

ODA 2014



ODA Report 2014



EUROPE
INTEGRATION
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FEDERAL MINISTRY
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA



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Abbreviations

ACP states	African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
AEE	Institute for Sustainable Technologies
AF	Associated Financing
AfrDB	African Development Bank
AfrDF	African Development Fund
AP0	Associate Professional Officer
APPEAR	Austrian Partnership Programme in Higher Education & Research for Development
ARC	Austrian Red Cross
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
ASPR	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution
BAS	Business Advice Services
CAR	Central African Republic
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CFC	Common Fund for Commodities
CFSP	Common foreign and security policy
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CSO	Civil-society organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DDAGTF	Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund
DR	Debt reduction
DSR	Debt service reduction
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EFO	Externally Financed Output
EFSP	Externally Funded Staffing Program
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation
EPTATF	Eastern Partnership Technical Assistance Trust Fund
ERP	European Recovery Programme
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility

ABBREVIATIONS

ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme
ETC	Early Transition Countries
EU	European Union
EUAITF	EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FC	Federal Chancellery
FIAS	Facility for investment climate advisory services
FMAFEWM	Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
FMDS	Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports
FMEAC	Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture
FMEFY	Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth
FMEIFA	Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs (Foreign Ministry for short)
FMEWA	Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs (until 2013 FMEAC/ Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture)
FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMH	Federal Ministry of Health
FMI	Federal Ministry of the Interior
FMJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
FMLSACP	Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection
FMSRE	Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (until 2013 FMSR/Federal Ministry of Science and Research)
FOIRN	Federação das Organizações Indígenas do Rio Negro
FSO	Fund for Special Operations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GNI	Gross national income
HIPC	Heavily indebted poor countries
IACA	International Anti-Corruption Academy
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IARC	International Agricultural Research Centre
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICI	Industrialised Countries Initiative
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
IFS	Instrument for Stability
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IIC	Inter-American Investment Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSC	Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
IPT	International Civilian Peace Keeping and Peace Building Training Programme
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JPO Programme	Junior Professional Officer Programme
KAIPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
LDCs	Least developed countries
LICs	Low income countries
LMICs	Lower middle income countries

MDBs	Multilateral development banks
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MEI	Municipal and Environmental Infrastructure
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MOPAN	Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official development assistance
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OeAD	Austrian agency for international mobility and cooperation in education, science and research
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OeEB	Austrian Development Bank
OeNB	Austrian National Bank
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
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)
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PI	Partnership Instrument
PPP	Public-private partnership
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
RMNCH	Strengthening the inclusion of reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAF	Small Enterprise Assistance Fund
SECCI	Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative
SEFF	Sustainable Energy Financing Facility
SOLTRAIN	Southern African Solar Thermal Training and Demonstration Initiative
SSG/R	Security-sector governance and reform
TA	Technical Assistance
TF	Trust fund
UMICs	Upper middle income countries
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
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
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
VIDC	Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organisation



Foreword

Armed hostilities, religiously motivated extremism or the impacts of environmental neglect are not localised phenomena: They also have considerable effects on Austria, as underscored by the current influx of refugees to Europe.

With our development cooperation engagement, we aim to contribute to improving the standard of living of people in our partner countries – and this way we also help ourselves. We seek to advance economic development, give local populations greater freedom through education and employment and give them the chance to lead their own lives.

To accomplish this goal, it is important that we all work together: policymakers, civil society, business and industry and the scientific community. This whole-of-society approach also forms the basis for the Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2016–2018.

The present report provides a good overview of our contributions and those of our partners and other public agencies in 2014 and it shows how crucial it is to see development cooperation as a joint responsibility.

The Austrian Development Agency (ADA), which celebrated its tenth anniversary in 2014, also makes a decisive contribution to this. It has an impressive record: 3,000 projects, about EUR 900 million in funding and the millions of people we have been able to help. Development cooperation works – and I look forward to our continued good cooperation.

Many thanks to all supporters of Austria's development cooperation efforts!

Sebastian Kurz

Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs



Development policy in 2014

Austria put to the test

Every four to five years, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) subjects the development cooperation of OECD member states to a review. It was Austria's turn in 2014. A team of experts from Germany, Switzerland and the OECD Secretariat assessed Austrian development cooperation and especially its activities in Moldova.

GOOD PROGRESS

The report gives an account of the progress made since the last review in 2009, while also pointing to shortcomings and challenges and making 19 recommendations.

The report gave a favourable assessment of closer cooperation with the private sector both in developing countries and in Austria. This is thanks to the Austrian Development Bank (OeEB), which provides substantial additional funds for business investments in developing countries. The successful business partnership programme of the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), the operational unit of Austrian Development Cooperation, also contributes to this. In addition, Austria engages in EU instruments to mobilise private funds for infrastructure in developing countries.

It also praised Austrian Development Cooperation for focusing on key sectors, such as rule of law, human rights or peace and security. Austrian deployments in peacekeeping missions worldwide were also highly rated, as was its role as a bridge builder.

A review of the operations of the Austrian Development Agency in Moldova came to the following favourable conclusion: Austria is seen as a pragmatic, predictable and reliable partner that adapts its assistance in the best way to changing overall conditions and local needs.

CHALLENGES REMAINING

The reviewers identified a prime need for improving the budget. They recommended drawing up a specific, phased plan for raising official development assistance payments (ODA) to 0.7 per cent of gross national income, as already pledged. They levelled criticism at the way debt relief is calculated in ODA forecasts, the diminishing ratio of aid to the poorest countries and the communication of results and risks.

Development roadplan to 2030

The Post-2015 Agenda was the dominant, international development-policy issue in 2014. The new Agenda 2030 sets out a catalogue of global goals for poverty reduction and sustainable development that take equal account of social, economic and environmental issues. It also includes a framework for implementing the goals and verifying progress. These Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are to supersede the Millennium Development Goals in 2015.

Austria also took part in negotiations on the following topics: reduction of extreme poverty and inequality, food security, sustainable peace and security, the human-rights based approach, taking special account persons with disabilities, strengthening women's and children's rights, energy and climate protection, water supply and sanitation, education and vocational training, the sustainable use of global resources and the inclusion of mountain regions in development.



Multilateral development cooperation

European Union

The European Commission and the EU member states are still the largest joint donor of official development assistance worldwide. In 2014, Austria provided EUR 235.57 million for the EU development cooperation budget and the European Development Fund (EDF). This makes up EUR 25.32 per cent of total Austrian ODA.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Post-2015 Agenda was also the central strategic issue again at EU level in 2014. The EU set out its negotiating position on SDGs in the European Council's Conclusions on a transformative post-2015 agenda. From the outset, Austria advocated a strong common EU position and also advanced its priorities in the discussion.

EUROPEAN YEAR FOR DEVELOPMENT

In 2014, the EU also prepared campaigns and events to mark the European Year for Development 2015. The member states took part with many national activities. On the initiative of the Foreign Ministry, a steering committee is coordinating the planned measures in Austria. The Austrian Development Agency has been entrusted with carrying them out.

ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

As expected, the phase-out of the interim arrangement in October 2014 brought fresh impetus to the debate on economic partnership agreements (EPAs) with ACP states. The initially unlimited interim arrangement had stipulated that all ACP states – with or without EPAs – should continue to have the same free access to the EU market, provided they take part in negotiations on a comprehensive EPA. The limited term revealed who was actually interested in an economic partnership agreement and who was not. At end of the year, negotiations on partnerships could be successfully concluded with West Africa, Southern Africa and the East African Community.

MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In the second half of 2014, Italy took over the EU Council Presidency and placed the issue of migration and development on the development-policy agenda. The EU will also be increasingly occupied with this current and controversial thematic nexus in the years ahead.

AUSTRIAN EXPERTISE AND DIVISION OF LABOUR

Austria is primarily engaged in the EU in sectors where it can draw on its proven expertise: water supply and sanitation, renewable energies and cooperation with the private sector.

Austria translates its commitments to the EU member state division of labour, for example, by taking active part in joint EU programming in Austrian priority countries and in coordination platforms.

United Nations

ROAD TO DIGNITY BY 2030

On 4 December, the Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, presented his synthesis report entitled, Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending Poverty, Transforming All Lives and Protecting the Planet, where he endorses the proposal of the Open Working Group for 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 targets. It is founded on six fundamental principles – people, dignity, prosperity, justice, partnership and our planet – as a frame of reference for negotiations on the Sustainable Development Goals. The report met with a broad echo among the member states. Austria was also involved in discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda in forums and working groups.

From 30 June to 9 July, the United Nations Economic and Social Council organised the first High Level Political Forum in New York chaired by Austria. The participants discussed the substantive design of the Post-2015 Agenda and its implications for the forum.

AUSTRIAN ENGAGEMENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS

In 2014, Austria made voluntary contributions to the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). The Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) also received Austrian assistance. The funds here were allocated to promote projects for setting up renewable energy centres in the island states of the Pacific and for youth employment, resource efficiency, private-sector development and environmental protection in the priority countries of Austrian Development Cooperation. Moreover, Austria supported a UNDP project to strengthen rule of law and the protection of human rights in Moldova along with a UNICEF project for monitoring children's rights in the course of EU enlargement.

At the Vienna International Centre on 3 November, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, Federal President Heinz Fischer and Foreign Minister Sebastian Kurz opened the second UN Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries. Austrian Development Cooperation traditionally concentrates on this group of very poor nations, which are economically disadvantaged by their geographical location. Six out of eleven Austria's priority countries have no access to the sea.

Most landlocked developing countries face special challenges in pursuing their development paths. Access to larger markets is frequently hampered by their lack of ports and inadequate transport routes. They are particularly severely affected by climate change. This is why the participant UN member states at the conference adopted the ten-year Vienna Action Plan aimed at bringing about improvements in six sectors, including cross-border transport, regional integration and cooperation and expansion of infrastructure. Austrian Development Cooperation was actively engaged with side events on the following

topics: vocational training, renewable energy and energy efficiency and mountain region development. It also made a financial contribution to the conference. The outcomes form part of the new Agenda 2030 and will co-shape the new development agenda for landlocked developing countries over the coming decades.

Counting about 1,200 participants from 129 countries, including several heads of state or government as well as many directors of international organisations, the three-day event was one of the largest and most prestigiously attended conferences in recent years in Vienna.



International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

The aftermath of the financial and economic crisis, weaker growth in the major industrialised countries and emerging nations and the impacts of global climate change also posed serious challenges for multilateral development banks in 2014. Added to this was the ebola epidemic in West Africa and also the political and economic situation in North Africa, parts of the Near East and Ukraine.

The concessional funds of the multilateral development banks are particularly important for anticyclical crisis management and achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. They provide the poorest developing countries with long-term, favourable finance including large subsidy components. The outcomes of the negotiations completed in 2013 on the replenishment of the African Development Fund (AfrDF) and the International Development Organisation (IDA), the concessional fund of the World Bank Group, were passed into law in 2014 with the IFI Contribution Act.

The donors in the International Fund for Agricultural Development reached a basic agreement on a large replenishment (IFAD 10). This is a clear confirmation of IFAD's approach of promoting smallholder farming in developing countries. Austria makes its contributions in keeping with the principle of international burden-sharing and its relative economic performance.

The global economic and financial crisis has had a particularly adverse effect on East and South-East European countries. For historical and foreign and trade policy reasons, Austria is especially concerned with socio-economic development in these regions. The Austrian representatives in the multilateral development banks therefore also pressed in 2014 for the World Bank Group, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) to continue to play a significant role there. The Austrian contribution was used to finance programmes providing technical assistance to East and South-East Europe. The World Bank Office operating from Vienna also plays a special role in the region.

The modernisation of multilateral development banks is making progress. Particularly sweeping reforms are being carried out in the World Bank Group. Its new strategy aims to reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty to 3 per cent of the world population by 2030. To this end, the lower 40 per cent of the income pyramid in developing countries will receive greater support through inclusive, sustainable growth (shared prosperity).

In 2014, the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) prepared to merge the assets of the Asian Development Fund (AsDF) with its own capital resources. This will triple the bank's capital and considerably enhance its financing capacity without costs to the donor countries. The envisaged merger is to be adopted in 2015.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) drew up a strategy in 2014 for amalgamating the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) with other IADB programmes for private-sector development. A decision will also be taken on this reorganisation in 2015.

In 2014 also, the African Development Bank stepped up its decentralisation efforts and consolidated its important role in this high-growth region. It also relocated its headquarters back from Tunis to Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire.

Altogether, the multilateral development banks gained in stature in 2014 – particularly as a means of putting capital markets to efficient use for development purposes, as attested by the establishment of new MDBs.

IN FOCUS: Rural development

Although enough food is produced worldwide, 842 million people still suffer from chronic malnutrition. Seventy per cent of these live in developing countries, largely in rural areas. They survive with subsistence farming or as underpaid farm labourers.

To cope with population growth, urbanisation, changed consumer patterns, diminishing natural resources and climate change, agricultural production will have to rise by an estimated 70 per cent by 2050 to be able to feed the whole of mankind. This calls for environmentally sustainable farming methods and socially inclusive development that also involves poor and vulnerable population groups.

Because smallholder family farming enterprises play a major role in global food production, the United Nations declared 2014 the International Year of Family Farming.

Austrian Development Cooperation

Many programmes and projects in Austrian Development Cooperation also concentrate on promoting smallholder farming enterprises to raise agricultural output and improve marketing. They help smallholders to apply environmentally sustainable cropping methods and sell their produce on local and regional markets. This requires investments in local infrastructure for the storage and processing of agricultural crops, extension services and the promotion of producer associations. Farmers are also helped in gaining access to financial services. Of key importance is their involvement in planning and decision-making procedures, just like other disadvantaged population groups.

Other important issues are the availability of sufficient natural resources, primarily water and land, and conflicting uses or aims, because monocultures or intensive irrigation have an adverse effect on the environment and jeopardise the food security and livelihood of the population.

PROJECT: GARDEN OF SOLIDARITY

Translated from Kiswahili, *Bustani ya Tushikamane* means the garden of solidarity. The innovation platform for organic farming of the same name aims at the collection and practical application of available knowledge on sustainable and organic farming, including the know-how of local farmers. The project is directed by a native of Vorarlberg and has already been funded by the Federal State of Vorarlberg for years, not just Austrian Development Cooperation.

In East Tanzania's Morogoro, smallholders are introduced to organic farming methods. They also receive advice on how they can raise their agricultural yields and improve food supply at the same time. A training centre, demonstration garden and since 2013 also a model farm have been set up for this. Farmers can obtain a higher price, especially for certified bio-products. This way, they contribute to environmental sustainability and earn additional income.

Results

- Cooperation has been started with six new producer groups (165 farmers).
- Eighteen courses have been carried out to instruct and advise about 400 farmers on organic farming.
- Twelve farmers have been trained as trainers.
- About 7 hectares of land have been farmed using environmentally sustainable methods.
- Four hundred interested farmers have visited the information office and training centre.
- The training centre largely finances itself from course contributions and the sale of agricultural produce.

Partners:
Sustainable Agriculture
East Africa, Federal State of
Vorarlberg, Austria;
Sustainable Agriculture
Tanzania



Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy

PROJECT: GARDENING FOR FOOD

Over 75 school, garden and household gardens have been created in recent years in Uganda to improve food supply. The project was initiated by the international Slow Food Movement and it is financed by donations.

The project participants learn sustainable production methods and cultivate traditional, stress-resistant plants, while conserving natural resources and biodiversity. This approach also preserves the wealth of local experience. In the medium term, the gardeners can grow seeds again on their own and exchange them with others. This makes them more independent from and resilient to environmental impacts.

The gardens make a major contribution at household, school and community level to greater food security and sovereignty, because people can decide themselves on which foods to grow and eat. They attach great importance to traditional products.

There have also been slight environmental improvements, as found in a study by the Interdisciplinary Research Institute for Development Cooperation at the Johannes Kepler University in Linz. Together with the Agricultural Research Institute at Makerere University in Kampala and the Slow Food Uganda movement since April 2013, it has been conducting research into whether the gardens have met the targets set.

Partners:

Interdisciplinary Research
Institute for Development
Cooperation at the
Johannes Kepler University
in Linz, Austria; Agricultural
Research Institute at
Makerere University,
Kampala, Uganda

Results

- The gardens help to improve food security.
- The environmental situation has improved.
- Food sovereignty has been achieved.

Styria

The Federal State of Styria supports projects and measures to promote small-scale farming and biodiversity conservation in African, Asian and Latin American countries.



Partners:

Self-taxation group –
Solidarity with Self-help
Groups in Brazil, partners in
Styria, Austria; Mount Elgon
Peace Initiative, Chwele, Kenya

Results

- Instruction of 90 women and youth
- Improvement of standard of living and food supply for about 900 people

More news from the Federal Government and provinces

Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs

The Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs (FMEWA) assists partner countries in East and South-East Europe in reforming their educational systems and promotes exchange of experience among educational institutions and experts in the region.

Many initiatives are carried out jointly with KulturKontakt Austria. Five project offices organise some 100 events a year. The aim is to develop training schemes, curricula and teaching materials and focus on skills-based learning. Other priorities of the project offices are teacher training, quality development and education management, but also new approaches for promoting cooperation between schools and business and industry.

PROJECT: ON COURSE FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT

With the intention of fostering a spirit of enterprise and initiative among pupils, entrepreneurship has been established as a separate subject at vocational schools in almost all countries in the Western Balkans. The challenge is how to develop ideas and put these into practice in teaching. This calls for new teaching and learning approaches and new partnerships with the private sector. Austria helps develop innovative further training courses for teachers in entrepreneurship learning in Albania, Macedonia and Kosovo. Educationalists and multipliers from the different Balkan states exchange experience at regional workshops.

Results

- Regional further training modules have been designed in entrepreneurship learning for teachers.
- Two hundred and ten teachers from 105 vocational schools have undergone further training in Albania, Macedonia and Kosovo.
- The teachers have an online tool box for entrepreneurship learning.
- Fifteen multipliers have been trained.



Partners:

Education ministries in Macedonia and Kosovo; Albanian Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth; vocational training agencies in Albania and Macedonia; 105 vocational schools with various specialities in the three countries

Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection

Rehabilitation enables people with impaired health due to an accident or illness to find employment again. It can also help other persons with disabilities to integrate into the labour market, often for the first time.

PROJECT: BACK TO WORK

A very high percentage of people in Moldova (20%) have had to leave their jobs early due to illness or accident. For lack of the requisite facilities, they have hardly any chance of finding gainful employment. To do something about this, the Attaché's Office in the Moldovan Ministry of Health, Family and Social Protection joined together with the local Labour Ministry, the employment service and the social security administration to develop a project for introducing occupational rehabilitation modelled on the Austrian scheme.

Along with the relevant Moldovan actors, the Austrian Vocational Training and Rehabilitation Centre is in charge of implementation. The Moldovan Labour Ministry set up a rehabilitation centre in an existing institute, where specially trained psychologists, physicians, educationalists, employment service personnel and vocational training experts work to reintegrate health-impaired persons into the labour market with the help of individualised rehabilitation plans, specific retraining courses and job placement assistance.

The European Council supported a study trip for Moldovan experts to Austria, where they learnt about occupational rehabilitation methods. Experts from the autonomous region of Transnistria also took part.

Results

Partners:
Vocational Training and
Rehabilitation Centre,
Austria; Ministry of Labour,
Family, and Social
Protection, CREPOR
Institute, employment
service, Republic of
Moldova

- A Moldovan scheme for occupational rehabilitation has been developed.
- A strategy has been drafted for its implementation.
- Training has been carried out for more than 50 personnel of the Moldovan employment service, the social security administration and specialist personnel.
- The Moldovan Labour Ministry has made budget appropriations for occupational rehabilitation.
- A centre for occupational rehabilitation has been established.
- Thirteen persons have been admitted to a rehabilitation programme to help them find a job.



Federal Ministry of the Interior

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND STABILITY

Posting police officers to international peacekeeping missions of the United Nations and the European Union has a long tradition in Austria. Know-how transfer, advisory services and instruction contribute to building a sustainable, long-term security architecture in the operational zones. The aim is to enable the authorities in the countries concerned to ensure security, order and stability in their national territories on their own. As part of comprehensive crisis management, the deployment of police officers is closely linked with the activities of other civilian and military actors.

In 2014, Austria took part in the following missions with 33 police officers:

- EUPOL Afghanistan: advice and support to the Afghan Government in upgrading and implementing a coherent and comprehensive strategy for police reform and creating a police force that operates to international standards
- EULEX KOSOVO und UNMIK KOSOVO: advice and support to the Kosovan authorities in assembling a modern police force, judiciary and customs authority to international standards
- EUPOL COPPS: advice and support to the Palestinian Civil Police Force in carrying out a police development programme and coordination of the numerous bilateral assistance measures of the EU member states
- EUMM GEORGIA: supervision of Georgia's peace agreement with Russia, surveillance of human rights, freedom of movement and returning refugees, support in setting up the civilian administration and initiating confidence-building measures

PROJECT: NEW OPPORTUNITIES IN THE OLD HOME COUNTRY

For many years now, Austria has been supporting people from third countries wishing to return to their home countries. They are given advice and financial assistance to help them reintegrate. In 2014, Pakistani citizens were assisted in establishing a new livelihood in their old home country. The complementary reintegration measures comprised occupational guidance and job placement, training or support in starting their own business. Particular assistance was given to persons with special needs. FMI and the European Return Fund provided the requisite funds.

Results

- Thirty persons have been assisted in building a new life after returning to their home country with EUR 300 each in cash and contributions of material and equipment worth a maximum of EUR 3,000.
- Almost 30 plans have been approved for starting new small businesses.
- Three persons received special support for medical and psychiatric treatment.

Partner:
International Organisation of
Migration

Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports

In keeping with the interministerial Strategic Guideline on Security and Development and the sub-strategy on defence policy, the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports (FMDS) focuses more in conflict prevention and peacebuilding on capacity development in developing countries. The following regions and target countries have been selected for this: Armenia and Moldova in the Black Sea Region and Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and Senegal in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In collaboration with these countries, FMDS devises programmes for security sector reform and the protection of the civilian population. It also organises courses and training with other partners. The contents are aligned with Austrian security policy and harmonised with other Austrian actors, such as the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, the Austrian Development Agency and civil-society organisations.

PROJECT: PEACEBUILDING IN WEST AFRICA

Planned for 2014, the training courses in humanitarian aid financed by Austrian Development Cooperation and developed by the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) together with the Ministry of Defence had to be postponed to 2015 due to the ebola epidemic in West Africa.

The officer of the Austrian Armed Forces already assigned to the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Accra, Ghana in 2013 to help design training courses has nevertheless already been able to contribute to improving domestic civilian-military cooperation in West Africa. The aim is still to subsequently include the courses in the regular KAIPTC programme.

Suitable training and practical courses have also been selected for Senegal and Kenya to contribute to improving security, including training local demining experts in Senegal, who will train Singhalese Coos for demining projects in Casamance.

Partners:

Austria: FMDS, FMEIFA,
ADA, ASPR; Ghana: KAIPTC

Result

- Improved domestic civilian-military cooperation in Ghana



Lower Austria

With its Climate and Energy Programme 2020, the government of the Federal State of Lower Austria Government has resolved to strengthen its instruments and personnel responsible for sustainable development and global responsibility. Financial and conceptual support are given for campaigns, advisory services and training courses that help raise awareness of the need for sustainable lifestyles and ways of doing business. Priority was attached in 2014 to activities and progress in FAIRTRADE and Climate Alliance communities.

There are already 64 FAIRTRADE communities in Lower Austria that are engaged in the use of fair-traded products in municipalities, shops and restaurants and hotels. They also hold events to provide information on how fair trade contributes to worldwide poverty reduction and climate protection.

The 6th conference of the Lower Austrian FAIRTRADE communities took place in October 2014 in St. Pölten. With the help of good practices, the participants learnt how to establish fair trade at local level and improve the conditions of life for smallholders in the producing countries.

Following the conference, prizes were awarded to the winners of the competition, FAIR trade for a good CLIMATE. Eleven municipalities had submitted projects to promote fair trade and climate protection.

PROJECT: FROM BRAZIL TO LOWER AUSTRIA

As a member of the Climate Alliance, the Federal State of Lower Austria has since 1993 been supporting its partners in the Amazon to conserve the rainforests as a habitat. With 100 guests in Waidhofen/Ybbs in 2014, the Climate Alliance celebrated its 20-year partnership with FOIRN, the umbrella organisation for indigenous organisations in the Rio Negro region. Considerable success has been achieved in these two decades: The federal states and the Climate Alliance communities have together succeeded in conserving considerable stretches of rainforest. Continued support is also being given to extending the indigenous school system and fostering indigenous culture and traditional sustainable rainforest management.



Results

- A rainforest area measuring 122,000 km² has been recognised by the Brazilian Government as an indigenous settlement area.
- FOIRN is now the largest representative of indigenous peoples in the Amazon.
- There are intercultural, multilingual schools based on an indigenous education scheme in over 80 villages.
- A regional handicrafts centre has been set up in Wariró run solely by indigenous women.
- Election of the first indigenous mayor (Sao Gabriel da Cachoeir)
- Election of the first indigenous President of FOIRN

Partners:
Climate Alliance Lower
Austria, FAIRTRADE Austria

Bilateral development cooperation



MILESTONES IN 2014

Austrian Development Cooperation had several reasons to celebrate in 2014: ADA commemorated its tenth birthday and was able to look back with pride on its achievements in the last ten years at an anniversary event with 350 guests held in the Weltmuseum Wien in October.

Twenty-five years of good cooperation between Bhutan and Austria was another cause for festivities. The small Himalayan kingdom itself had selected the Alpine Republic as a development partner a quarter of a century ago. The long-standing cooperation of the two countries rates as a success story, especially support for the expansion of hydropower, as was also confirmed by an external evaluation.

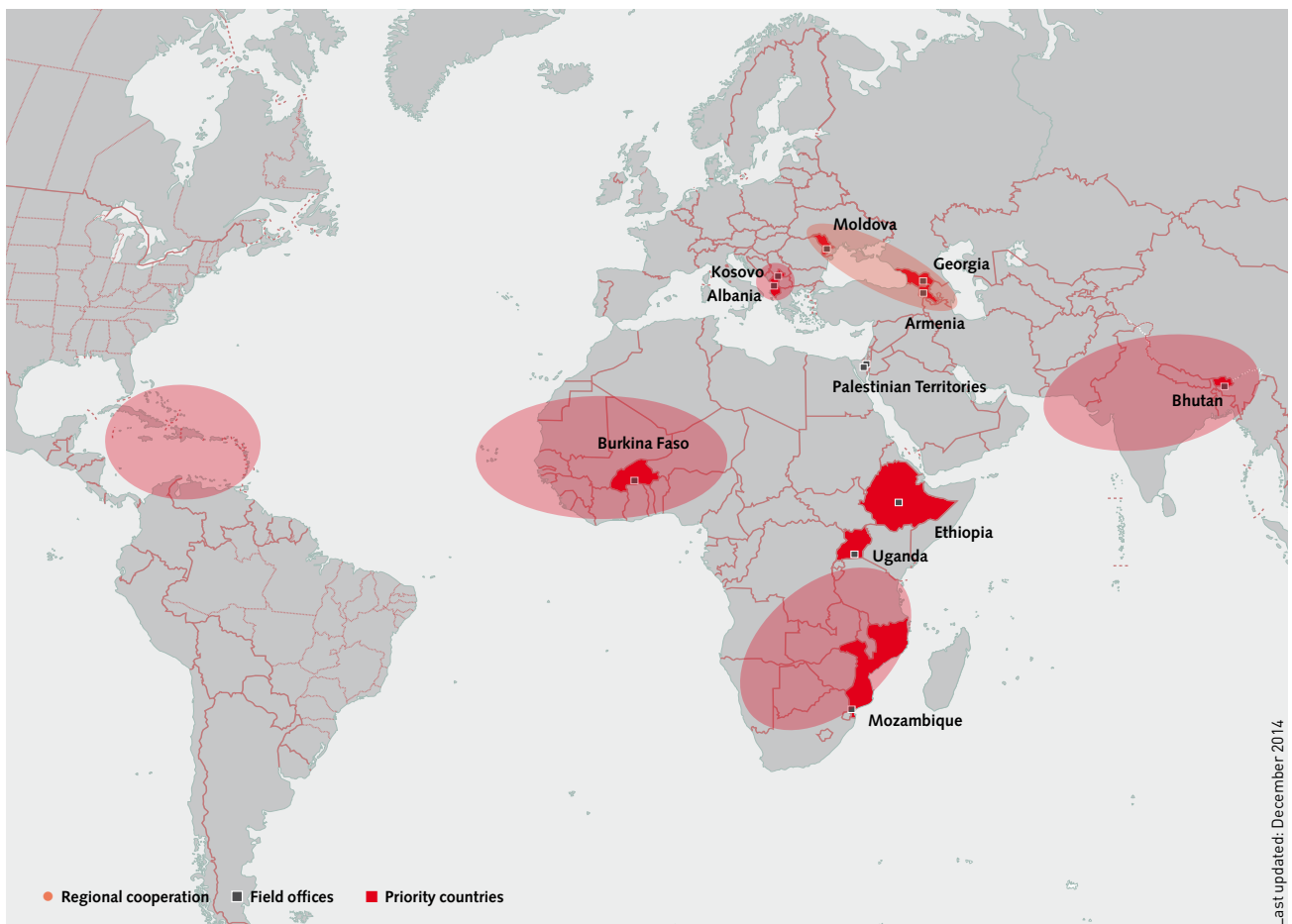


In May 2014, the Mozambican Government published the 2013 findings of a joint evaluation of its development partnership with donors. The encouraging outcome: Together with Ireland, Austria was rated as best performer in the group of general budget support donors. The reason for this was that both countries had implemented the principles of international development cooperation in the best possible way: mutual consultation on contents and making use of the existing national administration in partner countries and strengthening them in the process.



GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITIES

To put the available resources to efficient use, the bilateral programmes and projects of Austrian Development Cooperation concentrate on the following regions and countries:



A particular geographical focus was placed on partner countries in the Western Balkans, the Danube Region and South Caucasus.

In September, Foreign Minister Sebastian Kurz and his Armenian counterpart, Edward Nalbandian, inaugurated a new Austrian office in Yerevan. The new field office will consolidate cooperation with Armenia and contribute to successively improving the conditions of life for its three million citizens.

SUBSTANTIVE PRIORITIES¹

Poverty reduction

Definite success has been achieved in reducing extreme poverty worldwide in recent years. In global terms, the first Millennium Development Goal of halving extreme poverty will probably be achieved. Nevertheless, about 1.2 billion people still live on less than 1.25 US\$ dollar a day.

The successes in poverty reduction differ greatly by region. Above all, Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia lag far behind the targets. Many people also still suffer from poverty in India and China, despite good economic development. Unequal income distribution, disparate access to resources and services, recurrent crises, regional discrimination and lack of participation by some population groups in policymaking exacerbate social and regional inequalities in many countries. This is why Austrian Development Cooperation focuses support in particular on autonomous, sustainable and inclusive local or regional development involving all population groups.



PROJECT: BETTER CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN KOSOVO

About 80 per cent of the population in the Kosovan multi-district municipality, Suhareka/ Suva Reka, live from agricultural production. Although they run their own enterprises, the people there frequently have to eke out a living on the poverty line. A regional development programme supported by Austria with a fund for agricultural initiatives is now helping to improve regional growth. Besides subsidies granted from the fund, Austrian Development Cooperation is assisting the municipality in setting up a market hall and is making a substantial contribution to improving municipal administration. Thanks to technical and business management advice, many farmers have already been able to improve their production and the quality of their crops.

Results

- More than 80 projects received assistance from the local development fund.
- This has improved the lives of over 470 smallholders and their families.
- Extension services and instruction have been provided to 4,700 farmers.
- Eight hundred and seventy full-time and part-time jobs have been created.
- This has raised the income of the target population by about EUR 200 a month.
- Two wastewater treatment plants and a market hall for agricultural produce have been erected.

Partners:
CARE Austria; Suhareka/
Suva Reka Municipality,
Kosovo

¹ The latest information on the rural development priority sector is contained in the Focus chapter.

Water supply and sanitation

Access to clean water and sanitary facilities is indispensable for a healthy life and sustainable development. In its bilateral development cooperation, Austria is engaged in Albania, Moldova, Mozambique, Uganda and the Palestinian Territories in improving water supply and sanitation. Austrian Development Cooperation has been cooperating for many years with Switzerland in Moldova. A detailed analysis of the Moldovan water sector will place this collaboration on a more strategic footing. In Mozambique, Austrian know-how contributes to the government's sectoral programme.

The administration of EU and other external funds by the Austrian Development Agency has doubled the budget for the water sector and made Austria into a reliable and important partner, especially in Uganda, Albania and Moldova.

PROJECT: COMBATING DROUGHT IN KENYA AND UGANDA

As a consequence of climate change, the population in the arid regions of North Uganda and Kenya recurrently suffer from extreme droughts and floods. In these kinds of sensitive region, the only way to secure the livelihood of the population is with functioning ecosystems and diligent water management. Ecosystems have therefore been improved and watersheds stabilised with Austrian support in these regions. Local authorities have also been assisted in performing their administrative tasks and a local legal framework has been drafted. New income opportunities have been created for the population.

Results

- A stretch of shoreline on the Achwa River in Uganda measuring 110 km is protected by the cultivation of sisal plants.
- The management of nearly 200 water supply points has improved in Uganda.
- About 25 source-water protection areas have been demarcated.
- The Tula water reservoir in Kenya has been rehabilitated and protected against pollution, giving 600 households access to clean drinking water.
- The establishment of the Community Environment Conservation Fund has provided nearly 16,000 people in 100 villages with a new livelihood. People can work in all kinds of micro/small commercial enterprises.
- A number of local laws have been drafted for the protection of sensitive ecosystems in Kenya and Uganda.

Partner:
International Union for
Conservation of Nature



Energy

In its 2014 issue, the most comprehensive energy report worldwide, the World Energy Outlook of the International Energy Agency, points out that the shift away from oil, coal and gas as energy sources will play a key role in successfully curbing global warming to less than 2°C compared with the level before the advent of industrialisation (2°C climate target). At the presentation of the report in November 2014 in Vienna, Fathi Birol, the chief economist of the International Energy Agency, appealed to governments to bear responsibility for climate protection and energy supply, calling for the adoption of a binding agreement with clear guidelines at the UN Climate Conference in Paris in 2015.

This poses enormous challenges to developing and emerging countries in particular, because the demand for energy will progressively shift towards Asia, India and Africa. In combination with the increased use of renewable energy sources, energy-efficient technologies must make up an essential part of the solution. The international community agrees on this.

This is one of the reasons why Austrian Development Cooperation has for years been supporting programmes and projects to advance the shift from fossil towards to renewable energy sources. Of special significance is raising awareness of the advantages of sustainable energy use and training measures.

PROJECT: ENERGY BOOST FOR AFRICA

Permanent and affordable access to energy for lighting, heating, cooling or cooking is essential to sustainable development. Thanks to its many hours of sunshine, Southern Africa affords excellent conditions for the use of solar energy. This why together with the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) Austrian Development Cooperation has for several years been promoting training measures in the operation of solar thermal installations in the Southern African countries - Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. With the help of demonstration and pilot facilities, course participants, as well as political and economic opinion leaders, are given a clear explanation of the advantages of solar thermal energy use. The SOLTRAIN programme is the only one of its kind in Southern Africa. It is being successfully supervised and implemented by the Styrian firm, AEE INTEC.



Results

- By the end of 2014, 1,500 persons were trained in 54 training courses.
- Almost 100 solar thermal facilities have been installed in social institutions, such as hospitals or schools.
- The facilities already installed have been able to save 1 million KWh of electricity a year, equivalent to approx. the annual power consumption of 300 households.
- Savings of 300 tonnes of CO₂ have been made.

Partners:
AEE INTEC; OFID

Education and science

Projects and programmes in higher education and science have been given a sharper focus. Especially institutional capacity development and sustainable quality improvement and assurance have contributed to strengthening higher education and research institutions in the partner countries of Austrian Development Cooperation. The increasing direct location of activities to these countries will also promote the development of South-South cooperation. The Austrian Partnership Programme in Higher Education and Research for Development (APPEAR) combines all these approaches and carries them out as pilot measures.

PROJECT: JOINT RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT

The first phase of the successful collaborative higher education programme, APPEAR, came to an end in 2014. It promotes partnerships between Austrian higher education and scientific institutions in selected key regions of Austrian Development Cooperation. The joint projects aimed at strengthening institutional capacities in academic teaching, research and management. They addressed a broad range of themes, from aquatic ecology to social work. Collaboration with local experts also gave Austrian scientists a fresh impetus for their own teaching and research activities. Due to its great success, APPEAR will be continued until 2020.

Results

- Of 109 applications submitted for academic partnerships, 21 projects have been selected for implementation.
- Of 124 applications submitted to initiate partnerships, 44 have been selected for implementation.
- Forty-nine universities and research institutions from partner countries have taken part in 65 projects.
- Grants have been awarded to 63 students from partner countries.

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



Gender

Austrian Development Cooperation promotes approaches that address the causes of discrimination against women. It is essential here to also involve men and boys in gender equality measures.

Together with the Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation (VIDC), ADC therefore held a workshop on men and boys as change agents. At the presentation of the global OECD Gender Index in Oslo, Austria reported on its initiatives against discriminatory social standards and practices.

Austrian Development Cooperation was also closely involved in planning and holding the international symposium, Enhancing Women's Share in Peace and Security, which took place in November 2014 in Vienna. Policy and scientific experts and representatives of the media and civil society discussed the major challenges for the effective participation of women in peace processes. Recommendations were made, which the Foreign Ministry conveyed to the UN Security Council. Austria signed multi-year agreements with major civil-society actors that contribute to implementing the recommendations at local, regional and global level, including, for example, the Kosovo Women's Network or the Global Network of Women Peacemakers.



PROJECT: EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN KOSOVO

With the help of funding from Austrian Development Cooperation, the Kosovo Women's Network was able to assist gender equality and women's rights organisations nationwide. Women of all age groups took part for the first time in local and national decision-making procedures. In dialogue with officials and functionaries, many of them now had the opportunity to demand equal rights with men and submit applications for improved public services.

Results

- The members of the lobby for gender equity and civil-society organisations headed by women have been able to involve over 1,500 women in policymaking in Kosovo.
- Their joint advocacy initiatives have resulted in about 30 policy changes for greater gender equality at local level.
- Fifty women have received economic assistance, enabling 24 of them to find full-time work.

Partner:
Kosova Women's Network

Good governance and human rights

There are 1 billion persons with disabilities worldwide, 80 per cent of whom living in developing countries. This population group numbers among the poorest of the poor. In 2014, Austrian Development Cooperation devoted greater attention to the issue of inclusion. A manual for personnel and partner organisations was compiled as a practical guide for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in projects and programmes in Austrian partner countries. Moreover, many public events and in-house further training courses were conducted on this topic.

Austrian Development Cooperation and the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) reached a contractual agreement in 2014 on their future cooperation to promote anti-corruption measures. EUR 400,000 has been made available for training staff in various government authorities, universities, research institutions and for civil-society actors in Austrian partner countries. Human resource and institutional development in the government sector aim at preventing mismanagement and improving the transparency of budget allocations in developing countries.

PROJECT: PARLIAMENTS AS DEVELOPMENTAL ACTORS

For many years now, Austrian Development Cooperation has been promoting development-policy dialogue and partnership between the Austrian and Mozambican Parliaments. Co-operation benefits both sides: In Mozambique, it improves the capabilities of parliamentarians to perform their democratic mandates more effectively. This includes providing technical, primarily IT, equipment and the requisite know-how for applying the new technologies. In turn, the dialogue gives Austrian members of parliament deeper insight into development policy and enables the Austrian Parliament to establish itself as a platform for development-policy dialogue.

The Mozambican Parliament is opening its doors wider to the population: It conducts guided tours of the House for school pupils and holds open days.



Results

- About 80 participants took part in the NorthSouthDialogue FORUM: Global Partnership for Development – an Austrian contribution to the post-2015 debate in Parliament.
- Some 70 Austrian parliamentarians visited the FAIRTRADE exhibition on fair cotton and textiles in the Parliament colonnade.
- Three issues of the Newsletter, NorthSouthDialogue of Parliaments, were each circulated to 470 representatives of the National Council and Federal Council, parliamentary personnel, ministries and civil-society organisations.
- More than 3,700 pupils and students took part in guided tours of the Mozambican Parliament between February and November 2014.
- About 200 personnel and 250 members of parliament in Maputo now have improved working conditions thanks to their equipment with new information and communication technologies.
- Eight personnel of the IT team in the Mozambican Parliament have been qualified to apply the new technologies in two practice-based training courses.

Partners:
VIDC, Austria; Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique, Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa, Mozambique

Peacebuilding

Because children are among the victims most severely afflicted by wars and conflicts, their protection during armed hostilities is a special concern of Austrian Development Cooperation. Over 1 billion children live in conflict regions, 300 million of whom under the age of five. To give them a future perspective even in this difficult situation, Austria assists the Children of Peace Initiative launched by the European Union. Children in refugee camps and war zones are given access to education. In 2014, 155,000 children had already benefited from this.

Moreover, Austria continues to promote peace and human security in conflict regions and fragile states. Programme priorities in Africa include the expansion of early warning systems, training in conflict management and peacebuilding, mediation and dialogue and the promotion of research institutes. The central concern of programmes with regional organisations, such as the African Union, and civil-society organisations, is strengthening women's role in peace processes by implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and its ensuing resolutions.

In Austria, Austrian Development Cooperation takes active part in dialogue on the whole-of-government approach to peacekeeping and the implementation of the interministerial Strategic Guideline on Security and Development and it is also involved in framing the strategy for missions abroad. It is also a member of the Austrian Peace Building Platform, where the major actors in the sector engage in regular exchange.

PROJECT: EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA

Early warning systems can identify and avert possible conflicts at an early stage. ECOWAS has this kind of system at its disposal. Community-based conflict monitoring systems are now being set up in the member states of the Economic Community of West African States, where early warning and expert conflict reports by local monitors will be subsequently channelled into the regional early warning system and conveyed to other governments, public agencies, partners, civil-society organisations and the UN organisations. This way, prevention measures can be prepared quickly and effectively.

Austrian Development Cooperation supports ECOWAS in stepping up regional cooperation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding and ensuring human security.



Partner:
West Africa Network for
Peacebuilding

Results

- Over 20 analysts of the Economic Community of West African States and civil-society organisations have been qualified for improving data collection, conducting analytical studies and finding timely solutions.
- Nearly 30 representatives and coordinators of the national early warning systems have taken part in training for improved systems networking.
- Some 50 local monitors have been trained in data collection and reporting.
- More than 250 teachers and education officers have been given further training in peace education.

Environment

The impacts of climate change pose special challenges for developing countries in particular. More frequent floods and droughts cause major damage and deplete biodiversity and soil fertility, putting the livelihoods of almost two billion smallholders at risk worldwide.

Climate change can only be overcome with global efforts and cooperation. The industrialised countries need to curb greenhouse gas emissions at home and help developing countries in their measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Austrian Development Cooperation promotes projects that alleviate the impacts of climate change or make partner countries more resilient. In 2014, it also prepared for accreditation by the Green Climate Fund.

PROJECT: CROSS-BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Natural resources know no national borders and nor do the impacts of environmental pollution. Countries must therefore make a joint commitment to protect their environment. In the THEMIS network, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo and recently also the Republic of Moldova are working together on the sustainable management of their natural resources. The regional platform provides officials from environment, interior and justice ministries as well as representatives of local authorities in the individual countries with instruction on issues of environmental law. Austria promotes the network.



Results

- One hundred participants have been instructed in natural resource management and sustainable forest management.
- Five regional and six national training courses have been carried out for the national contact points (focal points) in ministries and authorities on the enforcement of criminal law provisions against environmental crime. The group of some 35 members then passes on the newly acquired knowledge to the indirect benefit of about 200 officials and personnel in local authorities.
- The focal points staff have been familiarised with the methods of INTERPOL's National Environmental Security Task Force and these will also be introduced in future in the THEMIS countries.
- More than 30 participants took part in a study trip to INTERPOL.
- Procedures have been prepared for the prevention, detection and investigation of environmental crimes.
- An executive committee has been established which holds annual meetings with representatives of all countries, ADA and partner organisations.

Partner:
Regional Environmental Centre
for Central and Eastern Europe

Private sector and development

As of 2014, Austrian Development Cooperation has another instrument for cooperation with the private sector at its disposal: As part of its strategic partnerships with the private sector, the Austrian Development Agency will undertake joint programmatic and systemic approaches with companies.

Civil-society organisations are also competent partners for businesses. To learn the lessons from the experience gained with the respective partners and better understand their strengths, a process of close dialogue among companies, CSOs and ADA was instigated in 2014.

Management for results is not just an ongoing issue in development cooperation. The private sector has also been giving increasing thought to its social impact and how to measure it. In 2014, Austria collaborated on this in various national and international forums: the UN Global Compact Network, the Global Value Project of the Vienna Institute of Economics and Business (WU) or the corporAID Initiative.

The ADA Annual Meeting in 2014 centred on the question of how programmes and projects can advance inclusive market development. The outcomes will be compiled in a manual with practical directions for development cooperation actors.

PROJECT: VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE IN MOLDOVA

A modern vocational training centre in the capital Chisinau will train specialists for the building industry. This will enable foreign investors to execute building projects in future with less risk. The centre will be set up by a working group of educational and social organisations with the Austrian STRABAG SE group. A business partnership will strengthen networking with other enterprises and government institutions.

Results

- Thirty trainers for the vocational training centre and 10 mentors for construction firms have been trained.
- The vocational training centre has been networked with 30 businesses, schools and other institutions.
- One hundred and fifty persons with practical and certified further training qualifications are employed in the building industry.

Partners:
STRABAG SE, L&R Sozial-
forschung OG, Burgenland
Vocational Training Institute,
Austria



Humanitarian aid

In the recent period, humanitarian crises have increased in scale and complexity. In addition to the ebola epidemic in West Africa and the massive floods in the Balkans, numerous armed conflicts were waged in 2014, including in South Sudan, the Central African Republic, Ukraine and in the Near and Middle East. These cause great human suffering and poverty and unleash massive refugee movements. The international relief organisations have long been operating at their limits.

In 2014, Austrian Development Cooperation supported humanitarian measures in West Africa (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea, Burkina Faso), South Sudan, the Central African Republic and Ukraine, Iraq, the neighbouring countries of Syria, the Gaza Strip, Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Serbia. Activities ranged from supplying food and goods for everyday needs to cash payments and the creation of sustainable income opportunities. The measures were carried out by Austrian relief organisations, United Nations humanitarian aid organisations and the Red Cross movement.

PROJECT: HELPING SYRIAN REFUGEES IN ARMENIA

In the last few years, 3.8 million people have fled Syria, most seeking refuge in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. Armenia also took in about 11,000 refugees. With Austrian assistance, 400 families in the region around Yerevan received household goods, sanitary items and clothing. With prepaid cards or electronic vouchers, people themselves can purchase what they need most at registered dealers so as to be able to plan and act on their own. This also considerably reduces ancillary costs, for the transportation of relief supplies, for example. Help gets right to where it is needed, fast.

The refugees want to start a new life in Armenia, but too few jobs are available. Rents, electricity and food are costly. Nearly 80 particularly needy refugees with a promising business idea have been assisted in carrying these out with know-how and equipment. They can now earn their own livelihood again – Mr Vartkes, for example, who had to rely on assistance for two years: With his new tools, he carries out repairs and can provide for his family from his income.



Results

- Four hundred Syrian refugee families in Armenia have been supplied with food, clothing and sanitary items.
- Seventy chronically ill persons have received the medication they need.
- Almost 80 micro start-up entrepreneurs have been provided with training and material.

Partner:
Austrian Red Cross

Funding civil society

Civil Society International

Civil-society organisations play a key role in the success of Austrian Development Cooperation. The tried and tested mix of funding instruments has facilitated cooperation with Austrian CSOs in eleven framework programmes, 30 individual projects in countries in the South, 23 individual projects in countries in the East, 43 EU cofinancing projects, a programme for deploying international experts and three initiatives for strengthening civil society in Austria and developing countries.

A particular focus is placed on systematised knowledge management and extensive know-how transfer among all relevant development-policy actors. Willingness to share knowledge and experience and learn from each other makes projects and programmes more effective. In 2014, Austrian Development Cooperation assisted civil-society projects/programmes in developing countries with EUR 12.8 million.

PROJECT: OFF THE STREET

According to UNICEF, about 3,700 children and adolescents live on the street in Bolivia. The Maya Paya Kimsa Initiative motivates, accompanies and helps adolescents in finding a way to escape from their miserable existence. An academic curriculum for street workers has been drawn up to professionalise work with children and adolescents. The carers apply new methods in their social work. The Maya Paya Kimsa team also raises awareness of the issue among policymakers and functionaries in public agencies. This gives the children a chance to get off the street.

Results

- About 300 children and youth were cared for in 2014.
- One hundred and fifty children and youth managed to get off the street.
- In cooperation with the university and the National Public Service Education Institute, an academic curriculum has been drawn up for street work.
- Street children have been included as an issue in the new Child and Youth Protection Act and in the National Drug Demand Reduction Plan.
- A national committee has been appointed to implement the integral approach for supporting street children and adolescents.

Partner:
Maya Paya Kimsa Association
for the Support and Aid of
Street Children, Bolivia



Development communication and education

In 2014, Austrian Development Cooperation made available a total of EUR 4.2 million for supporting a broad range of development communication and education measures in Austria, including projects in information and education work, global learning, advocacy, culture mediation, intercultural dialogue and campaigns.

A particular focus was placed in 2014 on the private sector as partner: Seventeen projects were funded with roughly EUR 1 million.

PROJECT: NOSSO JOGO – INITIATIVE FOR GLOBAL FAIR PLAY

The Soccer World Cup (WC) in Brazil in 2014 drew an estimated three billion people into its spell. The Nosso Jogo (Our Game) Initiative took the world's largest sports event as an opportunity for development education, cultural, information and networking activities in the whole of Austria. It highlighted the positive values of sport, such as fairness, inclusion, equal rights and internationality. It also succeeded in directing attention to political, economic and social developments in Brazil around the WC. Along with respect for human rights in large-scale sports events, it also sought to convey an impression of Brazilian diversity.



Results

- Nosso Jogo was co-supported by almost 140 Austrian and 20 international partners.
- Roughly 23,000 persons took part in 150 events throughout Austria, including workshops for children and youth, stadium campaigns, alternative public viewings, discussion events, readings and the cultural festival, Arena Brazil.
- Reference was made to Nosso Jogo in 160 media reports.
- Around 90,000 website clicks and 875 Facebook likes were recorded.
- The spot on youtube and the website was clicked more than 824 times.
- The spot was shown on eight TV stations (100,000 viewers) and in six cinemas (audience of 6,000).

Partners:
Nosso Jogo Working Group:
FairPlay-VIDC, Austrian Latin
America Institute, Jugend Eine
Welt, Women's Solidarity,
Südwind Agentur and
Globalista, Austria

Information and communication

Almost every year, Austrian Development Cooperation spotlights at least one thematic focus in its communication work. The spring campaign, Our Voices for Development, underscored how important development cooperation is and showed what effect it has. In autumn, a collaborative project with the media focused on the theme: Development Needs Knowledge.

PROJECT: VOICES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The campaign, Our Voices for Development, commenced in spring 2014. From Foreign Minister Sebastian Kurz to the vegetable farmer, Liman Hoti from Kosovo, almost 35 people gave testimonials explaining why development cooperation is so important to them and what effect it has. The initiative was flanked by an issue of the magazine, World News, a folder and an extensive focus feature on the website, www.entwicklung.at. In a collaborative media effort, a broad public was informed about the impact of development cooperation illustrated with tangible examples.



The workshop by Südwind Agentur called Young Voices for Development and a booklet of the same name with didactic material on development cooperation issued in the series, Globales Lernen Spezial, published by the organisation, BAOBAB, addressed schoolteachers and social workers in youth centres. Until December 2014, altogether 500 15 to 25-year-olds in schools or youth centres learnt about the issue of development in a playful format and produced video messages, some of which could be viewed on the website, www.entwicklung.at.

A concurrent video competition was run on the Facebook page. Of almost 20 submissions, the Facebook community voted three winners, which were awarded small prizes.

For three days in the Main Library of Vienna and at University of Vienna, visitors had the opportunity to talk with representatives of development organisations, media and business and industry. With almost 300 questioners, the 'living books' discussed their experience in partner countries and development projects.

Results

- Almost 35 testimonials gave development cooperation a voice.
- The workshop, Young Voices for Development, reached some 500 young people in schools and youth centres.
- Over 20 contestants took part in the video competition on Facebook.
- About 40 'living books' talked with almost 300 visitors for a total of 75 hours.
- The contributions on Facebook were liked by more than 4,500 users.
- Banner advertisements in online media and a four-part series of articles on kurier.at attracted 3.1 million views and 1,200 visitors to kurier.at read them.

Partner:
Grayling Austria

Service for the public



In 2014, ADA answered some 300 enquiries and circulated about 1,200 publications. Via its monthly electronic newsletter, current development, it informed some 3,400 readers about the latest development-policy issues, events and publications. The quarterly magazine, World News, was sent to about 6,500 subscribers at home and abroad. The titles in 2014 were: Our Voices for Development, Ten Years of ADA, Development Needs Knowledge and Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future.

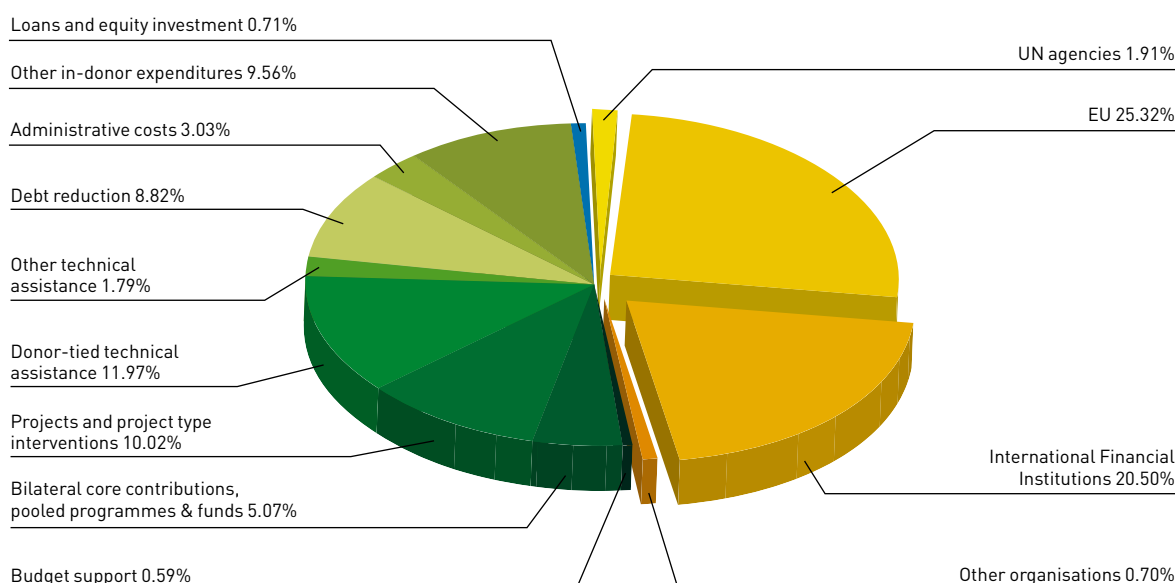
The introductory article was translated into easy-to-understand language for anyone with reading and comprehension difficulties and can be read in large print barrier-free by partially-sighted and blind persons at www.entwicklung.at.

Official development assistance

I. Total ODA overviews

I.1 Main components of Austrian ODA 2014

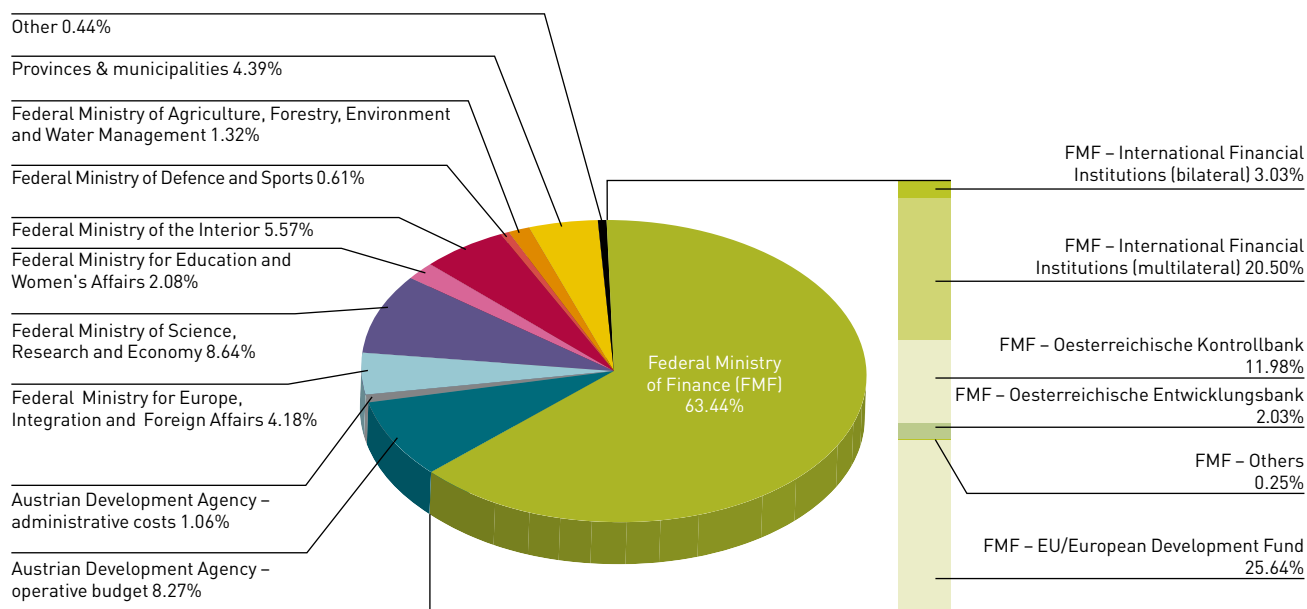
Net disbursements in %



	€ mill.	in %		€ mill.	in %
Bilateral ODA	479.81	51.57			
Grants	473.19	50.86	Budget support	5.50	0.59
			Bilateral core contributions, pooled programmes & funds	47.17	5.07
			Projects and project type interventions	93.26	10.02
			donor-tied technical assistance	111.40	11.97
			Other technical assistance	16.70	1.79
			Debt reduction	82.07	8.82
			Administrative costs	28.17	3.03
			Other in-donor expenditures	88.92	9.56
Loans and equity investment	6.62	0.71			
Multilateral ODA	450.65	48.43			
			UN agencies	17.81	1.91
			EU	235.57	25.32
			International Financial Institutions	190.79	20.50
			Other organisations	6.49	0.70
Total ODA	930.46	100.00			
0.28% of GNI					

I.2 Financial sources of Austrian ODA 2014

Net disbursements in %



I.3 Development of Austrian ODA 2010–2014

Net disbursements in € mill. and % of GNI

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ODA, total	912.35	799.30	860.77	882.37	930.46
of which bilateral ODA	462.39	352.48	417.20	409.20	479.81
of which multilateral ODA	449.97	446.82	443.57	473.17	450.65
ODA in % of GNI, total	0.32%	0.27%	0.28%	0.27%	0.28%

I.4 Federal ODA 2014 (ODA matrix), Net disbursements in €

Financing source	Total ODA 2014 incl. provinces & municipalities	ADA		FMEIFA	FMF	FMAFEWM	FMSRE	FMEWA	FMI	FMDS	Other federal agencies	Provinces & municipalities	Total federal payments		
		ADC/ADA*	of which: ERP Fund												
														incl. Disaster Fund	of which OeEB
Use of funds															
Total ODA	930,457,492	86,793,556	7,228,642	38,884,982	590,289,188	18,902,808	12,296,283	80,375,567	19,376,877	51,819,508	5,678,792	4,935,605	889,645,740		
Bilateral ODA	479,811,664	86,793,556	7,228,642	22,594,562	163,948,512	18,902,808	8,880,245	80,157,880	19,376,877	51,154,508	5,678,792	1,221,599	438,999,912		
Bilateral grants	473,188,776	86,793,556	8,035,260	22,594,562	156,557,803	10,453,031	8,841,447	80,157,880	19,376,877	51,154,508	5,678,792	1,221,599	432,377,024		
Budget support	5,500,000	5,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500,000		
Core contributions, funding and pooled funds	47,166,331	23,475,212	0	5,512,000	12,113,316	0	5,386,916	97,280	0	0	35,000	387,707	47,007,431		
Bilateral core contributions (CSOs, PPPs, ...)	1,205,045	218,742	0	600,000	0	0	120,123	97,280	0	0	0	110,000	1,146,145		
Contributions to programmes of int. organisations	33,157,803	10,502,987	0	4,912,000	12,113,316	0	5,216,793	0	0	0	35,000	277,707	33,057,803		
Pooled funding/basket funds	12,803,483	12,753,483	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	12,803,483		
Projects and project-type interventions	93,260,024	37,012,916	5,532,394	1,819,142	41,028,116	8,545,405	3,092,954	42,500	850,596	985,045	806,552	760,053	86,397,875		
Projects	59,158,656	33,394,260	5,179,152	1,819,142	10,545,405	8,545,405	3,092,954	42,500	850,596	985,045	806,552	760,053	52,296,507		
Projects qualifying as programme-based approaches	3,618,656	3,618,656	353,242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,618,656		
Associated financing grants in loan financing packages (AF)	30,482,711	0	0	0	30,482,711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,482,711		
Experts and other technical assistance	40,934,429	3,090,505	0	387,958	18,771,481	269,626	150,878	296,034	12,745,566	670,928	4,707,240	73,839	40,914,429		
Donor country personnel	24,530,765	1,385,540	0	387,958	4,322,877	0	0	296,034	12,743,066	668,050	4,707,240	0	24,510,765		
Other technical assistance	16,403,664	1,704,965	0	0	14,448,604	269,626	150,878	0	22,500	2,878	0	73,839	16,403,664		
Scholarships & training in donor country	87,163,258	1,559,178	825,966	12,000	0	0	0	79,684,566	5,760,715	0	130,000	0	87,146,458		
Scholarships in donor country	8,392,795	1,559,178	825,966	12,000	0	0	0	914,102	5,760,715	0	130,000	0	8,375,995		
Imputed students' costs	78,770,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,770,464	0	0	0	0	78,770,464		
Debt relief	82,067,243	0	0	0	82,067,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82,067,243		
Debt service relief	1,541,243	0	0	0	1,541,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,541,243		
Other action on debt	80,526,000	0	0	0	80,526,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,526,000		
Administrative costs**	28,172,620	10,445,812	0	14,863,461	2,577,647	1,638,000	210,700	0	0	0	0	0	28,097,620		
Other in-donor expenditures	88,924,871	5,709,933	1,676,900	0	0	0	0	37,500	0	49,498,535	0	0	55,245,968		
Development awareness	6,427,313	5,709,933	1,676,900	0	0	0	0	37,500	0	0	0	0	5,747,433		
Asylum seekers in donor country	82,497,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,498,535	0	0	49,498,535		
Memo items: Humanitarian aid***	15,272,981	2,500,293	730,000	5,665,513	2,000,000	0	858,000	12,500	0	985,045	673,864	0	12,496,215		
Technical cooperation	174,309,001	43,970,944	4,404,199	449,958	22,791,728	2,289,872	1,242,878	79,980,600	19,281,732	670,928	4,868,928	583,591	173,841,306		
Bilateral loans/equity investment	6,622,888	0	-806,619	0	7,390,708	8,449,777	38,798	0	0	0	0	0	6,622,888		
Loans	-1,865,487	0	-806,619	0	-1,059,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,865,487		
Equity investment	8,488,575	0	0	0	8,449,777	8,449,777	38,798	0	0	0	0	0	8,488,575		
Multilateral ODA	450,645,828	0	0	16,292,420	426,340,677	0	3,416,038	217,487	0	665,000	0	3,714,006	450,645,828		
United Nations	17,807,130	0	0	11,936,135	0	0	0	2,249,301	0	0	0	3,604,006	17,807,130		
EU	235,566,027	0	0	0	235,566,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235,566,027		
IBRD/IDA	141,015,366	0	0	0	141,015,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141,015,366		
Regional development banks	49,759,283	0	0	0	49,759,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,759,283		
Other organisations	6,498,022	0	0	4,354,285	0	0	1,166,737	200,000	0	665,000	0	110,000	6,498,022		
ODA in % of GNI															
	0.28%														

* Of which operational budget (including ERP Fund) of EUR 76.91 million. The total for operational measures is net of expenditure for basic remuneration (EUR 9.88 million). In addition, ADA allocated ODA-eligible third-party funds amounting to EUR 17.48 million for other Austrian donors (ministries, provinces, municipalities, ...).

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

*** In addition, humanitarian aid measures were conducted amounting to EUR 32.02 million (totaling EUR 47.29 million), which count as multilateral contributions.

II. Multilateral ODA components

II.1 Development of multilateral ODA 2010–2014

		Net disbursements in € mill.				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
United Nations Organisations		39.62	23.91	17.65	37.79	17.81
of which						
FMEIFA voluntary contributions		14.88	10.23	5.78	7.39	4.84
FMEIFA obligatory contributions		7.51	7.52	5.68	8.54	7.10
other departments		17.24	6.17	6.20	21.87	5.87
International Financial Institutions		161.10	192.22	207.44	204.97	190.79
of which						
World Bank group		113.90	118.91	140.91	140.51	141.02
Regional banks		42.62	51.80	55.88	52.31	49.76
Other financial institutions		4.58	21.51	10.65	12.15	0.01
European Union		245.06	226.27	214.09	224.97	235.57
of which						
budget		145.95	144.68	144.01	147.25	156.99
EDF		99.11	81.59	70.08	77.72	78.58
Other organisations		4.18	4.42	4.39	5.44	6.49
Total		449.97	446.82	443.57	473.17	450.65
in % of total ODA		49%	56%	52%	54%	48%
ODA, total		912.35	799.30	860.77	882.37	930.46

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

International Financial Institutions:

World Bank group

Regional banks

Other financial institutions

Other organisations:

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

AsDB, IDB, AfrDB and others (& associated trust funds)

IMF-ESAF/PRGF (until 2005), GEF (from 2009 100% ODA), CGIAR, CFC

Montreal Protocol, CITES, EPPO, IOM, IUCN (until 2006), IPGRI, IPCC, DDAGTF, OECD Dev. Centre

II.2 Multilateral ODA of FMEIFA 2014

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	2014
United Nations Organisations		
OHCHR/UNVFTC	Core contribution to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation in the Field of Human Rights (UNVFTC)	0.05
UNCDF	Core contribution to the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	0.30
UNDP – New York	Core contribution to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1.58
UNHCR	Core contribution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	0.54
UNIDF	Core contribution to the United Nations Fund for Industrial Development (UNIDF)	0.66
UNOCHA	Core contribution to strengthen the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	0.09
UNRWA	Core contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	0.30
UNWOMEN	Core contribution to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN)	0.25
UNICEF	Core contribution to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1.02
UNVFTV	Core contribution to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVTV)	0.06
ODA-eligible voluntary contributions to United Nations Organisations		4.84
IAEA	Compulsory contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (33% ODA)	0.88
IAEA – TF	Contribution to the Technical Cooperation Fund of the IAEA	0.53
UNDPKO	Contributions to core budgets of UN Peace Missions (7% ODA)	1.68
UNESCO	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) (60%)	1.28
UNO	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations Budget (18% ODA)	2.67
UNCCD	Compulsory contribution 2014 to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	0.06
ODA-eligible compulsory contributions to United Nations Organisations		7.10
ODA-eligible contributions of FMEIFA to United Nations Organisations		11.94
OSCE	Core contribution 2014 to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) (74% ODA)	2.47
Council of Europe	Core contribution to the Council of Europe budget (Venice Commission) (40%)	1.88
Contributions to organisations (other than UN)		4.36
Multilateral contributions of FMEIFA, total		16.29

Earmarked bilateral contributions to international organisations

Apart from the core contributions listed above, there were also earmarked contributions by the FMEIFA in 2014 to specific projects by international organisations listed in the OECD/DAC statistics as bilateral contributions.

		Net disbursements in € mill.
Country/Sector*	Description	2014
Afghanistan/150	OSCE: ODIHR Election support team to Afghanistan	0.01
Sub-Saharan Africa/120	IFRC: Contribution to Emergency Appeal for Liberia and Guinea in response to the Ebola outbreak	1.00
Albania/150	OSCE: Phase 1 transport of repackaged hazardous substances from Albania and their destruction outside the country	0.01
Brazil/150	UNWOMEN project for strengthening the political participation of women in Brazil	0.08
Europe, regional/998	OSCE: Support for the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI)	0.01
Global/150	OSCE: Promotion of international standards, tolerance and human rights; avoidance of hate and violence	0.02
Global/150	OSCE: Greater participation of women in politics	0.01
Global/150	OSCE: Project on security-sector governance and reform (SSG/R)	0.01
Global/150	OSCE: Strengthening the capacities and competencies of regional offices for performing their mandate	0.01
Global/150	OSCE: OSCE Summer Academy at the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Schlaining (ASPR)	0.02
Global/150	UNWOMEN: Contribution to the project, From Communities to Global Security Institutions	0.07
Global/230	OSCE: Energy Security – Sharing best practices to protect electricity networks from natural disasters	0.01
Global/430	UNDP JPO Programme: Secondment of young Austrian academics to UN organisations under the Junior Professional Officer Programme	0.39
Global/720	ICRC: Core contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	0.60
Moldova/150	UNDP: Voluntary contribution to UNDP for a project to strengthen rule of law and protect human rights in the Moldovan Republic	0.15
Serbia/150	OSCE: International presence for strengthening local governance	0.01
Tajikistan/150	OSCE: Improving border security management by raising the competencies of border guards	0.01
Ukraine/150	OSCE: ODIHR Support for Ukraine – National dialogue for peaceful transition	0.02
Central Asia, regional/150	OSCE: Early warning and conflict prevention operations	0.01
Total		2.43

Until 2013, contributions of FDF were also included in this table. As of 2014, FDF funds are listed in a separate table.

* The three-digit codes are explained in the table "Distribution of ADC funds of ADA by sector" (page 52).

Contributions of the FMEIFA Foreign Disaster Fund

Net disbursements in € mill.

Country/Sector*	Description	2014
Ethiopia/730	Caritas Austria: Reconstruction measures in areas affected by drought	0.05
Bosnia and Herzegovina/720	World Vision: Food security and income for flood victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.23
Bosnia and Herzegovina/730	Light for the World: Inclusive model for the economic recovery of families affected by flooding	0.26
Burkina Faso/720	Caritas Austria: Humanitarian aid for Mali refugees and the local population in Burkina Faso	0.02
Burkina Faso/720	HOPE 87: Humanitarian aid for Mali refugees and securing livelihoods for local herders in Burkina Faso	0.02
Iraq/720	UNHCR: Contribution to the UNHCR emergency response for the Iraq situation	1.00
Jordan/720	CARE: Support for vulnerable refugees from Syria in Jordan	0.01
Jordan/720	Caritas Austria: Humanitarian aid for refugees from Syria and for the local population	0.01
Jordan/720	Caritas Austria: Winterproof equipment and shelter for vulnerable Syrian refugees and the local population	0.18
Lebanon/720	Caritas Austria: Humanitarian aid for Syrian refugees and the local population in Lebanon	0.04
Lebanon/720	ARC: Food aid for Syrian refugees in Lebanon	0.04
Lebanon/720	ARC: Provision of winterproof infrastructure for Syrian refugees and the local population in Lebanon	0.27
Niger/720	CARE: Humanitarian aid for the population in Diffa Region at risk from the food crisis and flooding	0.03
Palestinian Territories/720	UNRWA: Contribution to UNRWA Gaza Flash Appeal 2014	1.00
Serbia/720	ARC: Early restoration and resilience of the Great Morava River	0.41
South Sudan/720	IFRC Geneva (Federation): Contribution to 2014 IFRC emergency appeal for South Sudan	0.50
Ukraine/720	UNHCR: Contribution to renewed UNHCR appeal for internally displaced persons in Ukraine	0.50
Central African Republic/720	IFRC Geneva (Federation): Contribution to 2014 emergency appeal for the Central African Republic (CAR)	0.50
Total		5.07

* The three-digit codes are explained in the table "Distribution of ADC funds of ADA by sector" (page 52).

II.3 Multilateral ODA to International Financial Institutions 2014

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2014
World Bank group			
IBRD – World Bank	Contribution to IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, cash	FMF	4.28
IDA	Contribution to International Development Association, cash	FMF	4.90
IDA	Contribution to International Development Association, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	127.18
IDA-HIPC	Contribution to HIPC – Trust Fund, cash	FMF	4.66
	World Bank group		141.02
Regional banks			
AfrDB	Contribution to the African Development Bank, cash	FMF	1.69
AfrDF	Contribution to the African Development Fund, cash	FMF	1.19
AfrDF	Contribution to the African Development Fund, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	35.77
AsDB	Contribution to the Asian Development Bank, cash	FMF	0.71
AsDB	Contribution to the Asian Development Bank, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	1.06
AsDF	Contribution to the Asian Development Fund, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	8.00
EBRD TF	Contribution to EBRD – Austrian Technical Assistance Co-operation Fund, cash payment (43% ODA as of 2009)	FMF	0.86
IDB	Contribution to IDB – Inter-American Development Bank, cash payment	FMF	0.48
	Regional banks		49.76
International Financial Institutions, total			190.77

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Earmarked bilateral contributions to international organisations

Besides the above-listed core contributions, FMF made earmarked contributions in 2014 for certain projects of international organisations that count as bilateral contributions under OECD/DAC statistics:

		Net disbursements in € mill.
Country/Sector*	Description	2014
Ethiopia/310	CGIAR Fund: Reduction of land degradation and vulnerability of farmers	0,15
Ethiopia/310	CGIAR Fund: Improvement of food systems of smallholder farmers in the Highlands	0,15
Africa, regional/140	AfrDB: Contribution to the African Water Facility of the African Development Bank	1,00
Africa, regional/250	AfrDB: Assignment of an expert to the African Development Bank for support in private-sector development under the Fund for African Private Sector Assistance	0,13
Sub-Saharan Africa/310	CGIAR Fund: Development of strategies based on agrobiodiversity	0,13
Sub-Saharan Africa/310	CGIAR Fund: Beneficial impacts of forests and trees on horticulture, nutrition and environment	0,17
Sub-Saharan Africa/430	EIB: EUAITF – Payment into a EU blending mechanism for loans/grants	0,80
America, regional/410	IDB: Contribution to internal IDB projects for sustainable energy and climate change; SECCI Multi-Donor Fund	0,80
America, regional/430	IDB: Associate Professional Officer (APO) Programme – Assignment of Austrian experts	0,41
America, regional/430	IDB: Contribution to the IDB initiative for sustainable and efficient urban planning in Latin America and the Caribbean	0.80
Asia, regional/210	AsDB: Assignment of a transport expert to support the AsDB programme	0.20
Asia, regional/210	IDB: Contribution to AsDB for a study on sustainable fuels	-0.04
Asia, regional/230	AsDB: AsDB – TA Energy in urban areas	1.61
Asia, regional/230	AsDB: Assignment of an expert in renewable energy to support the AsDB programme	0.17
Asia, regional/410	AsDB: Assignment of an expert in climate change to support the AsDB programme	0.08
Asia, regional/430	AsDB: Assignment of an expert in urbanisation to support the AsDB programme	0.06
Azerbaijan /250	EBRD: Contribution to the EBRD Business Advice Services (BAS) to develop competencies of local enterprises/consultants	-0.10
Belarus/250	IBRD: Contribution to the IBRD privatisation programme in Belarus	1.61
Burkina Faso/310	CGIAR Fund: Hazards for major, nutritional tree species in Burkina Faso	0.07
Europe, regional/160	IBRD: Improving employment in the Western Balkans (EFO)	0.60
Europe, regional/430	EBRD: Contribution to EBRD/MEI – Support for constructing municipal infrastructure	2.00
Global/140	IBRD: Water and hygiene project	2.00
Global/160	IBRD: Jobs Umbrella MDTF	0.90
Global/230	IBRD: Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP)	0.70
Global/240	EBRD: Supporting SEFF market readiness	3.00
Global/310	IFC: Eastern Europe – Access to financial services	1.61
Global/430	EIB: Contribution to EIB – Eastern Partnership Technical Assistance Trust Fund (EPTATF)	3.00
Global/430	IBRD: Urban Partnership Programme Phase II	2.57
Global/430	IBRD: Contribution to assigning Austrian experts: Amalgamation of the previous programmes JPO and EFSP	0.15
Global/430	IFC: FIAS FY 12-16 Investment Climate Cooperation Programme – Advice on strengthening economic growth through targeted investments in certain sectors	1.50
Global/740	IBRD: GFDRR Climate Risk MDTF – Support for disaster risk management	2.00
Mozambique /310	CGIAR Fund: Developing resilient and profitable systems for sustaining livelihoods in arid areas	0.13
Nicaragua/310	CGIAR Fund: Increasing cattle productivity in Nicaragua	0.15
Nicaragua/310	CGIAR Fund: Project on the gender gap in participation and representation in community forest policy	0.09

Net disbursements in € mill.

Country/Sector*	Description	2014
North & Central America, regional/310	CGIAR: Forest management for improving livelihood and conserving forests	0.15
Philippines/110	AsDB: Assignment of educational experts	0.14
South & Central Asia, regional/230	IFC: Central Asia and South Caucasus Energy Infrastructure Programme	1.32
South Asia, regional/310	CGIAR Fund: Improvement of food security and nutrition in rural areas of Nepal and Bhutan	0.13
Uganda/310	CGIAR Fund: Project on the gender gap in participation and representation in community forest policy	0.09
Central Asia, regional/140	EBRD: Sustainable Resource Initiative in ETC Countries – Improving waste reduction and water efficiency	2.00
Central Asia, regional/230	EBRD: Energy Efficiency Programme in ETC Countries – Improving energy efficiency in South Caucasus and Central Asia	1.00
Earmarked contributions to international organisations without equity investment		33.12
Additional: Equity investment		
Central Asia, regional/320	CEE Special Situations Fund: Restructuring underperforming companies (EQUITY)	5.72
Central Asia, regional/320	SEAF Caucasus Growth Fund: Supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (EQUITY)	0.63
Equity Investment, total		6.36
Earmarked contributions to international organisations, total		39.47

* The three-digit codes are explained in the table "Distribution of ADC funds of ADA by sector" (page 52).

II.4 Multilateral contributions to development cooperation budgets of the European Union 2014

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2014
Commission budget for development cooperation			
04 – EMPL:	Budgetline Instrument for preaccession (IPA) – Human resources development	FMF	1.42
05 – AGRI:	Budgetline Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance – Agriculture and Rural Development	FMF	3.21
07 – ENV:	Budgetline Contribution to multilateral and international environment agreements	FMF	0.00
13 – REGIO:	Budgetline Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance – Regional development and regional and territorial cooperation	FMF	4.73
14 – TAXUD:	Budgetline Customs cooperation and international assistance	FMF	0.02
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)	FMF	5.10
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Cooperation with third countries under the Partnership Instrument (PI)	FMF	0.00
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Election Observation Missions (EIDHR)	FMF	0.66
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Information outreach on the European Union external relations	FMF	0.04
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Instrument for Stability (IfS) – Crisis response and crisis prevention	FMF	4.35
20 – TRADE:	Budgetline Trade policy	FMF	0.08
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Completion of actions implemented under Industrialised Countries Instrument (ICI+) Programme	FMF	0.09
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Development and cooperation worldwide	FMF	0.55
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Development cooperation instrument (DCI)	FMF	37.36
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights	FMF	2.69
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	FMF	35.82
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)	FMF	1.00
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Instrument for Stability (IfS) – Global and trans-regional threats	FMF	1.05
22 – ELARG:	Budgetline Enlargement process and strategy and aid regulation	FMF	16.95
23 – ECHO:	Budgetline Humanitarian aid, food assistance and disaster preparedness	FMF	30.42
23 – ECHO:	Budgetline The Union Civil Protection Mechanism	FMF	0.09
23 – ECHO:	Budgetline Union Aid Volunteers	FMF	0.02
	Administrative expenditure of external assistance – ODA	FMF	11.33
European Commission (budget)			156.99
EDF	Contribution to European Development Fund, cash	FMF	78.58
EDF and others			78.58
European Union, total			235.57

0.00 = < 5,000.00

II.5 Multilateral contributions of other departments 2014

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2014
Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (FMAFEWM)			
United Nations Organisations			
FAO	Core contribution to FAO (51 % ODA)	FMAFEWM	1.55
UNEP	Core contribution 2014 to United Nations Environment Programme – UNEP	FMAFEWM	0.40
UNFCCC	Contribution 2014 to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC (61% ODA)	FMAFEWM	0.08
UNECE	Voluntary contribution to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (89% ODA)	FMAFEWM	0.00
WFP	Core contribution to the World Food Programme (WFP)	FMAFEWM	0.22
United Nations Organisations,* total			2.25
Other organisations			
CGIAR (IARC)	Contribution to International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) – associated with CGIAR	FMAFEWM	0.01
EPPO	Contribution to European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation	FMAFEWM	0.05
CITES	Contribution 2014 to CITES – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna	FMAFEWM	0.04
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2014 to Montreal Protocol	FMAFEWM	0.02
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2014 to Montreal Protocol Trust Fund	FMAFEWM	1.04
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2014 to Montreal Protocol, Trust Fund Vienna Convention	FMAFEWM	0.00
Other organisations, total			1.17
FMAFEWM, total			3.42

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2014
Other departments			
United Nations Organisations			
WHO	Core contribution 2014 to World Health Organisation (76% ODA)	FMH	2.11
ILO	Core contribution 2014 to International Labour Organisation (60% ODA)	FMLSACP	1.49
WMO	Core contribution to World Meteorological Organisation (4% ODA)	FMSRE	0.02
United Nations Organisations,* total			3.62
Other organisations			
IOM	Contribution to International Organization for Migration	FMI	0.67
WTO-DDAGTF	Contribution to Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund – DDAGTF 2014	FMSRE	0.20
OECD	Contribution to OECD Development Centre	FC	0.11
Other organisations			0.98
Other departments, total			4.60

*Austria's total ODA-eligible contribution to the United Nations Organisations can be seen in Table II.1.
0.00 = < 5,000.00

III. Bilateral ODA Components

III.1 Bilateral ADC funds of ADA

III.1.1 Development of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2010–2014

Net disbursements in € mill.					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ADC/ADA, total	94.13	82.49	66.23	84.71	76.91
of which: budget	85.46	73.99	58.92	78.35	68.88
of which: ERP Fund	8.67	8.50	7.30	6.36	8.04
in % of total Austrian ODA	10.32%	10.32%	7.69%	9.60%	8.27%

III.1.2 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2011–2014 by income status of partner countries

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %									
	2011		2012		2013		2014		
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	
LDCs – Least Developed Countries*	41.87	50.76	32.32	48.80	45.34	53.53	34.30	44.59	
Other LICs – Other Low Income Countries	1.39	1.69	0.63	0.96	14.17	16.73	0.85	1.11	
LMICs – Lower Middle Income Countries	14.52	17.61	12.62	19.05	17.60	20.78	18.16	23.62	
UMICs – Upper Middle Income Countries	7.86	9.53	6.24	9.42	0.95	1.13	3.98	5.17	
n.a.**	16.84	20.41	14.42	21.77	6.64	7.84	19.62	25.51	
ADC/ADA, total	82.49	100.00	66.23	100.00	84.71	100.00	76.91	100.00	

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

** including measures in Austria 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 2012–2014

		Net disbursements in € mill. and in %					
ADC – ODA		2012		2013		2014	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
Key region Danube Region/Western Balkans, total		6.99	10.55	9.95	11.74	8.70	11.32
Priority countries	Kosovo	2.23	3.37	2.32	2.73	2.07	2.69
	Albania	0.65	0.98	1.51	1.78	2.69	3.49
Partner countries in the region		2.22	3.36	2.63	3.10	1.13	1.47
Danube Region/Western Balkans, regional		1.88	2.84	3.50	4.13	2.82	3.66
Key region Black Sea region/South Caucasus, total		4.35	6.57	7.79	9.19	8.15	10.60
Priority countries	Moldova	1.19	1.79	2.06	2.43	3.01	3.92
	Georgia	1.61	2.43	1.50	1.77	1.90	2.47
	Armenia	0.84	1.27	1.77	2.09	2.25	2.93
Partner countries in the region		0.16	0.24	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.32
Black Sea region/South Caucasus, regional		0.56	0.84	2.45	2.89	0.73	0.95
Key region West Africa/Sahel, total		6.08	9.19	8.19	9.67	6.46	8.40
Priority country	Burkina Faso	4.60	6.94	3.73	4.40	2.65	3.44
Partner countries in the region		0.54	0.82	1.34	1.58	1.37	1.79
West Africa/Sahel, regional		0.95	1.43	3.13	3.70	2.44	3.17
Key region Southern Africa, total		7.74	11.69	8.76	10.35	7.30	9.49
Priority country	Mozambique	5.64	8.52	5.84	6.89	4.76	6.19
Partner countries in the region		0.59	0.90	0.88	1.03	0.86	1.12
Southern Africa, regional		1.50	2.27	2.05	2.42	1.68	2.18
Key region Himalayah-Hindu Kush, total		3.50	5.28	4.18	4.94	3.27	4.26
Priority country	Bhutan	2.47	3.73	2.63	3.11	2.04	2.65
Partner countries in the region		0.51	0.77	1.41	1.67	0.93	1.20
Himalayah-Hindu Kush, regional		0.52	0.78	0.13	0.16	0.31	0.40
Key region Caribbean, total		0.33	0.50	0.07	0.08	0.90	1.16
CARICOM, region		0.33	0.50	0.07	0.08	0.90	1.16
Other priorities, total		15.61	23.57	22.79	26.91	19.62	25.51
	Ethiopia	5.45	8.22	6.43	7.59	6.15	7.99
	Uganda	6.68	10.08	11.83	13.96	8.55	11.12
	Palestinian Territories	3.49	5.26	4.54	5.36	4.93	6.41
ADC/ADA key regions, total		44.60	67.34	61.74	72.88	54.40	70.73
ADC/ADA outside priorities		21.63	32.66	22.97	27.12	22.51	29.27
ADC/ADA, total		66.23	100.00	84.71	100.00	76.91	100.00

The evaluation has been restructured in keeping the current priority areas 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 2012–2014

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %

DAC Code	Description	2012		2013		2014	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
110	Education	6.50	9.81	6.43	7.59	6.80	8.84
120	Health	3.64	5.50	2.95	3.48	4.94	6.42
130	Population policy/programmes and reproductive help	0.21	0.32	0.18	0.21	0.19	0.24
140	Water supply and sanitation	7.49	11.31	9.53	11.26	9.72	12.64
150	Government and civil society, conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	13.17	19.88	21.44	25.31	13.22	17.19
160	Other social infrastructure and services	5.02	7.58	5.21	6.15	8.06	10.48
100	Social infrastructure and services	36.03	54.41	45.74	54.00	42.93	55.81
210	Transport and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
220	Communication	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.07
230	Energy generation and supply	3.24	4.89	5.58	6.58	2.67	3.47
240	Banking and financial services	1.20	1.81	0.18	0.22	2.04	2.65
250	Business and other services	-0.92	-1.39	-0.68	-0.81	-0.28	-0.36
200	Economic infrastructure and services	3.52	5.31	5.08	5.99	4.48	5.82
310	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5.29	7.99	10.76	12.70	7.51	9.77
320	Industry, mining and construction	1.70	2.56	0.68	0.80	0.55	0.71
330	Trade and tourism	0.99	1.49	1.45	1.71	0.69	0.90
300	Production sectors	7.97	12.04	12.88	15.21	8.75	11.38
410	General environmental protection	1.57	2.37	0.89	1.05	2.32	3.02
430	Other multi-sectoral measures	7.02	10.59	8.70	10.27	6.84	8.89
400	Multi-sectoral measures	8.58	12.96	9.59	11.32	9.16	11.90
500	Commodity aid and general programme assistance	2.50	3.77	2.47	2.91	2.21	2.88
600	Debt relief	-	-	-	-	-	-
720	Humanitarian aid: Emergency measures	1.15	1.74	0.74	0.88	1.20	1.56
730	Humanitarian aid: Post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation measures	-0.00	-0.01	-	-	0.72	0.94
740	Humanitarian aid: Disaster prevention and preparedness measures	0.71	1.07	0.48	0.57	0.58	0.76
700	Humanitarian aid	1.86	2.81	1.23	1.45	2.50	3.25
910	Administrative costs of donors	0.49	0.74	1.12	1.32	0.41	0.53
998	Unspecified	5.27	7.96	6.60	7.79	6.48	8.42
900	Unspecified and other	5.76	8.70	7.72	9.12	6.89	8.95
ADC/ADA, total		66.23	100.00	84.71	100.00	76.91	100.00

0.00 = < 5,000.00

- = 0

III.1.5 Implementation structure of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2012–2014

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %						
	2012		2013		2014	
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
1. Austrian CSOs primarily implementing projects outside Austria	14.90	22.50	17.43	20.57	16.74	21.77
2. Austrian CSOs primarily implementing projects within Austria	5.07	7.66	6.62	7.81	5.56	7.23
3. Austrian CSOs primarily implementing scholarship programmes	0.91	1.38	0.68	0.81	0.77	1.00
Austrian CSOs, total (1–3)	20.89	31.54	24.72	29.19	23.07	29.99
4. Companies in Austria	1.89	2.85	2.94	3.47	2.58	3.36
5. Public authorities, universities and other bodies in Austria	5.10	7.70	4.75	5.61	5.04	6.56
Companies & other institutions in Austria, total (4–5)	6.99	10.55	7.69	9.08	7.63	9.91
Austrian institutions, total (1–5)	27.88	42.09	32.42	38.27	30.70	39.91
6. Public authorities/ministries in partner country	16.00	24.16	24.19	28.56	18.17	23.62
7. CSOs and other institutions in partner country	3.00	4.53	2.16	2.55	3.54	4.60
Institutions in partner countries, total (6–7)	19.00	28.68	26.35	31.11	21.71	28.22
8. International organisations & PPPs*	14.26	21.54	18.76	22.15	18.93	24.61
9. International CSOs	0.44	0.67	1.34	1.58	1.44	1.87
10. Other	4.65	7.02	5.79	6.84	4.14	5.39
International and other agencies, total (8–10)	19.35	29.22	25.89	30.57	24.51	31.87
ADC/ADA, total	66.23	100.00	84.71	100.00	76.91	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 2012–2014

The so-called policy objective markers (markers for cross-cutting issues in development policy) were introduced in OECD/DAC as instruments for monitoring the implementation of general international development goals (e.g. gender equality or environmental protection) in development programmes and projects by OECD/DAC donors. The markers measure in what part of their portfolios development donors have already taken specific account of these development-policy objectives and document the programmes and projects where these are included as specific, i.e. principal objectives (2) and/or as integrated, i.e. significant, secondary objectives (1). As development projects/programmes can pursue more than one specific objective, they can be allotted more than one marker. In this approach, marker data do not make quantitative statements on how much funding has been allocated for specific objectives but the extent to which these objectives have been included in the new contracts of a reporting year. The relevant quantities are therefore not the payments, but the contractual volume of binding new commitments, possibly in combination with the number of contracts. Of note here also is that instead of gradings in the sense of an assessment, the (2) and (1) markers are indicators for different methodologies.

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

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

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
Empowerment and Gender Equality*	2012		2013		2014	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Gender Equality						
Specific (Code = 2)	3.09	4.26	9.51	9.99	2.07	2.51
Integrated (Code = 1)	41.87	57.63	52.62	55.25	52.08	63.16
Total (1+2)	44.96	61.89	62.13	65.24	54.16	65.67
ADC/ADA, total	72.65	100.00	95.23	100.00	82.47	100.00

* As of 2013, the RMNCH marker is assigned for the improvement of reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health under the OECD/DAC Guidelines. In 2014, ADC/ADA programmes and projects worth EUR 300,000 were specifically assigned to the RMNCH marker (Code = 2).

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
Good Governance and Human Rights	2012		2013		2014	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Participatory Development and Good Governance						
Specific (Code = 2)	16.01	22.04	14.44	15.17	8.43	10.22
Integrated (Code = 1)	16.46	22.65	16.45	17.27	1.99	2.42
Total (1+2)	32.47	44.70	30.89	32.44	10.42	12.64
ADC/ADA, total	72.65	100.00	95.23	100.00	82.47	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Environment and Natural Resources	2012		2013		2014	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Aid to Environment						
Specific [Code = 2]	10.59	14.58	19.73	20.72	11.34	13.75
Integrated [Code = 1]	18.47	25.43	29.44	30.91	7.99	9.69
Total (1+2)	29.06	40.00	49.17	51.63	19.33	23.44
ADC/ADA, total	72.65	100.00	95.23	100.00	82.47	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Mitigation of Climate Change	2012		2013		2014	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – Mitigation						
Specific [Code = 2]	4.49	6.18	7.84	8.23	2.20	2.67
Integrated [Code = 1]	4.28	5.89	16.29	17.11	9.33	11.31
Total (1+2)	8.76	12.07	24.13	25.34	11.53	13.98
ADC/ADA, total	72.65	100.00	95.23	100.00	82.47	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Adaption to Climate Change	2012		2013		2014	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – Adaptation						
Specific [Code = 2]	2.21	3.04	1.40	1.47	0.53	0.64
Integrated [Code = 1]	5.39	7.43	13.52	14.20	8.24	9.99
Total (1+2)	7.60	10.46	14.92	15.66	8.76	10.63
ADC/ADA, total	72.65	100.00	95.23	100.00	82.47	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Promotion of biodiversity	2012		2013		2014	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Convention on Biological Diversity						
Specific [Code = 2]	3.71	5.10	6.89	7.23	1.56	1.89
Integrated [Code = 1]	7.97	10.96	13.32	13.98	9.98	12.10
Total (1+2)	11.67	16.07	20.20	21.22	11.54	13.99
ADC/ADA, total	72.65	100.00	95.23	100.00	82.47	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Combat Desertification	2012		2013		2014	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Convention to Combat Desertification						
Specific [Code = 2]	0.08	0.10	4.20	4.41	0.10	0.12
ADC/ADA, total	10.07	13.87	8.56	8.99	2.58	3.13
Total (1+2)	10.15	13.97	12.76	13.40	2.68	3.25
ADC/ADA, total	72.65	100.00	95.23	100.00	82.47	100.00

III.2 Bilateral ODA disbursements, total

III.2.1 The top 10 recipient countries or regions of Austrian ODA 2014

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %

Position	Country	Net disbursements 2014	in % of bilat. ODA	of which debt relief
1	Myanmar (Birma) ¹	80.61	16.80	80.53
2	Bilateral, multi-country	37.77	7.87	-
3	Turkey ^{2,3}	22.88	4.77	-
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina ²	21.33	4.44	-
5	Central Asia, regional	10.42	2.17	-
6	Kosovo²	10.01	2.09	-
7	Albania^{2,3}	9.83	2.05	-
8	China ^{2,4}	9.22	1.92	-
9	sub-Saharan Africa, regional	9.07	1.89	-
10	Serbia ²	8.70	1.81	-
Bilateral ODA, total		479.81	100.00	80.53

ADC priority countries are marked in bold.

1 high share of debt relief measures

2 high share of imputed students' costs

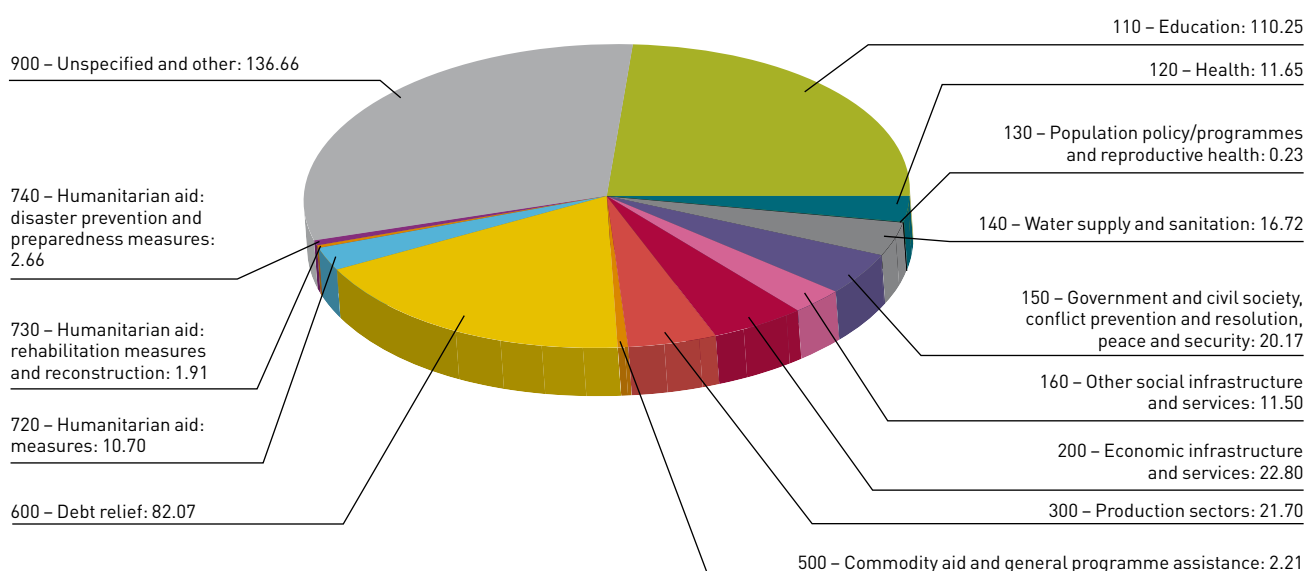
3 high share of teachers sent

4 high share of subsidies for export credit finance

--=0

III.2.2 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA by sector 2014

Net disbursements in € mill.



III.2.3 Development of debt relief measures in Austrian ODA 2010–2014

			Net disbursements in € mill.				
Type	Donor/Budget	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Interest rate reductions	FMF	Interest rate reductions as part of Paris Club debt rescheduling (DSR Option*)	7.64	8.69	4.56	2.47	1.54
Debt reductions	FMF	Paris Club debt rescheduling with debt cancellation (DR Option**)	103.32	22.43	77.73	31.34	80.53
Multilateral debt relief***	FMF OeNB	Assistance to cover debts with multilateral organisations	6.15	-	-	-	-
Total			117.11	31.12	82.29	33.81	82.07
in % of total ODA			12.84	3.89	9.56	3.83	8.82
ODA, total			912.35	799.30	860.77	882.37	930.46

*) 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.

- = 0

III.2.4 Debt relief measures in Austrian ODA 2014

					Net disbursements in € mill. and in %
Country	Debt service reductions (DSR)	Debt reductions (DR)	Debt relief measures, total		in %
Myanmar (Birma)	-	80.53	80.53		98.12
Egypt	0.97	-	0.97		1.18
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.53	-	0.53		0.65
Vietnam	0.04	-	0.04		0.04
Total	1.54	80.53	82.07		100.00
in % of total ODA	0.17	8.65	8.82		

- = 0

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	-	80.53	80.53		98.12
LMICs	1.01	-	1.01		1.23
UMICs	0.53	-	0.53		0.65
Total	1.54	80.53	82.07		100.00

- = 0

III.2.5 ODA by provinces and municipalities 2012–2014

Net disbursements in €

Province	Donor	2012	2013	2014
Burgenland	Burgenland (province)	7,000	1,001	43,500
	Municipality Stadtschlaining	12,500	–	–
Burgenland total		19,500	1,001	43,500
Carinthia, total	Carinthia (province)	87,350	107,582	82,500
	Villach	–	–	32,905
Carinthia, total		87,350	107,582	115,405
Lower Austria	Lower Austria (province)	261,263	268,200	479,750
	St. Pölten	4,820	5,020	4,320
Lower Austria, total		266,083	273,220	484,070
Upper Austria	Upper Austria (province)	1,881,528	2,122,536	2,219,424
	Linz	15,600	9,000	43,096
	Wels	21,320	23,010	51,010
	Traun	3,300	3,300	–
	Braunau	2,480	2,480	2,480
	Rohrbach	5,000	5,000	5,000
Upper Austria, total		1,929,228	2,165,326	2,321,010
Salzburg	Salzburg (province)	317,240	397,700	517,320
	Salzburg (city)	–	93,500	111,500
Salzburg, total		317,240	491,200	628,820
Styria	Styria (province)	493,346	486,299	545,450
	Graz	89,309	25,800	17,800
Styria, total		582,655	512,099	563,250
Tyrol	Tyrol (province)	1,208,769	1,554,783	1,452,458
Tyrol, total		1,208,769	1,554,783	1,452,458
Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg (province)	718,686	817,704	872,452
	Bregenz	9,000	9,000	8,360
	Feldkirch	17,180	16,000	19,800
	Wolfurt	14,147	12,582	6,591
	Götzis	12,700	15,300	11,900
	Hohenems	500	–	3,250
	Dornbirn	20,600	41,800	36,590
	various municipalities in Vorarlberg ¹	–	–	86,990
Vorarlberg, total		792,813	912,386	1,045,933
Vienna	Vienna (city)	453,955	366,943	1,158,283
Vienna, total		453,955	366,943	1,158,283
	Provinces – share in cost of asylum seekers managed by the State	17,919,736	18,543,099	32,999,023
Total		23,577,329	24,927,640	40,811,752

¹ Contributions by Vorarlberg municipalities not listed as ODA donors otherwise for reconstruction after the earthquake in Haiti, remitted via the Vorarlberg Municipal Association.
– = 0

III.2.6 ODA disbursements for priority countries: financial sources and components 2012–2014

Austrian ODA to Albania 2012–2014

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2012	2013	2014
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	649,184	1,507,566	2,068,588
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	125,000	10,000	10,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	1,457,257	1,511,094	3,345,301
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	1,284,154	605,600	3,176,822
	of which OeEB funding	173,103	157,493	168,479
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	1,690,556	1,347,143	1,603,101
	of which imputed students' costs	1,659,222	1,316,019	1,601,541
FMEWA (until 2013 FMEAC)	Project aid/Technical cooperation	2,567,322	2,728,676	2,426,515
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	65,263	70,584	113,653
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	426,136	512,255	375,615
ODA, total		6,920,611	7,616,733	9,829,121

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

Austrian ODA to Armenia 2012–2014

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2012	2013	2014
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	839,975	1,773,758	3,014,659
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	1,147,751	101,860	615,417
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	–	–	615,417
	of which OeEB funding	1,147,751	–	–
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	219,993	218,504	227,630
	of which imputed students' costs	216,783	212,525	227,630
FMEWA (until 2013 FMEAC)	Technical cooperation	20,341	15,578	7,200
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	20,341	7,030	–
FMI	Returnee assistance	16,463	–	–
FMDS	Funding for technical cooperation	–	5,000	1,500
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	3,324	42,914	67,950
ODA, total		2,247,848	2,157,614	3,934,356

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

– = 0

Austrian ODA to Bhutan 2012–2014

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2012	2013	2014
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,470,122	2,634,973	2,040,444
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	50,027	71,206	109,408
	of which imputed students' costs	50,027	71,206	97,420
FMDs	Project aid	–	440,000	6,400
ERP	Loan repayments	-1,714,000	-857,000	-857,000
	Loans	588,475	3,030,594	268,400
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	–	-3,827	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	13,000	–	–
ODA, total		1,407,624	5,315,946	1,567,653

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

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Austrian ODA to Burkina Faso 2012–2014

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2012	2013	2014
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	4,596,670	3,725,808	2,645,451
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	25,013	35,603	53,138
	of which imputed students' costs	25,013	35,603	53,138
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	308,358	205,858	66,250
FMEWA (until 2013 FMEAC)	Education cooperation	6,629	3,600	3,600
FMAFEWM	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	–	800,000	702,000
	Project aid	–	83,282	–
FMEIFA	Project aid	–	23,902	–
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	450,000	419,745	38,586
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	311,930	211,417	158,799
ODA, total		5,698,601	5,509,214	3,667,825

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

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Austrian ODA to Ethiopia 2012–2014

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2012	2013	2014
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	5,446,204	6,426,322	6,145,099
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	170,000	–	–
ADC/FMEIFA	Microproject fund	4,100	11,299	13,300
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMEIFA	Project aid	–	30,283	–
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	370,269	470,962	449,515
	of which imputed students' costs	366,863	453,938	371,968
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	350,000	333,316	300,000
FMAFEWM	Project aid	–	619,952	171,840
FMI	Returnee assistance	628	–	–
FMDS	Funding for technical cooperation	21,750	–	–
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	–1,600	–	49,143
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	175,804	114,550	161,255
ODA, total		6,537,155	8,006,685	7,290,152

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

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Austrian ODA to Georgia 2012–2014

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2012	2013	2014
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,609,235	1,499,677	1,902,982
ADC/FMEIFA	Support for demining projects	20,805	–	–
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Contributions, total	1,367,447	446,430	67,492
	of which contributions to projects			
	of multilateral organisations	–	85,600	–
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	1,357,947	315,835	–
	of which OeEB funding	–	–	67,492
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	642,011	547,660	566,450
	of which imputed students' costs	642,011	547,660	560,946
FMEWA (until 2013 FMEAC)	Funding for technical cooperation	6,247	11,415	15,216
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	–	3,615	8,016
FMI	Technical assistance & returnee assistance	42,303	69,198	15,264
FMDS	Project aid	–	–	13,000
FMAFEWM	Total payments	–	600,000	–
	of which contributions to projects			
	of multilateral organisations	–	150,000	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	–	3,000	–
ODA, total		3,688,048	3,177,379	2,580,404

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

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Austrian ODA to Kosovo 2012–2014

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2012	2013	2014
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,234,581	2,315,095	2,685,612
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	460,000	790,000	–
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	27,407	159,201	1,140,439
	of which OeEB funding	–	–	298,551
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	2,516,948	2,504,486	2,532,741
	of which imputed students' costs	2,459,651	2,476,731	2,528,321
FMEWA (until 2013 FMEAC)	Funding for technical cooperation	168,450	165,956	160,559
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	83,749	59,284	74,452
FMDS	Total payments	2,377,332	2,421,924	2,450,879
	of which Peace mission	2,301,267	2,341,959	2,450,879
FMJ	Judicial expert for Kosovo mission	69,530	–	–
FMI	Police mission & returnee assistance & support for reform	514,729	244,700	501,742
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	408,422	842,969	534,587
ODA, total		8,777,400	9,444,332	10,006,559

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

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Austrian ODA to Moldova 2012–2014

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2012	2013	2014
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,186,493	2,060,799	2,252,862
ADC/FMEIFA	Project aid	–	1,300,000	–
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	–	–	150,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Subsidies for export credit finance	1,489,834	305,993	433,837
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	450,241	269,743	268,278
	of which imputed students' costs	450,241	269,743	268,278
FMEWA (until 2013 FMEAC)	Funding for technical cooperation	191,817	202,778	217,739
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	53,459	75,037	124,692
FMLSACP	Project aid/technical assistance	66,065	214,912	32,881
FMI	Humanitarian aid	10,466	–	1,974
FMAFEWM	Project aid	–	400,000	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	73,136	173,466	215,175
ODA, total		3,468,051	4,927,691	3,572,747

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

** Financed from the budget for multilateral cooperation.

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Austrian ODA to Mozambique 2012–2014

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2012	2013	2014
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	5,644,353	5,835,816	4,763,739
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMAFEWM	Humanitarian aid	–	100,000	–
FMDS	Project aid	15,000	29,700	27,000
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	–	–	17,713
	of which imputed students' costs	–	–	17,713
FMF	Total payments	1,057,913	553,487	460,555
	of which contributions to projects			
	of multilateral organisations**	410,242	132,398	–
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	–	–	328,055
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	80,161	74,000	70,367
ODA, total		6,797,427	6,593,003	5,339,374

* Project lists available from ADA on request.
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Austrian ODA to the Palestinian Territories 2012–2014

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2012	2013	2014
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	3,485,998	4,538,645	4,802,451
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Technical cooperation and humanitarian aid	216,783	220,699	191,982
	of which imputed students' costs	216,783	220,699	186,982
FMI	Funding for technical assistance	356	–	47,637
FMDS	Humanitarian aid	–	–	2,912
FC	Project aid	–	–	10,000
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	–	–	1,000,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	32,150	19,727	125,079
ODA, total		3,735,287	4,779,070	6,180,060

* Project lists available from ADA on request.
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Austrian ODA to Uganda 2012–2014

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2012	2013	2014
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	6,679,129	11,829,023	8,549,673
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations**	–	800,000	–
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	-888,051	-898,258	-751,480
	of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	95,207	85,000	–
	of which loan repayments	-983,258	-983,258	-983,258
	of which OeEB funding	–	–	146,779
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	220,686	170,506	159,466
	of which imputed students' costs	216,783	151,313	150,558
FMAFEWM	Project aid	–	1,050,000	–
FMI	Returnee assistance	734	–	–
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	359,707	185,300	220,986
ODA, total		6,372,205	13,136,571	8,178,645

* Project lists available from ADA on request.

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