre-accession instrument – Completion of the programme	FMF	0.03
07 – ENV	Budgetline LIFE – European Financial Instrument for the Environment	FMF	0.05
13 – REGIO	Budgetline Pre-accession IPA and former ISPA	FMF	5.03
14 – TAXUD	Budgetline Customs cooperation and international assistance	FMF	0.02
15 – EAC	Budgetline ODA for education measures	FMF	1.57
19 – RELEX	Budgetline Common foreign and security policy	FMF	4.89
19 – RELEX	Budgetline Crisis response and global threats to security	FMF	4.76
19 – RELEX	Budgetline European initiative for democracy and human rights (EIDHR)	FMF	2.86
19 – RELEX	Budgetline European neighbourhood policy and relations with Russia	FMF	28.02
19 – RELEX	Budgetline Multilateral relations, cooperation in the areas of migration & asylum, general external relations matters	FMF	0.89
19 – RELEX	Budgetline Policy strategy and coordination for external relations policy area	FMF	0.31
19 – RELEX	Budgetline Relations with Asia, Central Asia and East of Jordan countries	FMF	12.92
19 – RELEX	Budgetline Relations with Latin America	FMF	6.10
20 – TRADE	Budgetline ODA for external trade relations measures	FMF	0.07
21 – DEV	Budgetline Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy	FMF	3.37
21 – DEV	Budgetline Food security/Facility for rapid response to soaring food prices in developing countries	FMF	4.87
21 – DEV	Budgetline Geographical cooperation with ACP Countries	FMF	6.03
21 – DEV	Budgetline Human and social development	FMF	3.47
21 – DEV	Budgetline Non-State actors in development	FMF	4.86
21 – DEV	Budgetline Policy strategy and coordination for development and relations with ACP States policy area	FMF	0.35
21 – DEV	Budgetline Other cooperation actions and ad-hoc programmes	FMF	0.08
22 – ELARG	Budgetline Management of the instrument for pre-accession	FMF	16.64
23 – ECHO	Budgetline Humanitarian aid including aid to uprooted people, food aid and disaster preparedness	FMF	24.26
23 – ECHO	Budgetline Civil protection interventions in third countries	FMF	0.02
32 – ENER	Budgetline Energy community	FMF	0.07
	Administrative expenditure of external assistance – ODA	FMF	10.73
	<i>European Commission (budget)</i>		144.01
EDF	Contribution to European Development Fund, cash	FMF	70.08
	<i>EDF and others</i>		70.08
European Union, total			214.09

II.5 Multilateral contributions of other departments 2012

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2012
Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (FMAFEWM)			
United Nations Organisations			
FAO	Core contribution to FAO (51% ODA)	FMAFEWM	1.67
UNEP	Core contribution 2012 to UNEP	FMAFEWM	0.40
UNFCCC	Contribution 2011 to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC (61% ODA)	FMAFEWM	0.08
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>		2.36
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 2012 to CITES – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna	FMAFEWM	0.04
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2012 to Montreal Protocol	FMAFEWM	1.04
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2012 to Montreal Protocol Trust Fund	FMAFEWM	0.03
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2012 to Montreal Protocol, Trust Fund Vienna Convention	FMAFEWM	0.00
	<i>Other organisations, total</i>		1.17
FMAFEWM, total			3.54

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2012
Other departments			
United Nations Organisations			
WHO	Core contribution 2012 to World Health Organisation (76% ODA)	FMH	2.28
ILO	Core contribution 2012 to International Labour Organisation (60% ODA)	FMLSCP	1.53
WMO	Core contribution to World Meteorological Organisation (4% ODA)	FMSR	0.02
	<i>United Nations Organisations, total*</i>		3.83
Other organisations			
IOM	Contribution to International Organization for Migration	FMI	0.64
WTO-DDAGTF	Contribution to Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund – DDAGTF 2012	FMEFY	0.20
	<i>Other organisations</i>		0.84
Other departments, total			4.67

*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 2008–2012

Net disbursements in € mill.					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ADC/ADA, total	102.77	90.36	94.13	82.49	66.23
<i>of which: budget</i>	92.85	80.92	85.46	73.99	58.92
<i>of which: ERP Fund</i>	9.92	9.45	8.67	8.50	7.30
<i>in % of total Austrian ODA</i>	8.65%	11.02%	10.32%	10.32%	7.69%

III.1.2 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2010–2012 by income status of partner countries

Net disbursements in € mill and in %							
	2010		2011		2012		
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	
LDCs – Least Developed Countries*	40.57	43.10	41.87	50.76	32.32	48.80	
Other LICs – Other Low Income Countries	1.87	1.98	1.39	1.69	0.63	0.96	
LMICs – Lower Middle Income Countries	22.40	23.80	14.52	17.61	12.62	19.05	
UMICs – Upper Middle Income Countries	7.33	7.79	7.86	9.53	6.24	9.42	
n.a. **	21.96	23.33	16.84	20.41	14.42	21.77	
ADC/ADA, total	94.13	100.00	82.49	100.00	66.23	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 2010–2012

		Net disbursements in € mill and in %					
ADC – ODA		2010		2011		2012	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
Key region West Africa, total		8.35	8.87	6.79	8.24	5.64	8.52
Priority country	Burkina Faso	3.36	3.57	4.79	5.80	4.60	6.94
Partner countries in the region	Cape Verde	3.25	3.45	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.02
	Senegal	0.65	0.69	0.77	0.94	0.18	0.28
	other	0.20	0.21	0.35	0.43	0.35	0.52
West Africa, regional		0.90	0.96	0.88	1.07	0.51	0.77
Key region Southern Africa, total		8.59	9.13	8.39	10.17	7.43	11.22
Priority country	Mozambique	6.10	6.48	6.71	8.14	5.64	8.52
Partner countries in the region	South Africa, Rep.	0.55	0.59	0.36	0.43	0.08	0.13
	Zimbabwe	0.33	0.35	0.42	0.51	0.08	0.12
	other	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.08
Southern Africa, regional		1.55	1.65	0.84	1.02	1.57	2.38
Further priority countries in Africa		15.93	16.93	15.77	19.12	12.13	18.31
	Ethiopia	6.22	6.60	6.17	7.48	5.45	8.22
	Uganda	9.72	10.32	9.61	11.64	6.68	10.08
Key region Central America/Caribbean, total		10.67	11.33	10.22	12.39	6.73	10.17
Priority country, in phase-out	Nicaragua	5.63	5.98	6.23	7.55	3.48	5.25
Partner countries in the region	El Salvador	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.30	0.52	0.78
	Guatemala	0.80	0.85	0.78	0.95	0.53	0.80
	other	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
Central America, regional		3.81	4.05	2.69	3.26	2.12	3.20
CARICOM, region		0.13	0.13	0.24	0.29	0.06	0.08
Key region Himalaya-Hindu Kush, total		5.28	5.61	5.02	6.09	3.66	5.52
Priority country	Bhutan	3.27	3.47	2.71	3.29	2.47	3.73
Partner countries in the region	Nepal	1.10	1.17	1.40	1.70	0.51	0.77
	other	0.44	0.46	0.26	0.31	0.16	0.24
Himalaya-Hindu Kush, regional		0.47	0.50	0.66	0.80	0.52	0.78

Net disbursements in € mill and in %

ADC – ODA		2010		2011		2012	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
Key region South Eastern Europe/Danube Region, total		17.34	18.42	9.69	11.75	7.12	10.75
Priority country	Kosovo	1.31	1.40	2.55	3.09	2.23	3.37
Partner countries, in phase-out	Albania	2.27	2.41	0.62	0.75	0.65	0.98
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.86	4.10	1.96	2.37	0.99	1.49
	Macedonia	0.24	0.26	-0.12	-0.14	0.05	0.08
	Montenegro	1.28	1.36	0.42	0.51	0.20	0.31
	Serbia	3.58	3.80	0.77	0.93	0.98	1.47
South Eastern Europe/Danube Region, regional		4.80	5.10	3.50	4.24	2.01	3.04
Key region Black Sea region/South Caucasus, total		1.97	2.09	3.74	4.53	4.48	6.77
Priority countries	Moldova	1.41	1.50	1.41	1.71	1.19	1.79
	Georgia*	0.10	0.11	0.65	0.78	1.61	2.43
	Armenia*	–	–	0.36	0.44	0.84	1.27
Partner country in the region	Azerbaijan	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.16	0.24
	Black Sea region/South Caucasus, regional	0.40	0.42	1.28	1.55	0.69	1.04
Other priority	Palestinian Territories	3.55	3.77	3.74	4.54	3.49	5.26
Key regions, total		52.20	55.45	43.86	53.17	35.07	52.96
Priority countries, total		48.33	51.35	48.56	58.87	40.54	61.22
Priorities, total		71.68	76.15	63.37	76.83	50.68	76.53
ADC – ADA outside priorities		22.45	23.85	19.12	23.17	15.55	23.47
ADC – ADA, total		94.13	100.00	82.49	100.00	66.23	100.00

* Priority countries since 2011

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 2010–2012

Net disbursements in € mill and in %

DAC Code	Description	2010		2011		2012	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
110	Education	9.59	10.18	6.95	8.42	6.50	9.81
120	Health	2.88	3.06	5.20	6.31	3.64	5.50
130	Population policy/programmes and reproductive help	0.84	0.89	0.39	0.47	0.21	0.32
140	Water supply and sanitation	9.64	10.24	11.51	13.95	7.49	11.31
150	Government and civil society, conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	17.20	18.27	15.43	18.71	13.17	19.88
160	Other social infrastructure and services	5.48	5.82	5.01	6.07	5.02	7.58
100	Social infrastructure and services	45.61	48.46	44.48	53.93	36.03	54.41
210	Transport and storage	–	–	-0.15	-0.18	–	–
220	Communication	-0.02	-0.02	0.09	0.11	–	–
230	Energy generation and supply	5.06	5.38	4.49	5.45	3.24	4.89
240	Banking and financial services	0.13	0.14	0.03	0.04	1.20	1.81
250	Business and other services	3.60	3.83	1.87	2.27	-0.92	-1.39
200	Economic infrastructure and services	8.78	9.33	6.35	7.70	3.52	5.31
310	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4.35	4.62	5.89	7.14	5.29	7.99
320	Industry, mining and construction	2.93	3.12	2.07	2.51	1.70	2.56
330	Trade and tourism	3.07	3.26	1.39	1.69	0.99	1.49
300	Production sectors	10.35	11.00	9.35	11.34	7.97	12.04
410	General environmental protection	3.91	4.15	2.35	2.85	1.57	2.37
430	Other multi-sectoral measures	10.93	11.62	9.62	11.66	7.02	10.59
400	Multi-sectoral measures	14.84	15.77	11.97	14.51	8.58	12.96
500	Commodity aid and general programme assistance	3.20	3.40	3.20	3.88	2.50	3.77
600	Debt relief	–	–	–	–	–	–
700	Humanitarian aid	1.12	1.19	0.84	1.02	1.86	2.81
910	Administrative costs of donors	0.65	0.69	0.65	0.79	0.49	0.74
998	Unspecified	9.57	10.17	5.64	6.83	5.27	7.96
900	Unspecified and other	10.22	10.86	6.29	7.62	5.76	8.70
ADC/ADA, total		94.13	100.00	82.49	100.00	66.23	100.00

III.1.5 Implementation structure of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2010–2012

Net disbursements in € mill and in %						
	2010		2011		2012	
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
1. Austrian NGOs primarily implementing projects outside Austria	20.36	21.63	19.18	23.25	14.90	22.50
2. Austrian NGOs primarily implementing projects within Austria	5.96	6.33	5.51	6.68	5.07	7.66
3. Austrian NGOs primarily implementing scholarship programmes	1.08	1.15	0.90	1.09	0.91	1.38
Austrian NGOs, total (1–3)	27.40	29.11	25.59	31.03	20.89	31.54
4. Companies in Austria	4.11	4.36	4.74	5.74	1.89	2.85
5. Individuals (consultants)	0.05	0.05	–	–	–	–
6. Public authorities, universities and other bodies in Austria	5.29	5.62	5.02	6.08	5.10	7.70
Companies & other institutions in Austria, total (4–6)	9.44	10.03	9.75	11.82	6.99	10.55
Austrian institutions, total (1–6)	36.84	39.14	35.34	42.85	27.88	42.09
7. Public authorities/ministries in partner country	28.77	30.56	24.89	30.18	16.00	24.16
8. NGOs and other institutions in partner country	5.27	5.60	3.28	3.98	3.00	4.53
Institutions in partner countries, total (7–8)	34.04	36.16	28.17	34.15	19.00	28.68
9. International organisations & PPPs*	14.50	15.41	12.98	15.74	14.26	21.54
10. International NGOs	1.61	1.71	0.02	0.03	0.44	0.67
11. Other	7.13	7.57	5.97	7.23	4.65	7.02
International and other agencies, total (9–11)	23.24	24.70	18.97	23.00	19.35	29.22
ADC/ADA, total	94.13	100.00	82.49	100.00	66.23	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 OECD/DAC as instruments for monitoring the implementation of general international development goals (e.g. gender equality or environmental protection) in development programmes and projects by OECD/DAC donors. The markers measure in what part of their portfolios development donors have already taken specific account of these development-policy objectives and document the programmes and projects where these are included as specific, i.e. principal objectives (2) and/or as integrated, i.e. significant, secondary objectives (1). As development projects/programmes can pursue more than one specific objective, they can be allotted more than one marker. In this approach, marker data do not make quantitative statements on how much funding has been allocated for specific objectives but the extent to which these objectives have been included in the new contracts of a reporting year. The relevant quantities are therefore not the payments, but the contractual volume of binding new commitments, possibly in combination with the number of contracts. Of note here also is that instead of gradings in the sense of an assessment, the (2) and (1) markers are indicators for different methodologies.

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

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

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
	2010		2011		2012	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Gender Equality						
Specific (Code = 2)	9.49	10.34	4.70	6.29	3.09	4.26
Integrated (Code = 1)	41.25	44.92	35.13	47.02	41.87	57.63
Total (1+2)	50.74	55.26	39.82	53.31	44.96	61.89
ADC/ADA, total	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00	72.65	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
	2010		2011		2012	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Aid to Environment						
Specific (Code = 2)	9.74	10.60	12.47	16.69	10.59	14.58
Integrated (Code = 1)	13.79	15.02	15.29	20.47	18.47	25.43
Total (1+2)	23.52	25.62	27.76	37.16	29.06	40.00
ADC/ADA, total	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00	72.65	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
	2010		2011		2012	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Participatory Development and Good Governance						
Specific (Code = 2)	14.98	16.32	12.97	17.37	16.01	22.04
Integrated (Code = 1)	13.12	14.29	15.40	20.61	16.46	22.65
Total (1+2)	28.10	30.60	28.37	37.98	32.47	44.70
ADC/ADA, total	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00	72.65	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Mitigation	2010		2011		2012	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Framework Convention on Climate Change						
Specific (Code = 2)	3.42	3.73	3.97	5.31	4.49	6.18
Integrated (Code = 1)	4.46	4.86	7.14	9.56	4.28	5.89
Total (1+2)	7.88	8.59	11.11	14.87	8.76	12.07
ADC/ADA, total	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00	72.65	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Adaptation	2010		2011		2012	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Framework Convention on Climate Change						
Specific (Code = 2)	1.54	1.68	4.32	5.78	2.21	3.04
Integrated (Code = 1)	1.61	1.75	4.61	6.17	5.39	7.43
Total (1+2)	3.15	3.43	8.93	11.95	7.60	10.46
ADC/ADA, total	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00	72.65	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

	2010		2011		2012	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Convention on Biological Diversity						
Specific (Code = 2)	3.59	3.91	5.54	7.41	3.71	5.10
Integrated (Code = 1)	6.65	7.24	6.23	8.34	7.97	10.96
Total (1+2)	10.24	11.15	11.77	15.75	11.67	16.07
ADC/ADA, total	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00	72.65	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

	2010		2011		2012	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Convention to Combat Desertification						
Specific (Code = 2)	1.78	1.94	1.02	1.37	0.08	0.10
Integrated (Code = 1)	4.16	4.53	7.52	10.06	10.07	13.87
Total (1+2)	5.94	6.47	8.54	11.43	10.15	13.97
ADC/ADA, total	91.82	100.00	74.71	100.00	72.65	100.00

III.2 Bilateral ODA disbursements, total

III.2.1 The top 10 recipient countries or regions of Austrian ODA 2012

Net disbursements in € mill and in %

Position	Country	Net disbursements 2012	in % of bilat. ODA	of which debt relief
1	Bilateral, multi-country	95.40	22.86	–
2	Côte d'Ivoire ¹	76.96	18.44	76.89
3	Turkey ^{2,3}	30.83	7.39	–
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina ²	21.60	5.18	1.02
5	China ^{2,4}	12.56	3.01	–
6	Europe, regional	9.28	2.22	–
7	Serbia ²	8.80	2.11	–
8	Kosovo ^{2,5}	8.78	2.10	–
9	Ukraine ^{2,6}	7.92	1.90	–
10	Sub-Saharan Africa, regional	7.64	1.83	–
Bilateral ODA, total		417.27	100.00	77.91

ADC priority countries are marked in bold.

1 high share of debt relief measures

2 high share of imputed students' costs

3 high share of teachers sent

4 high share of subsidies for export credit finance

5 high share of personnel deployments for peacekeeping missions

6 high share of bilateral IFI cooperation

III.2.2 Development of debt relief measures in Austrian ODA 2008–2012

Net disbursements in € mill.

Type	Donor/Budget	Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Interest rate reductions	FMF	Interest rate reductions as part of Paris Club debt rescheduling (DSR Option*)	32.79	12.35	7.64	8.69	4.56
Debt reductions	FMF	Paris Club debt rescheduling with debt cancellation (DR Option**)	475.63	29.85	103.32	22.43	77.73
Multilateral debt relief ***)	FMF	Assistance to cover debts	–	–	6.15	–	–
	OeNB	with multilateral organisations	–	–	6.15	–	–
Total			508.42	42.21	117.11	31.12	82.29
<i>in % of total ODA</i>			<i>42.80</i>	<i>5.15</i>	<i>12.84</i>	<i>3.89</i>	<i>9.56</i>
ODA, total			1,187.97	819.91	912.35	799.30	860.77

*) 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 2012

Net disbursements in € mill and in %				
Country	Debt service reductions (DSR)	Debt reductions (DR)	Debt relief measures, total	in %
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.02	–	1.02	1.24
Côte d'Ivoire	0.73	76.17	76.89	93.45
Egypt	2.64	–	2.64	3.21
Guinea	0.07	1.56	1.63	1.98
Vietnam	0.10	–	0.10	0.12
Total	4.56	77.73	82.29	100.00
<i>in % of total ODA</i>			9.56	

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	0.07	1.56	1.63	1.98
LMICs	3.47	76.17	79.64	96.78
UMICs	1.02	–	1.02	1.24
Total	4.56	77.73	82.29	100.00

III.2.4 ODA by federal provinces and municipalities 2010–2012

		Net disbursements in €		
Province	Donor	2010	2011	2012
Burgenland	Burgenland (province)	15,702	–	7,000
	Municipality Stadtschlaining	–	–	12,500
	various municipalities in Burgenland ¹	6,373	–	–
Burgenland, total		22,075	–	19,500
Carinthia	Carinthia (province)	81,850	87,350	87,350
	Villach	24,622	10,737	–
	various municipalities in Carinthia ¹	11,859	–	–
Carinthia, total		118,331	98,087	87,350
Lower Austria	Lower Austria (province)	751,677	309,383	261,263
	St. Pölten	5,850	5,350	4,820
	various municipalities in Lower Austria ¹	105,929	–	–
Lower Austria, total		863,455	314,733	266,083
Upper Austria	Upper Austria (province)	1,922,114	1,854,531	1,881,528
	Linz	19,620	18,270	15,600
	Wels	18,259	15,550	21,320
	Traun	–	3,300	3,300
	Braunau	4,208	2,480	2,480
	Rohrbach	5,427	5,000	5,000
	Steyr	1,500	1,500	–
	various municipalities in Upper Austria ¹	79,273	–	–
Upper Austria, total		2,050,402	1,900,631	1,929,228
Salzburg	Salzburg (province)	513,557	423,027	317,240
	Salzburg (city)	59,300	85,500	–
	Thalgau	6,900	–	–
	various municipalities in Salzburg ¹	28,027	–	–
Salzburg, total		607,784	508,527	317,240
Styria	Styria (province)	872,950	480,756	493,346
	Graz	267,800	22,300	89,309
	various municipalities in Styria ¹	29,853	–	–
Styria, total		1,170,603	503,056	582,655
Tyrol	Tyrol (province)	941,406	1,157,961	1,208,769
	various municipalities in Tyrol ¹	–	17,682	–
Tyrol, total		941,406	1,175,643	1,208,769
Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg (province)	893,867	771,887	718,686
	Bregenz	9,000	8,000	9,000
	Feldkirch	12,944	10,580	17,180
	Wolfurt	14,250	5,680	14,147
	Götzis	15,450	14,100	12,700
	Hohenems	7,000	500	500
	Dornbirn	48,108	35,500	20,600
	various municipalities in Vorarlberg ²	91,527	–	–
Vorarlberg, total		1,092,146	846,247	792,813
Vienna	Vienna (city)	2,053,535	709,831	453,955
Vienna, total		2,053,535	709,831	453,955
Provinces – share in cost of asylum seekers managed by the State		10,898,570	12,082,697	17,919,736
various Austrian municipalities ¹		–	40,000	–
Total		19,818,308	18,179,452	23,577,329

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 2010–2012

Austrian ODA to Albania 2010–2012

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,267,951	616,920	649,184
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	200,000	176,000	125,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	306,031	1,350,238	1,457,257
	<i>of which subsidies for export credit finance</i>	306,031	1,350,238	1,284,154
	<i>of which OeEB funding</i>	–	–	173,103
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	1,209,985	1,284,863	1,690,556
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	1,166,311	1,256,739	1,659,222
FMEAC	Project aid/Technical cooperation	1,665,164	1,920,915	2,567,322
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	109,806	51,773	65,263
FMI	Humanitarian aid	92,188	59,562	4,735
FMLSCP	Technical cooperation	–	–	421
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	296,137	409,842	426,136
ODA, total		6,037,457	5,818,339	6,920,611

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Armenia 2010–2012

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	–	360,000	839,975
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	770,145	1,100,000	1,147,751
	<i>of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations</i>	770,145	1,100,000	–
	<i>of which OeEB funding</i>	–	–	1,147,751
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	251,498	158,033	219,993
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	190,574	158,033	216,783
FMEAC	Technical cooperation	13,174	3,330	20,341
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	7,174	1,830	20,341
FMAFEWM	Food aid	–	–	–
FMI	Returnee assistance	40,787	–	16,463
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	17,660	46,361	3,324
ODA, total		1,093,264	1,667,725	2,247,848

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Bhutan 2010–2012

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	3,270,884	2,711,489	2,470,122
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	28,439	–	–
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	58,558	54,213	50,027
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	50,098	49,513	50,027
ERP	Loan repayments	-857,000	–	-1,714,000
	Loans			588,475
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	–	–	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	–	28,000	13,000
ODA, total		2,500,881	2,793,702	1,407,624

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Bosnia and Herzegovina 2010–2012

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	3,858,230	1,956,999	989,394
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	4,017,027	4,284,005	4,633,263
	<i>of which subsidies for export credit finance</i>	2,741,001	2,564,274	3,551,392
	<i>of which debt relief</i>	1,276,026	1,719,732	1,016,362
	<i>of which OeEB funding</i>	–	–	65,509
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	10,519,024	10,483,072	13,714,224
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	10,504,425	10,467,807	13,690,668
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	336,390	360,371	317,986
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	116,406	137,877	61,327
FMDs	UN peace mission & project aid	4,698,218	2,128,556	1,879,033
FMI	Police mission & humanitarian aid	74,110	94,235	9,532
FMLSCP	Technical cooperation	52,000	10,754	1,862
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	136,128	108,003	55,000
ODA, total		23,691,128	19,425,996	21,600,294

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Burkina Faso 2010–2012

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	3,356,656	4,787,915	4,596,670
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	33,399 33,399	16,504 16,504	25,013 25,013
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	191,757	145,663	308,358
FMEAC	Education cooperation	6,018	8,671	6,629
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	–	–	450,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	128,712	119,196	311,930
ODA, total		3,716,542	5,077,949	5,698,601

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Ethiopia 2010–2012

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	6,215,196	6,166,546	5,446,204
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	210,000	–	170,000
ADC/FMEIA	Microproject fund	15,000	14,530	4,100
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	414,042 392,434	369,962 354,840	370,269 366,863
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	344,619	350,350	350,000
FMAFEWM	Food aid and technical cooperation	30,000	–	–
FMI	Returnee assistance	–	–	628
FMDS	Funding for technical cooperation	–	–	21,750
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	–	1,305,000	-1,600
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	99,000	332,156	175,804
ODA, total		7,327,857	8,538,544	6,537,155

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Georgia 2010–2012

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	100,061	645,691	1,609,235
ADC/FMEIA	Support for demining projects	–	15,000	20,805
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Contributions, total	460,547	–	1,367,447
	<i>of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations</i>	460,547	–	–
	<i>of which subsidies for export credit finance</i>	–	–	1,357,947
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	506,318	543,908	642,011
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	457,377	541,828	642,011
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	4,560	9,427	6,247
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	1,060	7,827	–
FMI	Technical cooperation & returnee assistance	77,077	87,308	42,303
ODA, total		1,148,563	1,301,335	3,688,048

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Kosovo 2010–2012

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,313,209	2,548,293	2,234,581
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	300,000	790,000	460,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Funding from OeEB	–	–	27,407
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	1,230,865	1,767,721	2,516,948
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	1,151,065	1,693,211	2,459,651
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	144,115	123,719	168,450
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	61,292	40,379	83,749
FMDs	Total payments	8,099,797	2,885,921	2,377,332
	<i>of which peace mission</i>	8,099,797	2,885,921	2,301,267
FMJ	Judicial expert for Kosovo mission	206,138	–	69,530
FMI	Police mission & returnee assistance	954,746	700,217	514,729
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	386,964	345,697	408,422
ODA, total		12,635,833	9,161,567	8,777,400

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Macedonia 2010–2012

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	241,536	-117,828	54,104
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	1,591,961 1,547,459	1,595,295 1,565,280	1,953,356 1,926,032
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	151,047 64,762	136,530 52,423	164,696 68,030
FMI	Returnee assistance	48,646	–	34,403
FMLSCP	Funding for technical cooperation	21,946	3,046	6,807
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	22,562	3,000	–
ODA, total		2,077,698	1,620,043	2,213,367

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Moldova 2010–2012

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,409,391	1,409,679	1,186,493
ADC/FMEIA	Project aid	450,000	50,000	–
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Subsidies for export credit finance	–	–	1,489,834
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	425,832 396,393	368,744 368,744	450,241 450,241
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	252,088 83,317	285,021 120,248	191,817 53,459
FMLSCP	Project aid	11,863	34,206	66,065
FMI	Humanitarian aid	59,819	–	10,466
FMAFEWM	Food aid	100,000	–	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	69,560	45,810	73,136
ODA, total		2,778,552	2,193,461	3,468,051

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Montenegro 2010–2012

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,279,072	420,703	203,094
ODA from other sources Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	148,241 129,590	224,055 203,185	405,857 383,539
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	143,542 61,787	190,601 108,591	134,222 52,445
FMI	Humanitarian aid	53,928	–	3,307
ODA, total		1,624,784	835,358	746,480

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Mozambique 2010–2012

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	6,096,927	6,712,468	5,644,353
ODA from other sources Other ministries				
FMAFEWM	Food aid	100,000	–	–
FMDs	Project aid	–	18,000	15,000
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation <i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	16,699 16,699	– –	– –
FMF	Total payments <i>of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations</i>	324,201 324,201	292,941 292,941	1,057,913 410,242
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	71,220	39,794	80,161
ODA, total		6,609,047	7,063,204	6,797,427

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to Nicaragua 2010–2012

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	5,631,327	6,228,775	3,477,799
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	22,869	45,152	58,365
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	22,869	45,152	58,365
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	–	10,000	–
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	224,371	264,988	259,407
FMAFEWM	Emergency food aid	300,000	–	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	124,159	201,811	102,400
ODA, total		6,302,725	6,750,726	3,897,971

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

Austrian ODA to the Palestinian Territories 2010–2012

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	3,550,973	3,741,067	3,485,998
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	75,000	75,000	–
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Imputed students' costs	182,951	188,135	216,783
FMAFEWM	Food aid	100,000	–	–
FMI	Total payments	29,300	–	356
	<i>of which police mission</i>	29,300	–	–
	<i>of which returnee assistance</i>	–	–	356
FMDS	Project aid	–	14,700	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	20,260	33,550	32,150
ODA, total		3,958,483	4,052,451	3,735,287

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Serbia 2010–2012

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	3,575,466	767,910	976,083
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	–	404,766	15,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	5,826,595	5,863,428	7,460,227
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	5,770,573	5,817,121	7,412,304
FMEAC	Funding for technical cooperation	300,005	269,301	274,988
	<i>of which funding via KulturKontakt</i>	143,210	100,184	80,383
FMDS	Funding for humanitarian aid	–	1,508	1,508
FMF	OeEB funding	–	67,500	–
FMI	Returnee assistance	142,553	–	51,812
FMLSCP	Funding for technical cooperation	48,397	23,610	5,242
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	63,700	63,123	13,300
ODA, total		9,956,717	7,461,146	8,798,160

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Uganda 2010–2012

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2010	2011	2012
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	9,716,442	9,605,299	6,679,129
ADC/FMEIA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	425,000	–	–
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	-568,951	-596,546	-888,051
	<i>of which contributions to projects</i>			
	<i>of multilateral organisations</i>	414,508	386,712	95,207
	<i>of which loan repayments</i>	-983,458	-983,258	-983,258
FMSR	Funding for technical cooperation	105,828	147,877	220,686
	<i>of which imputed students' costs</i>	83,497	132,034	216,783
FMDS	Project aid	–	14,400	–
FMI	Returnee assistance	–	–	734
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	192,187	231,645	359,707
ODA, total		9,870,506	9,402,675	6,372,205

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

