



# ODA Report 2015



EUROPE  
INTEGRATION  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
FEDERAL MINISTRY  
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

## Imprint

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# Abbreviations

<b>ADA</b>	Austrian Development Agency
<b>ADC</b>	Austrian Development Cooperation
<b>AF</b>	Associated Financing
<b>AfrDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AfrDF</b>	African Development Fund
<b>AGRI</b>	Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission
<b>ARC</b>	Austrian Red Cross
<b>AsDB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AsDF</b>	Asian Development Fund
<b>ASPR</b>	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution
<b>AWF</b>	African Water Facility
<b>BOAD</b>	West African Development Bank
<b>CABEI</b>	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
<b>CARICOM</b>	Caribbean Community
<b>CCREEE</b>	Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
<b>CEE</b>	Central Eastern Europe
<b>CFC</b>	Common Fund for Commodities
<b>CFSP</b>	Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union
<b>CGIAR</b>	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
<b>CLIMA</b>	Directorate-General for Climate Action of the European Commission
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil-society organisations
<b>DCI</b>	Development Cooperation Instrument
<b>DDAGTF</b>	Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund
<b>DEVCO</b>	Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development of the European Commission
<b>DR</b>	Debt reduction
<b>DSR</b>	Debt service reduction
<b>EAC</b>	Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development of the European Commission
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>ECA Region</b>	Europe and Central Asia Region
<b>ECFIN</b>	Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs of the European Commission
<b>ECHO</b>	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations of the European Commission
<b>ECOSOC</b>	Economic and Social Council
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>ECREEE</b>	Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
<b>EDF</b>	European Development Fund
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>EIDHR</b>	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>ELARG</b>	Directorate-General Enlargement of the European Commission (until 2014)/ Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR since 1.1.2015)
<b>EMPL</b>	Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion of the European Commission
<b>ENI</b>	European Neighbourhood Instrument
<b>ENV</b>	Directorate-General for Environment of the European Commission
<b>EPPO</b>	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation
<b>ERP</b>	European Recovery Programme
<b>ESMAP</b>	Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme
<b>ETF</b>	European Training Foundation
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EYD 2015</b>	European Year of Development 2015
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organisation
<b>FC</b>	Federal Chancellery
<b>FIAS</b>	Foreign Investment Climate Advisory Service
<b>FPI</b>	Foreign Policy Instrument of the European Commission
<b>FMAFEWM</b>	Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
<b>FMDS</b>	Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports
<b>FMEAC</b>	Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture
<b>FMEIFA</b>	Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs
<b>FMEWA</b>	Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs (until 2013 FMEAC/ Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture)
<b>FMF</b>	Federal Ministry of Finance
<b>FMH</b>	Federal Ministry of Health
<b>FMI</b>	Federal Ministry of the Interior
<b>FMLSACP</b>	Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection
<b>FMSRE</b>	Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (until 2013 FMSR/ Federal Ministry of Science and Research)
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GNI</b>	Gross national income
<b>HIPC</b>	Heavily indebted poor countries
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>IFS</b>	Instrument for Stability
<b>ICI+</b>	Industrialised Countries Instrument
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>IDB</b>	Industrial Development Board
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IFIs</b>	International financial institutions
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>INSC</b>	Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IPA</b>	Instrument for Pre-Accession
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IPGRI</b>	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
<b>JPO Programme</b>	Junior Professional Officer Programme
<b>KAIPTC</b>	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
<b>LDCs</b>	Least developed countries

<b>LICs</b>	Low income countries
<b>LMICs</b>	Lower middle income countries
<b>MIGA</b>	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>ODA</b>	Official development assistance
<b>ODIHR</b>	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OECD/DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee
<b>OeEB</b>	Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>OHCHR/UNVFTC</b>	OHCHR – United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation in the Field of Human Rights (UNVFTC)
<b>OSCE</b>	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
<b>PI</b>	Partnership Instrument
<b>PPP</b>	Public-private partnership
<b>REC</b>	Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe
<b>REGIO</b>	Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy of the European Commission
<b>RMNCH</b>	Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SE4ALL</b>	Sustainable Energy For All
<b>SEAF</b>	Small Enterprise Assistance Fund
<b>SIDS DOCK</b>	Small island developing states
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
<b>TAXUD</b>	Directorate-General for Taxation and the Customs Union of the European Commission
<b>TFAF</b>	Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility
<b>TRADE</b>	Directorate-General for Trade of the European Commission
<b>UMICs</b>	Upper middle income countries
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
<b>UNCDF</b>	United Nations Capital Development Fund
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDPKO</b>	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>UNIDF</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
<b>UNOCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>UNPKO</b>	United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
<b>UNVFTT</b>	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
<b>UNWOMEN</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organisation
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organisation





# Foreword

2015 marked a milestone in global development policy: It was the European Year for Development (EYD2015) and the international community adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In Austria, the Three-Year Programme on Austrian development policy 2016-2018 was drawn up together with all the relevant actors as a coherent, whole-of-government strategy, which already took account of the new Sustainable Development Goals. I would like to thank everyone who has played an active role in preparing the Three-Year Programme and contributed with their work to development cooperation in Austria – in other ministries, civil-society organisations, business and industry and the scientific community, the provinces and everyone who does their part at personal, regional and global level.

We share responsibility for putting an end to global poverty and creating a world of dignity and self-determination for all. We can only make further progress with enduring political will and joint, lasting efforts.

The refugee movements show how important it is to tackle the causes of migration and displacement and give people opportunities in their home countries. Improving conditions of life and future prospects there will help ease the pressure of migration on Europe.

I am particularly pleased that we have succeeded in substantially increasing the budget of the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) for the future, with the target of doubling it by 2021, and replenishing the Foreign Disaster Fund from EUR 5 to EUR 20 million. This will make more funds available to support people locally and along the refugee routes – above all, we can also give returnees a future perspective with resettlement and reintegration measures.

To bring about far-reaching global changes, we need partners and new ways of financing development. As it plays such an essential role in this, we shall be stepping up cooperation with the private sector.

Citing good project practices, the present report provides an outline of the diverse engagement of Austrian actors.

**Sebastian Kurz**

Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs



# Development policy in 2015

## Sustainability in the spotlight

2015 was a very special year for development policy: The international community took final stock of the Millennium Development Goals and adopted the new Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). These take equal account of economic, social and environmental aspects and apply to all countries: The aim is for all people in the world to be able to lead a life in dignity, free from the worst forms of poverty in an intact environment by 2030.

Four major international conferences on closely interrelated topics took place in 2015:

- Third United Nations (UN) World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai in March 2015
- United Nations Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa in July 2015
- UN General Assembly in September 2015 in New York, where the heads of state and government adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Twenty-first Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2015 in Paris, which culminated in a new Agreement on Climate Change

With the 2030 Agenda, the international community agreed on the overall direction of future global development by 2030. Implementing the Agenda will affect many policy fields at national level and also set out a new framework for Austrian development policy. In future, sustainability will play a central role in all economic, social and environmental sectors, with greater consideration given to especially disadvantaged population groups. Priorities in the Agenda, such as climate change and migration, have already been adopted in Austria's longer-term development-policy plans.

## European Year for Development

The major events in the year 2015 drew greater world attention to the issues of sustainable development and development cooperation, which prompted the European Union (EU) to declare 2015 as the European Year for Development and gave the European Commission (EC) and the member states an opportunity to communicate their achievements to the general public.

# Multilateral development cooperation

## European Union

Together, the European Commission and the EU member states are still the world's largest donor. In 2015, Austria paid EUR 241.20 million into the EU budget for development cooperation and the European Development Fund (EDF), accounting for 20.22 per cent of its official development assistance (ODA).

### BROAD INFORMATION

During the European Year for Development, numerous events throughout Europe informed the public on development-policy issues (see the chapter, In focus, page 13–17).

### MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The influx of refugees to Europe highlighted the issue of migration in development cooperation: The European Union responded to this in autumn 2015 by establishing a trust fund endowed with EUR 1.8 billion to deal with the causes of migration in Africa. The member states pledged additional contributions for this totalling EUR 81.7 million. Austria will pay in EUR 3 million.

The projects under the fund will aim at stabilising the African nations and combating the causes of migration. The countries located in the Sahel Zone, the Lake Chad Region, at the Horn of Africa and in North Africa will benefit from more employment, improved governance and more robust resilience.



In addition, the Commission and the member states replenished their contributions to the EU Madad Trust Fund. Altogether, the member states have allocated EUR 650 million for this, with the Austrian share amounting to EUR 11 million. The funds are earmarked for educational measures and the economic development of the region around Syria to improve the situation of refugees.

The Fund is the only EU financing instrument with regional scope. It is not confined to Syria, but also encompasses Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and affected countries in the Western Balkans.

### **IN THE EUROPEAN FOCUS**

During its EU Council Presidency in the first half of 2015, Latvia focused on gender and development as an issue. In the second half, Luxembourg highlighted topics such as policy coherence for development.

In 2015, Austrian Development Cooperation concentrated mainly on preparing for the three UN conferences and implementing the European Year for Development. At EU level, it engaged primarily again in areas where it has long-standing know-how, in the water and energy sector or cooperation with the private sector, for example.

## **United Nations**

### **DEVELOPMENT FINANCING**

At the UN Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015, the international community adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which defines five fields of activity for assuring the financial resources for implementing the SDGs:

- Mobilising the resources of the respective partner countries/fiscal policy
- Promoting private investments
- Managing national debts
- International trade, technology transfer and innovation as drivers for development
- International ODA

### **2030 AGENDA**

In the final document of the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2015, all 193 member states undertook to chart their future development course to strike a balance among economic, social and environmental concerns and implement the 17 SDGs at national, regional and international level by 2030. The 2030 Agenda comprises a package of measures and envisages the introduction of a system for measuring and monitoring the implementation of the Goals.

With Federal President Heinz Fischer and Ministers Sebastian Kurz (Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs/FMEIFA), Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek (Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs/FMEWA) and Andrä Rupprechter (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management/FMAFEWM), Austria sent a high-level delegation to the General Assembly, which also included members of parliament and civil-society organisations (CSOs).

Austria had already been engaged at an early stage in the negotiations on the Global Goals for Sustainable Development. Austria's priorities are stipulated in a 10-point catalogue that was drawn up under the leadership of the Foreign Ministry together with other ministries and CSOs:

- Reduction of extreme poverty and inequality
- Food security
- Sustainable peace and security
- Human rights-based approach, taking particular account of persons with disabilities
- Strengthening women's and children's rights
- Sustainable energy and climate protection
- Water supply and sanitation
- Education and vocational training
- Sustainable use of global resources
- Accounting for mountain regions

Up until mid-2015, Austria chaired the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), where it successfully advocated its reform and strengthening the High-level Political Forum, which is supposed to ensure the effective monitoring of the implementation of the Development Goals. In nation states, this is a task for parliaments and supreme audit institutions.



### International Financial Institutions

On the occasion of the European Year for Development, the Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF) presented its Strategic Guideline on International Financial Institutions (IFIs), which has adapted its analysis and positions to the changed conditions and added urbanisation to the priorities of programmatic cooperation.

Based on the priorities of the Strategic Guideline, the Finance Ministry financed and planned special programmes with individual IFIs. In 2015, the focus lay largely on renewable energy, private-sector development and debt management.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD X) was successfully replenished. In addition, preparations were completed for the accession of Austria to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. The mid-term reviews for the African Development Fund (AfrDF 13) and the International Development Association (IDA 17) were also successfully concluded in 2015.


In Austria, FMF organised many development-policy events, for example, the presentation of the World Development Report 2015, a panel discussion on 'Water and Development: Infrastructure and Institutions', the two-day ESMAP Knowledge Exchange Forum or the launch of the European Commission's Ageing Report 2015.



# IN FOCUS: European Year for Development 2015

Under the motto, 'Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future', in 2015 the European Union turned the spotlight on its achievements and presented them to a broad public. In a large-scale campaign, the Commission and the member states informed Europeans about how development cooperation works. It called above all on young people to get involved in development and help forge a sustainable future for themselves.

**our world  
our dignity  
our future**

 2015 European Year for Development

## KICK-OFF IN AUSTRIA

In Austria, EYD2015 started off in January with an event for pupils. Foreign Minister Sebastian Kurz and Neven Mimica, the EU Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, discussed global challenges with about 160 young people and answered their questions. The topics were poverty, hunger, climate change and conflicts and their impacts. The 15 to 17-year-olds were then given the chance to try out development cooperation at interactive stations set up by ten Austrian civil-society organisations.



### LIVELY PARTICIPATION

Austrian Development Cooperation administered the funds for EYD2015 provided by the European Commission and also contributed some itself. Over 100 partners from civil society and representatives of ministries, provinces, the scientific community and the private sector took the opportunity afforded by the EYD2015 to showcase their work and discuss development policy. They put together a varied programme with educational courses, a film festival, discussions and information events. About 140,000 visitors came to about 500 events.

### Austrian Development Cooperation

EYD2015 was also a funding priority of Austrian Development Cooperation in development communication and education in Austria. Eighty-nine projects were provided with financial support amounting to over EUR 4 million, harnessing synergies to maximum effect. The activities prompted lively discussions about development policy and development cooperation.

#### Project: Change Your Shoes!

As one of the largest markets for footwear, Europe is a major player for reforming the industry. With the initiative, Change Your Shoes!, the Clean Clothes Campaign wants to draw attention in Europe and in producing countries to the use of toxic substances in leather production and also to working conditions in manufacturing firms.

#### Results

##### Partners:

The Südwind agency for development policy and global justice, Austria; 17 consortium partners and 20 associates

- The initiative addressed 80,000 Austrians.
- It reached 14.7 million EU citizens.
- It received 15,000 likes on Facebook.
- It set up the app, Virtual March towards Brussels.





## Lower Austria

The province of Lower Austria takes responsibility for development-policy, as its commitment to the Climate Alliance (1993), its decision to promote fair trade (2002), its accession to the Global Marshall Plan (2007), its decision to avoid purchasing products from exploitative child labour in public procurement (2010), its Roadmap for Sustainable Procurement (2015) and its Climate and Energy Programme 2020 attest. With measures for climate protection and adaptation to the impacts of climate change, the latter contributes to sustainable development in a global context. Major priorities are educational and information work and public relations.

The main target groups in EYD2015 were province and municipal officials engaged in exchange with experts from Senegal, for example. Other activities were directed at school pupils. A school contest on climate protection and fair trade was, for instance, held to motivate youth to take independent and responsible action.

### PROJECT: AGAINST THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

In Senegal, heavy rainfall washes away fertile soil. The sea level is rising, soils are salinising and desert land is spreading. These climate change impacts have tangible effects on the food security of the population. During the European Year for Development, two experts from Senegal discussed with the climate and environmental protection commissioners of the province of Lower Austria and with municipalities on the topic of Food Today and Visions for our Future.

Food sovereignty is a top priority for the rural population of the West African state on the edge of the Sahel. The project aims to achieve this through droplet irrigation, organic fertilizer methods, rice growing and grain cultivation and the inter-seasonal planting of vegetables. The measures will also strengthen local capacities and agricultural value added.



### Result

- The measures reached all municipalities in the Lower Austrian Climate Alliance as well as the Land and Soil Alliance.

#### Partners:

Lower Austrian Climate Alliance, Climate Alliance Austria, FAIRTRADE Austria

### Styria

As part of Global Marshall Plan Initiative, the province of Styria supports projects in developing countries and measures in development education in the state itself. With support from Austrian Development Cooperation, on the occasion of EYD2015, in addition to FairStyria Day and Fair Weeks in Styria, the province conducted a youth participation project to develop specific ideas and measures for more regional and global fairness.

#### PROJECT: IDEAS FOR REGIONAL AND GLOBAL FAIRNESS

How can we contribute more to regional and global fairness in our own locality? Young people looked for answers to these and other questions in workshops at five venues in Styria. They came up with practical ideas on how to take global responsibility in their own local environment. They presented project proposals to policy decision-makers in Styrian regions and development cooperation officials in the Styrian Government at a final event in Graz.

#### Results

Partners:  
VereinEP, Welthaus Diözese  
Graz-Seckau, Südwind  
Steiermark, Austria

- Fifty young people gained deeper insight into development cooperation and global relations.
- The participants in workshops learnt how to translate an idea into a tangible project and presented it to policymakers.

### Vienna

Once a year, the City of Vienna invites people to attend a development-policy conference. In 2015, this stood under the banner of the European Year for Development and the SDGs. The outcome of the lectures and panel discussions: The implementation of the Global Goals for Sustainable Development is a whole-of-government and whole-of-society task and is particularly important for the future of youth.

#### PROJECT: YOUNG VOICES FOR DEVELOPMENT

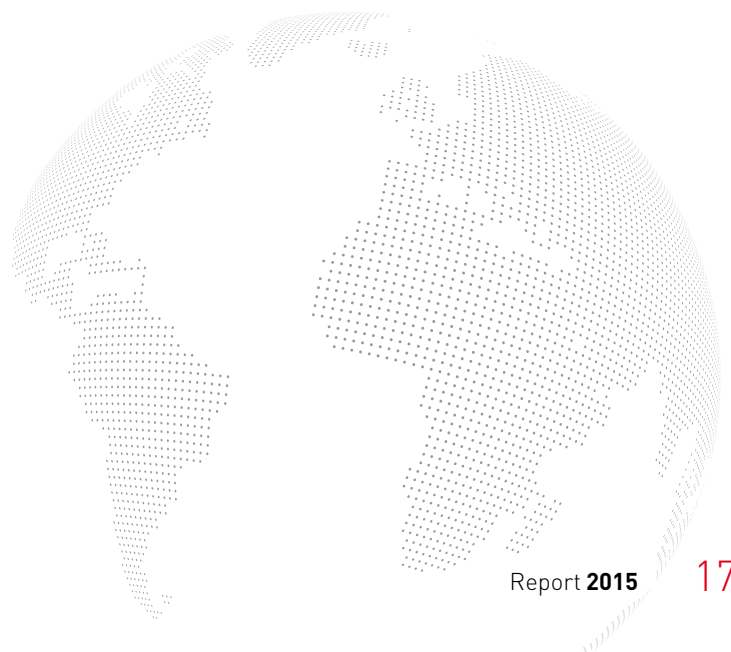
More than half of the world population is made up of people under the age of 25. Many of them live in developing countries and suffer from poverty. To offer young people in particular a better future, the SDGs have set separate targets for this population group in the thematic clusters of food, poverty reduction and education. At the conference, Young voices for development, held in December in Vienna City Hall, Austrian and international guests discussed the question of what challenges development policy must address so that young people can have a future. One discussion topic was how to ensure that all children receive high-quality education in primary and secondary school worldwide by 2030.

Here, the participants emphasised the need for enormous investments in infrastructure and teacher training. Attendants from Benin and Ghana reported on projects to train disadvantaged children and teach women to read and write. They agreed that self-employment afforded the best work prospects for youth in Africa.

### Results

- 200 guests in Vienna City Hall were informed about the SDGs.
- Policy decision-makers at regional level were made aware of the contents of the SDGs.

Partner:  
Südwind Agency



## More news from the Federal Government and provinces

### Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management

Since joining the Food Assistance Convention, Austria is committed to providing at least EUR 1.5 million every year for food aid projects. At EUR 6.5 million in 2015, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management contributed more than four times as much for this. EUR 5 million of these funds was paid into the World Food Programme (WFP) to help Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and Egypt.

In cooperation with Austrian Development Cooperation, the FMAFEWM also funded WFP projects in Syria and Nepal as well as projects of the International Committee of the Red Cross in South Sudan, Ethiopia and Yemen.



#### PROJECT: FOOD AID FOR ETHIOPIA

So far, 470,000 Ethiopians have left their home communities due to border disputes with Eritrea and domestic hostilities. An additional 700,000 refugees from the neighbouring states of South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya and Eritrea have sought refuge in various regions of Ethiopia. With Austrian support, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Ethiopian Red Cross distributed 95 tonnes of bean seeds and 94.5 tonnes of rice seeds to refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees, which contributed to securing their food supply and livelihood.

#### Results

- Seventy-five per cent of regular harvests could be restored in food production.
- Food supply for and the livelihoods of 47,600 people were secured in the regions Gambella, Bench Maji and Guji Borena.

Partner:  
International Committee of  
the Red Cross

### Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy

In future, most economic growth will take place outside of the traditional industrialised nations. Emerging nations and developing countries are playing a growing role in the course of globalisation. Many regions have achieved substantial development success. How does Austria intend to position itself in this dynamic international market environment? At the invitation of the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (FMSRE), the Austrian Development Agency and corporAID in autumn 2015, participants in the conference 'Reinventing Cooperation – Development cooperation as a catalyst for global engagement' discussed this issue. Some 100 experts and practitioners from businesses, public administration, policymaking, the scientific community and civil society took part.

### Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports

In line with the Strategic Guideline on Security and Development, the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports (FMDS) advocates a whole-of-government approach in conflict prevention, crisis management, peacebuilding and state building. This requires the actors to collaborate in a coordinated, complementary and coherent way (3C approach), with the help of specific interministerial thematic and regional strategies and an action matrix of their specific individual projects. This also gives rise to joint projects. Regular exchange between government agencies and civil-society organisations is important for this.

#### PROJECT: TRAINING FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN WEST AFRICA

The course Humanitarian Assistance in West Africa and Beyond at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping and Training Center (KA IPTC) in Ghana was very well received. 365 experts had applied for 25 places. Leading executives of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) learnt more about humanitarian aid and operational cooperation with the relevant actors, such as the armed forces, police and civil society. The training is aimed at facilitating joint aid missions and making them more effective.

The course was jointly devised by Austrian Development Cooperation with the Austrian Ministry of Defence, the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) and KA IPTC. Training was already set to begin in 2014 but had to be postponed owing to the Ebola epidemic and was therefore carried out twice in 2015.

#### Results

- 50 experts were trained to take responsibility for crisis and conflict management in the event of a humanitarian disaster.
- The training strengthened civilian-military cooperation for crisis situations.
- It stepped up domestic and international exchange among actors in West Africa.

Partners:  
Austrian Study Centre for  
Peace and Conflict Resolution,  
FMDS, Austria; KA IPTC, Ghana





## Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection



### PROJECT: HELPING REFUGEES IN UKRAINE

According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), altogether 1.4 million Ukrainians fled to other regions last year to escape the conflict in East Ukraine and the political upheaval in the (Autonomous) Republic of Crimea. Almost 3,000 internally displaced persons settled in the West Ukrainian town of Chernivtsi. With support from the Social Ministry, the Volkshilfe humanitarian aid agency and its local partner, Narodna Dopomoha Chernivtsi, take care of homeless refugees. In a registration centre, the families are provided with start packages and advice on housing assistance. The staff also help in searching for jobs and nursery school and school places and the centre also provides psychological care.

Partners:

Volkshilfe Solidarität, Austria;  
Narodna Dopomoha Chernivtsi,  
Ukraine

### Result

– Thirty homeless refugee families received extensive assistance.

## Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs

### PROJECT: GIRLS IN TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS

Well-trained IT professionals are in demand in Albania. The Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth is now looking to help girls in particular to gain access to technical schools with IT specialisms. With its information technology course, the Austrian School in Shkoder provides high-quality training to international standards with a focus on network and media technology.

Modelled on this, the Albanian ministry and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs are now in the process of establishing a vocational school for information technology and communication in Tirana. A survey on the priority development and further training needs was carried out with heads and teachers in Albanian schools specialising in IT. A major aspect of the project is to foster a gender-sensitive school climate. It also supports schools in specifically motivating girls and their parents for IT training.



### Results

- The Austrian School in Shkoder and the Hermann Gemeiner IT School in Tirana have been established as pilot schools.
- Seventeen heads and school teams know how to foster a gender-sensitive school climate.
- Teachers from 17 schools have been coached in gender-sensitive teaching/learning.
- The number of girls at technical schools has risen.

### Partners:

KulturKontakt Austria, Austria;  
Ministry of Social Welfare and  
Youth, the National Vocational  
Education and Training Agency,  
Austrian School in Shkoder,  
Hermann Gemeiner IT School in  
Albania

### Upper Austria

Upper Austria takes an innovative, sustainable approach to development cooperation. Its government has currently earmarked EUR 1.7 million for this. With sustainable projects linked to its own organisations, it improves conditions of life in developing countries, raises awareness of development cooperation among its citizens and is able to implement some 100 projects/programmes a year.



In its campaign, FAIR PLAY, Upper Austria provides counterfunding for money earned by pupils in practical development projects on their own initiative up to a maximum of EUR 2,000, with 76 projects co-funded in 2015. The province also assists students and socially engaged young people in their assignments in developing countries. Fifty-seven young people set off in 2015.

The annual Development-Policy Dialogue Evenings and the Development Cooperation Week along with the Eduard Ploier Prize for Development Cooperation and the Eduard Ploier Prize for Journalism also help raise public awareness of development issues.

### PROJECT: FIGHTING POVERTY WITH EDUCATION

Help towards self-help is the motto of a joint project by the province of Upper Austria and the development cooperative, Oikocredit, aimed at the intensive training or further training of multipliers from Africa. Eleven experts from Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda came to Schlierbach in June 2015 to improve their know-how in agricultural management. The two-month training in business management, production, marketing and entrepreneurial skills also comprised practical traineeships.

The staff of agricultural colleges developed the curriculum in close cooperation with participants to also take account of the regional and environmental conditions in the home countries. The training was conducted by teaching staff with experience in development cooperation.

Partners:  
Oikocredit Austria,  
agricultural colleges in  
Upper Austria

#### Result

- Eleven experts impart their knowledge as multipliers in their home countries.

## Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank (Austrian Development Bank)

Tasked by the Finance Ministry with conducting development projects, the Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank (OeEB – Austrian Development Bank) expanded its programme with loans, capital investments and technical assistance for the private sector.

### PROJECT: LOANS AND INSURANCE FOR WOMEN

Gaining access to financial resources is often difficult for women in developing countries and emerging nations. Cofinanced by the Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank, the fund, Women's World Banking Capital Partners, affords new opportunities for women to access financial services. It provides capital solely for microfinance institutes with a special focus on women. Altogether, five partner institutes in Bolivia, Colombia, India and Tajikistan have reached more than 350 million clients with their financial products, about 300 million of whom were women.

In addition to equity investment, OeEB financed a project in 2015 to develop micro-insurance products in the health sector based on a market study for clients of a partner institution of the fund in India.

#### Results

Partners:  
Women's World Banking  
Capital Partners

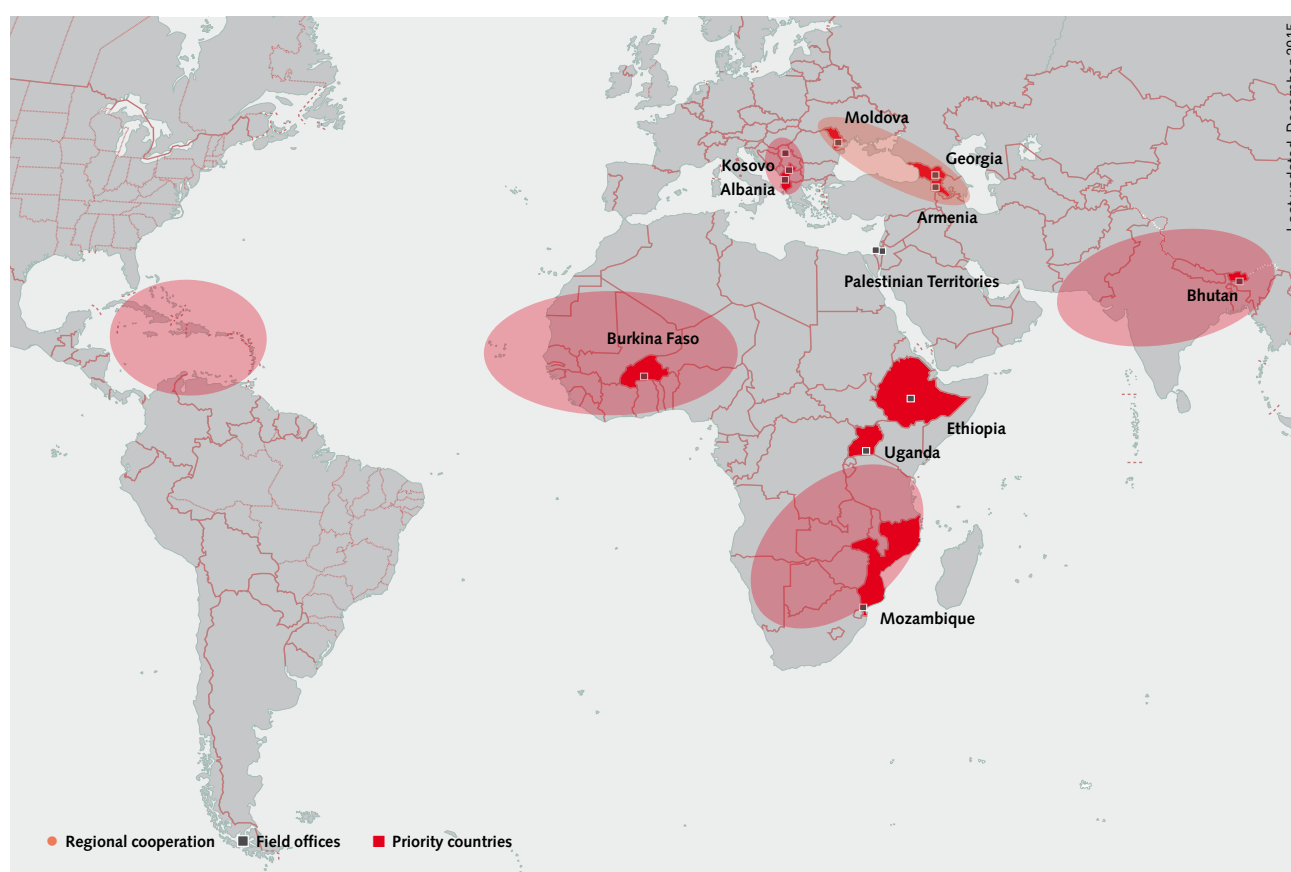
- 350 million people gained access to funds – 300 million of whom women.
- This has improved gender equality and reduced poverty among women.



# Bilateral development cooperation

## GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITIES

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



### SUBSTANTIVE PRIORITIES

#### Poverty reduction

Although poverty worldwide has been halved in the last 20 years, about 1 billion people still have to cope on less than US\$ 1.25 a day, about 80 per cent of whom living in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The main yardsticks for social inequality and vulnerability are low incomes and lack of social protection. On top of this, most poor people are excluded from policymaking and have only limited access to land and property, especially women and girls. No specific figures are available on this, as most data is collected at household level. In diverse platforms, Austrian Development Cooperation has already pointed to these problems and the need for support to partner countries in collecting, analysing and evaluating data. Reliable data are also very important for reporting on the implementation of the SDGs.

#### PROJECT: LIVING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

In Ethiopia's North Gondar Zone, population growth, leached soils and overgrazed land repeatedly lead to food shortage. Austrian Development Cooperation has therefore been supporting integrated regional development for many years.



Farmers have learnt organic cropping methods for sustainable soil amelioration. They now cultivate a broader variety of fruit and vegetables and plant more robust grain varieties. Thanks to improved livestock breeding, they produce more milk and meat. Higher crop yields enable them to build reserves or earn money by selling their products. This way, they are better prepared for periods of drought or crop failures.

Another source of income is tourism in the Simien Mountains National Park, which attracts many trekking enthusiasts every year. The National Park administration places tour guides, cooks and national park keepers in jobs.

#### Results

- Conditions of life have improved for more than 176,000 households.
- About 17,800 households have been provided with improved grain and vegetable varieties as well as fruit plants.
- Food shortages have been reduced to less than a month.
- Almost 70,000 hectares of land is under sustainable management, while conserving forestland.
- Almost 41,000 farmers have been issued with land titles.

Partner:  
Amhara National Regional  
State Bureau of Finance  
and Economic  
Development, Ethiopia

## Rural development

Although sufficient food is produced worldwide, about 795 million people are still chronically undernourished. Roughly 70 per cent of hungry people live in rural areas in developing countries, mostly engaged in subsistence agriculture or as underpaid farm labourers. Population growth, urbanisation and changes in consumption patterns, the depletion of natural resources and climate change pose great challenges for international development cooperation. Austria is committed to equal access to land, water and social and economic services, such as advice, capital and marketing. The prime target group are smallholders. Sustainable agriculture and natural resource conservation help ensure their food security.

### PROJECT: FOREST USE AND CONSERVATION

Forests are a major economic resource in Georgia, but they also provide a basic source of livelihood for the local population. To ensure the sustainable use of forestland, Austria assists Georgia in bringing forest legislation up to international standards, paying special attention to the use rights of the local population and the protection of the environment. Local government agencies and civil-society and private actors are currently involved in drafting new forest laws and will take part in their future implementation. Specific training and further training will improve the know-how of all stakeholders.

### Results

- A plan has been drawn up for strengthening the capacities of local authorities.
- The capacities of local actors and institutions have been strengthened with selected training measures for the administration (7 training courses) and the population (41 training courses). Altogether, more than 560 participants have been trained in methods and techniques for monitoring, participation and conflict management, etc.
- The population has been informed about their rights and duties and empowered to demand accountability from the local authority.
- Informational material on sustainable forest and risk management, etc. has been prepared and circulated.
- The public has been informed about the project in radio spots, articles and on websites.
- Seven thematic workshops and two public hearings have been held on forest legislation.

Partner:  
Caucasus Environmental NGO  
Network



### Water supply and sanitation

The Three-Year Programme on Austrian development policy 2016-2018 adopted the nexus approach for the water supply & sanitation, energy and food security sectors. This is a way to harness synergies better and rule out possible reciprocal effects and conflicting goals to enhance the impact of Austrian programmes and projects.

Austria is an internationally valued partner in water supply and sanitation. Extensive programmes are underway in Albania, Moldova, Mozambique, Uganda and in the Palestinian Territories.

In collaboration with the Finance Ministry, Austrian Development Cooperation supports the African Water Facility (AWF) with technical expertise and finance. In addition, it contributes to planning the contents and strategy of the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Programme. Together with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, it promotes the Global Water Partnership, which aims at improving water management on the African continent, while taking account of the impacts of climate change.

#### PROJECT: INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

Much more investment is needed to assure the availability of water supply and sanitation throughout Africa. We must expand water supply infrastructure in rural and urban regions, but there is also an urgent need for effective water resource management and water supply for agricultural irrigation, drinking water, the power sector and industry. The African Water Facility aims to make a contribution to this and improve water supply on the continent as envisaged in the Africa Water Vision 2025.



AWF helps in preparing planning and financial documents for projects to improve water resource management and expand drinking water supply and wastewater disposal. At the same time, it mobilises additional funds, primarily for preparing and conducting innovative pilot projects and upgrading water and knowledge management.

#### Results

- The preparation of infrastructure projects has resulted in commitments for follow-on investments amounting to EUR 1 billion.
- Every euro allocated to AWF mobilised about EUR 34 in infrastructure investments from other capital donors.
- 440,000 people have access to secure sanitation facilities.
- 165,000 people have been provided with clean drinking water.
- 2 million people on the African continent have benefited from multisectoral water supply.

Partner:  
African Development Bank  
(AfrDB)

## Sustainable energy

The United Nations climate negotiations in Paris in December culminated in the Agreement on Climate Change, which marked a historic milestone in the international community: For the first time, a international treaty stipulated a maximum of 2 degrees as the global climate warming target. The aim is to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> pollution of the atmosphere to zero and achieve global greenhouse-gas neutrality by the end the century. For this to succeed, all nations will have to convert their energy supply based largely on coal, oil and gas to environmentally sustainable and renewable energy sources, such as wind, water, sun and biomass. After the UN initiative Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All), a separate SDG for energy marks another major step in this direction. Based in Vienna, SE4All has already been expediting the shift to renewable energy since 2011 and is taking an increasing number of major energy-policy initiatives at regional level. Promoted by Austria, the ECOWAS Centre for Sustainable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) has acted as a hub for SE4All for two years now and is successfully pursuing its objectives in the 15 ECOWAS member states.

The other regional energy centres in the Caribbean and East Africa supported by Austria can also be expected to make equal efforts towards meeting the energy goal.

### PROJECT: CLEAN ENERGY FOR THE CARIBBEAN

The Caribbean island states depend on energy imports. This is now about to change with the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE), which will train local experts to implement demonstration projects and help raise awareness of sustainable energy supply in the Caribbean states.

The departure from fossil fuels and the attendant adverse social, economic and environmental impacts will benefit 16 million people in the Caribbean. It will make the island states more independent and less dependent on diesel or petroleum imports. Supply shortages and price wars over fossil fuels will be a thing of the past.

The Centre in Barbados was inaugurated at the end of October. Together with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Small Island Developing States group (SIDS DOCK), Austrian Development Cooperation supported this initiative from the outset, contributing EUR 1.3 million to building up the centre.



### Results

- The energy centre has contributed to improving the policy framework, particularly for investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency, capacity building through better basic and further training and know-how transfer and the creation of new jobs along the supply chain.
- The public and policymakers are aware of the advantages of renewable energies and energy efficiency.

Partners:  
CARICOM, SIDS DOCK,  
UNIDO, EU

### Education and science

Education is seen as key for social, economic, political and cultural development, which is why high-quality vocational training is also coming to play an increasing role, as also attested by its inclusion in the Global Goals for Sustainable Development. Austrian Development Cooperation has gained long-standing experience in this sector and is held in high regard in partner countries for its practical, needs-based, situational and flexible approaches as well as its sustainable solutions and technical expertise.

#### PROJECT: FIT FOR THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Tourism is a growth sector and is also playing an increasing role in the partner countries of Austrian Development Cooperation. It acts as driver for the economy and creates many new jobs. Modern and sustainable tourism, however, needs highly qualified professionals. Austrian partner countries often lack the necessary training facilities. This is why the Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management in Klessheim near Salzburg has been producing well-trained junior personnel for 50 years. Practical training of the highest standard is explicitly aimed at candidates from the Global South.

#### Results

- Since 1965, almost 2,500 graduates from 150 countries have completed their training in Klessheim.
- The Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management in Klessheim also cooperates with institutions for tourism training in Ethiopia, Uganda and Georgia.

Partner:  
Institute of Tourism and Hotel  
Management of Tourism  
Schools, Salzburg, Austria





## Gender

Together with the Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs and representatives of civil-society organisations from Austria, Uganda, Nepal and South Africa, Austrian Development Cooperation organised an event at the 20th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action. Over 100 participants prepared specific objectives and recommendations for the thematic clusters of gender stereotypes, the world of work, education, violence against women, networking, Care work, quotas for women and political and social engagement. The discussions also centred on suitable projects to achieve the objectives by 2025. Following the event, experts drew up recommendations in a workshop on how to involve men and boys in gender equality work.

Austrian Development Cooperation has also devised a standardised gender training for their personnel in field offices and partner organisations abroad. The training was first carried out in Moldova.

### PROJECT: MEN AGAINST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women can only be stopped if boys and young men take a critical look at their attitudes to gender equality and masculinity. The workshops of the Young Men Initiative aim to motivate youth in vocational schools in the Balkans to reappraise stereotypes and get engaged in gender equality.

### Results

- Almost 590 workshops at nine schools reached more than 2,800 students from four countries.
- Almost 35,200 people were made aware of the issue in campaigns, conferences and forums.
- Eight schools in four countries signed memoranda of understanding.
- More than 1,840 youth from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo and Albania took part in studies to ascertain prevalent gender stereotypes.
- About 460 teachers, educationalists and students from the Faculties of Education and Journalism completed almost 20 training courses for trainers.
- 265 media events and broad reporting on TV and radio, in newspapers and on the Internet informed the broad public about the Young Men Initiative and the importance of gender equality.
- Diverse campaigns reached almost 31,800 people.

Partner:  
CARE Austria



### Good governance and human rights



How does the human-rights-based approach work in development cooperation? This is the question that personnel of Austrian Development Cooperation and various ministries tried to answer in two further training workshops. A Danish development cooperation expert reported on his experience and good practices. The participants then discussed ways to take systematic account of the human-rights-based approach in all international programmes and projects. Austrian Development Cooperation promotes adherence to this approach as part of the new social assessment procedure introduced in July 2015.

#### PROJECT: CHILDREN HAVE RIGHTS

Children from poor families, minorities or those with disabilities have had a bad start in life. They often lack basic necessities. Even education and health care are not readily available to them. A project of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in Albania, Macedonia and Serbia aims to do something about this. It gives children from Romany and other poor families access to high-quality early childhood and primary school education and health services. All measures centre on implementing the rights of children.

#### Results

##### Albania:

- More than 1,560 parents are familiar with early childhood education
- Almost 4,600 parents have been informed about the importance of pre-school and primary school education.
- The national education strategy calls for a 5 per cent annual increase in Romany children admitted to pre-school education.
- Universal pre-school education for all five-year-olds has been provided for in the national development strategy.
- Six municipalities have provided finance for the pre-school education of Romany children.
- The quota for Romany children in pre-school education has been raised to 55 per cent.

##### Macedonia:

- Eleven centres for early childhood education have been established in seven municipalities. Over 1,030 Romany children have made major progress as a result.
- Inclusion teams at primary schools in seven municipalities promote the enrolment, school attendance and learning performance of Romany children.

##### Serbia:

- Trained paediatricians and nurses in ten municipalities cared for altogether 10,500 families, 4,300 of whom Romany.
- Nine municipalities have provided funds for the inclusion of 200 children with disabilities.
- 4,000 parents of Romany children have been coached to identify and report cases of discrimination and legal offences.
- The parents of Romany children made 40 complaints to an ombudsperson, several hundred to social welfare offices, 15 to primary schools and 16 to primary health facilities. A total of 120 cases have already been dealt with.

#### Partners:

UNICEF Albania and Albanian ministries, municipalities, civil-society and Romany organisations in Albania



## Peacebuilding

One billion children live in regions where armed hostilities are part of everyday life, 300 million of whom are under five years of age. The protection of children and safeguarding their rights in armed conflicts are major priorities of Austrian Development Cooperation.

### PROJECT: PROTECTING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN CONFLICT REGIONS

At a conference in Schlaining Castle, representatives of three armed groups from the conflict region of Darfur reached agreement on protecting the rights of children in future and refraining from recruiting child soldiers. After confidence-building talks, the agreement was signed at the end of May 2015. It also contains a pledge to engage in the Sudanese peace process and a declaration of intent to enter into negotiations with the Sudanese Government.

Since the onset of the fighting between the government in Khartoum and the various rebel groups, more than 200,000 people have been killed and 2.8 million displaced.

The conference was financed by Austrian Development Cooperation and organised by the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution.

### Results

- In an agreement, three non-governmental militant groups have pledged to stop recruiting child soldiers and to protect children's rights.
- The representatives of the rebel groups voiced their willingness to enter into peace negotiations with the Sudanese Government.

Partner:  
Austrian Study Centre for  
Peace and Conflict Resolution



### Humanitarian aid

Millions of people fled from wars and conflicts in 2015. In addition, Nepal was afflicted by a massive earthquake and Ethiopia by another food crisis.

With finance from the Foreign Disaster Fund and the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, Austrian Development Cooperation supported humanitarian measures in East Africa, Yemen, Ukraine, Nepal and also in Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey in 2015. The victims were provided with food and emergency subsidies in the form of cash payments and vouchers for everyday goods. This enables them to provide for themselves and also benefits the local economy. In Nepal, they were also assisted in repairing their houses and reconstructing water supply and health care facilities.

The measures are carried out by international humanitarian organisations, such as the UN High Commission for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Austrian relief organisations, such as CARE, Caritas, the Austrian Red Cross (ARC) and World Vision.



#### PROJECT: HELPING UKRAINIAN SCHOOLCHILDREN

The traces of war are still visible in many towns and villages in Ukraine. Many schools are badly damaged, most of them now lacking heating and water supply. The International Committee of the Red Cross assisted 19 schools and 13 nursery schools on both sides of the front line in reconstruction and also provided material for this. Teachers and children were also given First Aid courses and psychological care to help them cope better with their war experiences and they were informed about the dangers of land mines and scattered ammunition.

#### Results

- 7,500 children and their teachers have been able to start school again.
- These children and teachers have been trained in First Aid and have received psychological care.
- The pupils in particular have been informed about the dangers of mines and live ammunition.
- 19 damaged schools and 13 nursery schools in East Ukraine have been rehabilitated.
- The schools and nursery schools have been provided with emergency equipment.

Partner:  
International Committee of the  
Red Cross

## Environment

Drought or flood disasters are on the rise worldwide. These have a particularly adverse effect on people in developing countries. The poorest sections of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa depend on agriculture. When the harvest fails, they go hungry. This is why Austrian Development Cooperation urges its partner countries to place climate change on their national policy agenda, because developing countries and emerging nations also need to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This was also emphasised as an issue by the participants at the Paris Climate Change Conference in December 2015.

### PROJECT: COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

There are many ways to curb CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Western Balkan countries: shifting to cleaner forms of energy, raising energy efficiency in the building sector or through more sustainable forms of agriculture, for instance. Austrian Development Cooperation is helping its partner countries to do this and is promoting a project to reduce emissions. In close cooperation with the governments of Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, it is drafting national climate strategies and identifying specific options for abating greenhouse gases.

### Result

- A study on regional energy supply has been completed, which shows that investments in renewable energy are worthwhile in the project countries. This will pave the way for taking further steps in implementing national climate strategies.

Partners:  
Regional Environmental Centre  
(REC), UNDP Kosovo



### Private sector and development

Alongside its tried and tested instrument Business Partnerships, Austrian Development Cooperation now offers two other programmes for cooperation with the private sector: Strategic partnerships aim at developing programmatic and systemic initiatives together with business and industry. In future, Challenges will provide an instrument for funding to meet the needs and conditions of target groups. It was launched with the Social Entrepreneurship Challenge that targets socially engaged enterprises looking to invest in developing countries and emerging nations. The funding criteria were set and the Challenge promoted in close cooperation with the innovative platforms, Impact Hub and Ashoka.

#### PROJECT: SOYA FROM THE DANUBE REGION

Non-GMO soya is in increasing demand. The conditions for soya cultivation are ideal in the Danube Region. No use is made of this agricultural potential, however, for lack of capacities. Europe therefore largely depends on imports from North and South America.

A strategic partnership with the Danube Soya Initiative is building up value chains in Moldova, Ukraine, Serbia and Bosnia & Herzegovina, which will create new jobs and income opportunities in production, processing and trade. In addition, the region can be supplied with locally and sustainably produced GMO-free soya.

The Danube Soya Initiative is a multi-stakeholder platform for the production, processing and marketing of soya.

#### Results

- The strategic partnership will benefit about 36,600 people.
- It will also benefit about 1,700 farming enterprises and 60 institutions, such as oil mills, research institutes and certification agencies.
- 842,000 tonnes of soya will be certified every year.

Partner:  
Danube Soya Initiative



## Funding civil society

The activities in Development communication and education in Austria are described in the chapter In focus.

## Civil Society International

Civil-society organisations play a major part in the success of Austrian Development Cooperation. In 2015, the proven mix of funding instruments enabled cooperation with about 50 Austrian civil-society organisations in eleven framework programmes, 27 individual projects in the countries of the South, 26 in the countries of the East, 55 EU cofinancing arrangements, a programme for seconding international experts and three initiatives for strengthening civil society in Austria and developing countries.

Particular priority was again attached to systematic knowledge management and extensive know-how transfer among all relevant development-policy actors. Willingness to share knowledge and experience and learn from each other raises the effectiveness of projects and programmes. In 2015, Austrian Development Cooperation supported civil-society projects/programmes in developing countries with about EUR 12 million.

There was also continued systematic exchange with international development agencies to upgrade funding instruments. One issue under discussion was the introduction of Strategic Partnerships with selected framework programme partners.

### PROJECT: LAUGHTER – THE BEST MEDICINE IN HARD TIMES

Besides basic medical care, patients also often lack psychological support in the Palestinian Territories. The reason is that their family members cannot always visit the hospital due to restrictions on freedom of movement. This is why visits by the Red Nose Clowns are all the more important. They help to alleviate anxieties and traumas and often manage to impart a sense of joy in life, particularly to children.

### Results

- In 2015, almost 25,000 children in four different hospitals in the West Bank were visited by the Red Nose Clowns.
- An independent partner organisation was established for improving the situation of in-patients in the project region.
- Twenty Clowndoctors received training at the International School of Humour in Vienna.
- The training programme was accredited by the Palestinian National Authority.

Partner:  
RED NOSES, Clowndoctors  
International





### Information and communication

Austria seized the opportunity afforded by the European Year for Development to communicate development-policy issues to a broad public, citing best practices to illustrate the sustainable impact of its programmes and projects (see chapter, In focus).

#### **MITMACHEN! ÖSTERREICH WELTWEIT ENGAGIERT (GET ACTIVE! AUSTRIA ENGAGED WORLDWIDE)**

In autumn 2015, Austrian Development Cooperation launched the platform, GET ACTIVE!, to show cities or municipalities, associations, foundations or organisations, enterprises, schools, universities but also citizens how they can make a contribution to achieving the SDGs. Practical recommendations on ways to do this are available on the website, <http://www.entwicklung.at/mitmachen/>.



### Service for the public

Austrian Development Cooperation answered about 180 enquiries and distributed some 1,000 publications in 2015. Via its electronic newsletter, "entwicklung.aktuell", it informed about 3,500 readers every month about the latest development-policy issues, events and publications. The quarterly magazine, "Weltnachrichten", was sent to about 6,500 subscribers at home and abroad. The titles in 2015 were: Women and men – equal opportunities at last? The private sector – our strong partner, Migration – in everyone's interests? and Austria engaged worldwide.

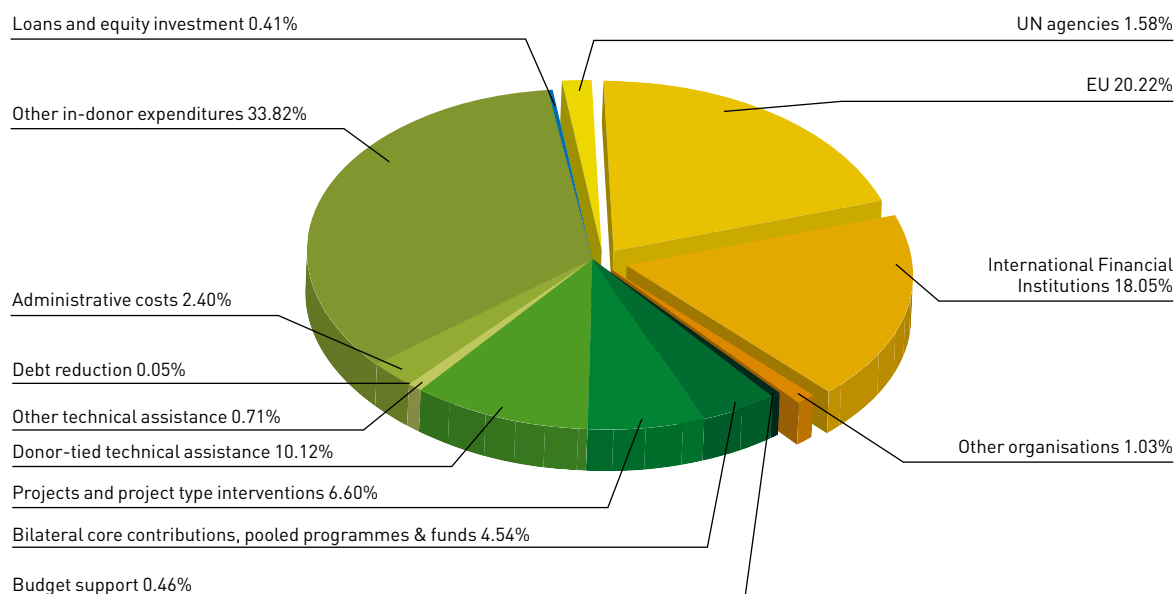
For persons with difficulties in reading and understanding texts, the introductory articles were translated into easily understandable language and can be read in large print barrier-free on [www.entwicklung.at](http://www.entwicklung.at).

# Official development assistance

# I. Total ODA overviews

## I.1 Main components of Austrian ODA 2015

Disbursements in %

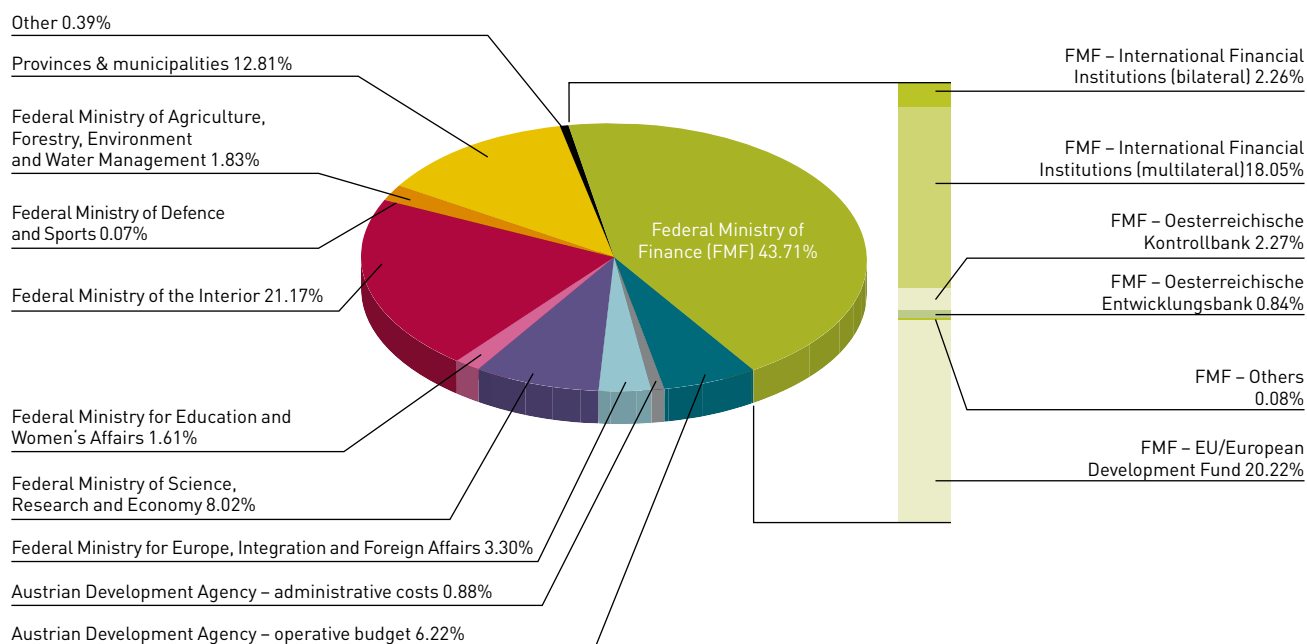


	€ mill.	in %		€ mill.	in %
Bilateral ODA	705.42	59.12			
Grants	700.50	58.71	Budget support	5.50	0.46
			Bilateral core contributions, pooled programmes & funds	54.21	4.54
			Projects and project type interventions	78.77	6.60
			Donor-tied technical assistance	120.75	10.12
			Other technical assistance	8.52	0.71
			Debt reduction	0.56	0.05
			Administrative costs	28.64	2.40
			Other in-donor expenditures	403.55	33.82
Loans and equity investment	4.93	0.41			
Multilateral ODA	487.72	40.88			
			UN agencies	18.83	1.58
			EU	241.20	20.22
			International Financial Institutions	215.41	18.05
			Other organisations	12.27	1.03
Total ODA	1,193.15	100.00			
0.35% of GNI					



## I.2 Financial sources of Austrian ODA 2015

Disbursements in %



## I.3 Development of Austrian ODA 2011–2015

Disbursements in € mill. and % of GNI

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>ODA, total</b>	<b>799.30</b>	<b>860.77</b>	<b>882.37</b>	<b>930.46</b>	<b>1,193.15</b>
of which: bilateral ODA	352.48	417.20	409.20	479.81	705.42
of which: multilateral ODA	446.82	443.57	473.17	450.65	487.72
<b>ODA in % of GNI, total</b>	<b>0.27%</b>	<b>0.28%</b>	<b>0.27%</b>	<b>0.28%</b>	<b>0.35%</b>

## I.4 Federal ODA 2015 (ODA matrix), net disbursements in €

Financing source	Total ODA 2015 incl. provinces & municipalities	ADA		FMEIFA (incl. Foreign Disaster Fund)	FMF		FMAFEWM	FMSRE	FMEW	FMI	FMDS	Other federal agencies	Provinces & municipalities	Total federal payments
		ADC/ADA*	of which: ERP-Fund		(incl. OeEB)	of which: OeEB								
Use of funds														
<b>Total ODA</b>	<b>1,193,145,357</b>	<b>84,647,997</b>	<b>7,788,021</b>	<b>39,326,126</b>	<b>521,544,733</b>	<b>9,969,562</b>	<b>21,887,208</b>	<b>95,695,875</b>	<b>19,172,447</b>	<b>252,641,583</b>	<b>816,814</b>	<b>5,670,786</b>	<b>152,816,786</b>	<b>1,040,328,571</b>
<b>Bilateral ODA</b>	<b>705,424,908</b>	<b>84,647,997</b>	<b>7,788,021</b>	<b>22,889,420</b>	<b>64,971,161</b>	<b>9,969,562</b>	<b>12,351,433</b>	<b>95,676,247</b>	<b>19,172,447</b>	<b>251,971,204</b>	<b>816,814</b>	<b>1,386,397</b>	<b>152,816,786</b>	<b>552,608,122</b>
Bilateral grants	700,497,458	84,647,997	8,843,039	22,889,420	58,968,893	2,908,225	12,351,433	95,476,247	19,172,447	251,971,204	816,814	1,386,397	152,816,786	547,680,872
Budget support	5,500,000	5,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500,000
Core contributions, funding and pooled funds	54,207,746	18,340,054	0	5,105,305	21,640,029	-837,518	8,503,413	73,190	0	35,295	404,560	85,900	85,900	54,121,846
Bilateral core contributions (CSOs, PPPs, ...)	1,129,484	43,000	0	600,000	0	0	200,094	73,190	0	0	127,500	85,900	85,900	1,043,784
Contributions to programmes of int. organisations	42,408,781	7,998,773	0	4,505,305	21,640,029	-837,518	7,953,319	0	0	0	35,295	277,060	0	42,409,781
Pooled funding/basket funds	10,648,281	10,318,281	0	0	0	0	350,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,648,281
Projects	78,773,815	35,671,906	4,269,771	1,950,055	28,581,211	1,030,376	3,208,162	0	931,019	844,177	200,000	776,441	6,610,844	72,162,971
Projects and project-type interventions	48,478,205	32,927,130	3,956,571	1,950,055	1,030,376	1,030,376	3,208,162	0	931,019	844,177	200,000	776,441	6,610,844	41,867,361
Projects qualifying as programme-based approaches	2,744,776	2,744,776	313,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,744,776
Associated financing grants in loan financing packages (AF)	27,550,835	0	0	0	27,550,835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,550,835
Experts and other technical assistance	27,310,812	6,569,276	3,340,000	473,095	5,597,594	1,080,956	519,609	655,139	12,409,237	405,289	431,519	194,809	55,245	27,255,567
Donor country personnel	18,789,388	3,901,611	3,340,000	359,595	1,194,924	0	97,348	0	12,376,385	404,206	431,519	0	23,800	18,765,588
Other technical assistance	8,521,424	2,667,665	0	113,500	4,402,670	1,080,956	422,261	655,139	32,852	1,082	0	194,809	31,445	8,489,979
Scholarships & training in donor country	101,958,134	1,221,803	480,336	8,000	0	0	0	94,697,918	5,811,211	0	150,000	0	69,202	101,888,932
Scholarships in donor country	8,435,436	1,221,803	480,336	8,000	0	0	0	0	1,175,220	5,811,211	150,000	0	69,202	8,366,234
Imputed students' costs	93,522,698	0	0	0	0	0	0	93,522,698	0	0	0	0	0	93,522,698
Debt relief	559,020	0	0	0	559,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	559,020
Debt service relief	559,020	0	0	0	559,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	559,020
Other action on debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative costs**	28,638,868	10,453,889	0	15,352,965	2,591,038	1,634,411	120,249	0	0	0	0	0	120,727	28,518,141
Other in-donor expenditures	403,549,262	6,871,069	772,933	0	0	0	0	50,000	21,000	250,721,738	0	10,587	145,874,868	257,674,394
Development awareness	7,802,758	6,871,069	772,933	0	0	0	0	50,000	21,000	0	0	10,587	850,102	6,952,456
Asylum seekers in donor country	395,746,504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250,721,738	0	0	145,024,766	250,721,738
Memo items: Humanitarian aid***	19,625,096	4,374,023	225,000	5,625,852	258,078	0	6,500,000	0	0	844,177	80,448	0	1,942,518	17,682,578
Technical cooperation	178,496,441	40,874,714	5,055,478	1,636,095	16,500,999	3,826,875	2,938,949	95,353,057	19,149,967	405,289	581,519	788,292	268,460	178,227,981
Bilateral loans/equity investment	4,927,250	0	-1,075,019	0	6,002,268	7,061,337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,927,250
Loans	-2,134,087	0	-1,075,019	0	-1,059,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2,134,087
Equity investment	7,061,337	0	0	0	7,061,337	7,061,337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,061,337
<b>Multilateral ODA</b>	<b>487,720,449</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,436,706</b>	<b>456,573,572</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,535,775</b>	<b>219,628</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>670,380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,284,389</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>487,720,449</b>
United Nations	18,834,909	0	0	12,442,826	0	0	2,198,566	19,628	0	0	0	4,173,889	0	18,834,909
EU	241,204,419	0	0	0	241,204,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241,204,419
IBRD/IDA	141,979,457	0	0	0	141,979,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141,979,457
Regional development banks	48,249,696	0	0	0	48,249,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,249,696
Other organisations	37,451,968	0	0	3,993,980	25,140,000	0	7,337,209	200,000	0	670,380	0	110,500	0	37,451,968
<b>ODA in % of GNI</b>	<b>0.35%</b>													

\* Of which operational budget (including ERP Fund) of EUR 74.19 million. The total for operational measures is net of expenditure for basic remuneration (EUR 10.45 million).

In addition, ADA allocated ODA-eligible third-party funds amounting to EUR 15.01 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 27.50 million (totaling EUR 47.13 million), which count as multilateral contributions.

## II. Multilateral ODA components

### II.1 Development of multilateral ODA 2011–2015

		Net disbursements in € mill.				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>United Nations Organisations</b>		<b>23.91</b>	<b>17.65</b>	<b>37.79</b>	<b>17.81</b>	<b>18.83</b>
of which:						
FMEIFA voluntary contributions		10.23	5.78	7.39	4.84	4.88
FMEIFA obligatory contributions		7.52	5.68	8.54	7.10	7.56
other departments		6.17	6.20	21.87	5.87	6.39
<b>International Financial Institutions</b>		<b>192.22</b>	<b>207.44</b>	<b>204.97</b>	<b>190.79</b>	<b>215.41</b>
of which:						
World Bank group		118.91	140.91	140.51	141.02	141.98
Regional banks		51.80	55.88	52.31	49.76	48.25
Other financial institutions		21.51	10.65	12.15	0.01	25.18
<b>European Union</b>		<b>226.27</b>	<b>214.09</b>	<b>224.97</b>	<b>235.57</b>	<b>241.20</b>
of which:						
budget		144.68	144.01	147.25	156.99	159.26
EDF		81.59	70.08	77.72	78.58	81.94
<b>Other organisations</b>		<b>4.42</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>12.27</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>446.82</b>	<b>443.57</b>	<b>473.17</b>	<b>450.65</b>	<b>487.72</b>
in % of total ODA		56%	52%	54%	48%	41%
ODA, total		799.30	860.77	882.37	930.46	1,193.15

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

**International Financial Institutions**

World Bank group

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

Regional banks

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

Other financial institutions

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

**Other organisations**

Montreal Protocol, CITES, EPPO, IOM, IPGRI, IPCC, DDAGTF, OECD Dev. Centre, Council of Europe, OSCE, GCF, WTO

## II.2 Multilateral ODA of FMEIFA 2015

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	2015
<b>United Nations Organisations</b>		
OHCHR/UNVFTC	Core contribution to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation in the Field of Human Rights	0.07
UNCDF	Core contribution to the United Nations Capital Development Fund	0.30
UNDP – New York	Core contribution to the United Nations Development Programme	1.58
UNHCR	Core contribution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	0.54
UNIDF	Core contribution to the United Nations Fund for Industrial Development	0.66
UNOCHA	Core contribution to strengthen the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	0.09
UNRWA	Core contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	0.30
UNWOMEN	Core contribution to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	0.25
UNICEF	Core contribution to the United Nations Children's Fund	1.02
UNVFVT	Core contribution to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	0.03
IAEA	Voluntary contribution to implementing the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action by the International Atomic Energy Agency (100% ODA)	0.05
<b>ODA-eligible voluntary contributions to United Nations Organisations</b>		<b>4.88</b>
IAEA	Compulsory contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (33% ODA)	0.90
IAEA – TF	Contribution to the Technical Cooperation Fund of the IAEA	0.54
UNDPKO	Contributions to core budgets of UN Peace Missions (7% ODA)	1.30
UNESCO	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (60%)	1.38
UNO	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations Budget (18% ODA)	3.38
UNCCD	Compulsory contribution (2015) to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	0.06
<b>ODA-eligible compulsory contributions to United Nations Organisations</b>		<b>7.56</b>
<b>ODA-eligible contributions of FMEIFA to United Nations Organisations</b>		<b>12.44</b>
OSCE	Core contribution 2015 to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (74% ODA)	2.34
Council of Europe	Core contribution to the Council of Europe budget (Venice Commission) (40%)	1.66
<b>Contributions to organisations (other than UN)</b>		<b>3.99</b>
<b>Multilateral contributions of FMEIFA, total</b>		<b>16.44</b>

### Earmarked bilateral contributions to international organisations

Apart from the core contributions listed above, there were also earmarked contributions by the FMEIFA in 2015 to specific projects by international organisations listed in the OECD/DAC statistics as bilateral contributions.

Net disbursements in € mill.

Country	Sector*	Description	2015
Armenia	152	OSCE: Supporting the reform of the system of police education and professional training	0.01
Bosnia and Herzegovina	151	OSCE: Ensuring the effective criminal prosecution of war crimes through comprehensive capacity building	0.01
Brazil	151	UNWOMEN: Project for strengthening the political participation of women in Brazil	0.05
Europe, regional	151	OSCE: Gendermainstreaming in the Aarhus Centre – Capacity building and training workshops	0.01
Europe, regional	740	OSCE: Establishing disaster risk reduction in OSCE	0.01
Global	151	Vienna International Peace Institute: Forced Displacement and Desperate Migration	0.01
Global	151	OSCE: ODIHR's short-term response to the current refugee and migration crisis in human rights protection	0.01
Global	151	OSCE: Roma and Sinti Youth Initiative II – Promoting Roma and Sinti youth grassroots engagement in Roma and Sinti communities	0.01
Global	151	OSCE: Support for the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration as part of the substantive conference as an instrument for peacekeeping and conflict resolution in the OSCE region	0.00
Global	151	OSCE: Preventing human trafficking through good governance measures	0.01
Global	151	UNWOMEN: UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women	0.02
Global	152	OSCE: OSCE Summer Academy at the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Schlaining	0.02
Global	152	OSCE: Support, capacity-building and awareness-raising for Governance and Security Sector Reform in OSCE countries	0.01
Global	430	UNDP JPO Programme: Secondment of young Austrian academics to UN organisations under the Junior Professional Officer Programme	0.36
Global	720	ICRC: Core contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross	0.60
Kosovo	151	OSCE: Involving men in promoting gender equality and re-evaluating current gender roles in Kosovo	0.01
Lebanon	430	UNICEF: Support for Syrian child refugees in Lebanon	0.15
North of Sahara, regional	231	OSCE: Field study on sustainable energy and its efficiency for the OSCE Mediterranean Partner Countries	0.01
South and Central Asia, regional	151	OSCE: Promotion of democratic control of armed and security forces in the OSCE region	0.00
Tajikistan	152	OSCE: Capacity development and technical assistance for Central Asian border guards	0.01
Central Asia, regional	151	OSCE: Gender mainstreaming in the Aarhus Centre – Capacity building and training workshops	0.01
Central Asia, regional	152	OSCE: Support to the High Commissioner on National Minorities to provide early warning of security risks and take action to prevent conflict in Central Asia	0.01
<b>Total earmarked bilateral contributions to international organisations by FMEIFA</b>			<b>1.33</b>

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

0.00= <5,000.00

## Contributions of the FMEIFA Foreign Disaster Fund

Net disbursements in € mill.

Country	Sector*	Description	2015
Bosnia and Herzegovina	720	World Vision: Food security and income for flood victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.03
Haiti	720	IFRC Geneva (Federation): Contribution to the Federation Emergency Appeal: Haiti – Hurricane Sandy	0.00
Iraq	720	UNHCR: Contribution to the UNHCR emergency response for the Iraq situation	0.60
Iraq	720	IFRC Geneva (Federation): Contribution to the Federation Emergency Appeal: Iraq population movement 2015	0.40
Iraq	730	Schiebel Mine Detection: Purchase and Transport of Mine Detection and Protective Equipment for the Kurdish Regional Government	0.07
Jordan	720	Caritas Austria: Winterisation items and shelter assistance for vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians	0.02
Lebanon	720	World Vision: Providing monetized winterization assistance to vulnerable Syrian refugee families in Bekaa	0.18
Lebanon	720	UNHCR: Contribution to the UNHCR Regional Plan of Action for Lebanon 2015/16	0.82
Lebanon	720	ARC: Provision of winterproof infrastructure for Syrian refugees and the local population in Lebanon	0.33
Nepal	720	IFRC Geneva (Federation): Contribution to the Federation Emergency Appeal for Nepal Earthquake	0.50
Middle East, regional	720	UNHCR: Contribution to the UNHCR Regional Winter Assistance Plan for the Syria situation 2015/16	0.45
Middle East, regional	720	UNOCHA: Contribution to the OCHA Syria Humanitarian Response Plan	0.15
Syria	720	Contribution to UNHCR's Winter Assistance Plan in Syria 2015/16 (in the Framework of the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan 2015)	0.50
Turkey	720	UNHCR: Contribution to the UNHCR Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan: Turkey 2015/16	0.50
Ukraine	720	ARC: Multisectoral support to IDPs and the host population in Lugansk Region	0.23
Ukraine	720	UNOCHA: Contribution to the Regional Office for the Caucasus and Central Asia (ROCCA) in support of OCHA operations in Ukraine	0.25
<b>Total contributions from the FMEIFA Foreign Disaster Fund</b>			<b>5.02</b>

\* The three-digit codes are explained in the table "III.1.4 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA by sector from 2013–2015".  
0.00= <5,000.00



## II.3 Multilateral ODA to International Financial Institutions 2015

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2015
<b>World Bank group</b>			
IBRD – World Bank	Contribution to IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, cash	FMF	4.13
IDA	Contribution to International Development Association, cash	FMF	5.76
IDA	Contribution to International Development Association, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	126.93
IDA-HIPC	Contribution to HIPC – Trust Fund, cash	FMF	5.16
	<b>World Bank group</b>		<b>141.98</b>
<b>Regional banks</b>			
AfrDB	Contribution to the African Development Bank, cash	FMF	1.69
AfrDF	Contribution to the African Development Fund, cash	FMF	2.26
AfrDF	Contribution to the African Development Fund, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	35.80
AsDF	Contribution to the Asian Development Fund, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	8.00
IDB	Contribution to Inter-American Development Bank, cash	FMF	0.49
	<b>Regional banks</b>		<b>48.25</b>
<b>Other financial institutions</b>			
GEF	Contribution to Global Environment Facility, capital subscription (deposit) (100% ODA from 2009)		25.14
<b>International Financial Institutions, total</b>			<b>215.37</b>

## OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

### Earmarked bilateral contributions to international organisations

Besides the above-listed core contributions, FMF made earmarked contributions in 2015 for certain projects of international organisations that count as bilateral contributions under OECD/DAC statistics:

			Net disbursements in € mill.
Country	Sector*	Description	2015
Ethiopia	310	CGIAR Fund: Reduction of land degradation and vulnerability of farmers	0.18
Ethiopia	310	CGIAR Fund: Improvement of food systems of smallholder farmers in the highlands	0.18
Ethiopia	310	CGIAR Fund: Improved food security, productivity and profitability of smallholders	0.08
Ethiopia	310	CGIAR Fund: Improving livelihoods and alleviating environmental impacts in mosaic landscapes	0.09
Africa, regional	140	AfrDB: Secondment of experts to the African Development Bank for renewable energy	0.25
Africa, regional	250	AfrDB: Secondment of an expert to the African Development Bank for private sector development	0.03
Sub-Saharan Africa	310	CGIAR Fund: Healthy seedling systems for secure and productive horticulture in East Africa	0.15
Sub-Saharan Africa	310	CGIAR Fund: Beneficial impacts of forests and trees on horticulture, nutrition and environment	0.16
Sub-Saharan Africa	430	BOAD: Capacity building – Strengthening the Evaluation Department in the West African Development Bank	0.03
America, regional	430	IDB: Associate Professional Officer Programme – secondment of Austrian experts	0.08
America, regional	430	IDB: Academic Partnership Programme of Vienna University of Technology: Design-based solutions for emerging and sustainable cities	0.50
Asia, regional	210	AsDB: Secondment of a transport expert to support the AsDB programme	0.10
Asia, regional	230	AsDB: Secondment of a renewable-energy expert to support the AsDB programme	0.07
Asia, regional	410	AsDB: Secondment of an investment expert to support the Private Sector Operations Department	0.16
Burkina Faso	310	CGIAR Fund: Hazards for major, nutritional tree species in Burkina Faso	0.07
Europe, regional	140	IBRD: Danube Region Programme for capacity development in water supply and wastewater disposal (water facilities for Danube countries)	3.70
Europe, regional	430	EBRD: Contribution to EBRD/MEI – Support for constructing municipal infrastructure	1.00
Global	150	IBRD: Contribution to IBRD Vienna Centre for Financial Sector Advisory Services	2.50
Global	230	IBRD: Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme	0.50
Global	230	EBRD: Resource-efficient investments in Western Balkan countries and Turkey	2.00
Global	230	IFC: Energy and water efficiency in Europe and Central Asia	2.00
Global	430	IFC: FIAS FY 12-16 Investment Climate Cooperation Programme – Advice on strengthening economic growth through targeted investments in certain sectors	2.00
Global	250	IFC: Public Private Partnership (PPP) Programme in Europe and Central Asia	2.00
Global	430	IFC: Europe & Central Asia – Cities Platform	1.50
Global	430	EIB: Contribution to the EIB Eastern Partnership Technical Assistance Trust Fund	2.00
Global	430	IBRD: Donor Funded Staffing Programme	1.59
Mozambique	310	CGIAR: Promotion of sustainability through innovation platforms and market-driven development	0.15
Nicaragua	310	CGIAR Fund: Increasing cattle productivity in Nicaragua	0.11
Nicaragua	310	CGIAR Fund: Project on the gender gap in participation and representation in community forest policy	0.08
North & Central America, regional	310	CGIAR Fund: Forest management for improving livelihoods and conserving forests	0.18
North & Central America, regional	320	CABEI: Contribution to the CABEI Thematic Trust Fund for SMEs with the focus on renewable energy	-0.84

Net disbursements in € mill.

Country	Sector*	Description	2015
Uganda	310	CGIAR Fund: Project on the gender gap in participation and representation in community forest policy	0.08
Uganda	310	CGIAR Fund: Improved food security, productivity and profitability of smallholders	0.08
Uganda	310	CGIAR Fund: Integrated soil fertility management in smallholder farming systems in Eastern Uganda	0.15
Ukraine	230	EBRD: Contribution to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund	3.00
Central Asia, regional	430	AsDB: Contribution to the AsDB Cities Development Initiative for Asia – Infrastructure and development planning in cities in Central Asia	0.28
Central Asia, regional	320	SEAF Caucasus Growth Fund: Mobilising equity financing in the Caucasus Growth Fund	0.05
<b>Earmarked contributions to international organisations without equity investment</b>			<b>26.24</b>
<b>Additional: Equity investment</b>			
Europe, regional	320	EBRD TF: Contribution to the Western Balkans Enterprise Expansion Fund – Provision of equity for small and medium-sized enterprises (EQUITY)	0.20
Central Asia, regional	320	CEE Special Situations Fund: Restructuring underperforming companies (EQUITY)	1.24
Central Asia, regional	320	SEAF Caucasus Growth Fund: Supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (EQUITY)	0.21
<b>Total equity investment</b>			<b>1.65</b>
<b>Total earmarked contributions to international organisations</b>			<b>27.89</b>

\* The three-digit codes are explained in the table "III.1.4 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA by sector from 2013–2015".

## II.4 Multilateral contributions to development cooperation budgets of the European Union 2015

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2015
<b>Commission budget for development cooperation</b>			
01 – ECFIN:	International economic and financial affairs	FMF	0.50
04 – EMPL:	Budgetline Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA) – Human resources development	FMF	1.40
05 – AGRI:	Budgetline Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance – Agriculture and Rural Development	FMF	4.26
07 – ENV:	Budgetline Contribution to multilateral and international environment agreements	FMF	0.01
13 – REGIO:	Budgetline Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance – Regional development and regional and territorial cooperation	FMF	5.59
14 – TAXUD:	Budgetline Customs cooperation and international assistance	FMF	0.03
15 – EAC:	European Training Foundation (ETF)	FMF	0.44
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)	FMF	5.88
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Cooperation with third countries under the Partnership Instrument (PI)	FMF	0.14
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Election Observation Missions (EIDHR)	FMF	0.52
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	4.15
20 – TRADE:	Budgetline Trade policy	FMF	0.10
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Completion of actions implemented under Industrialised Countries Instrument (ICI+) Programme	FMF	0.22
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Development and cooperation worldwide	FMF	0.53
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	FMF	45.65
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights	FMF	2.28
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	FMF	32.60
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)	FMF	1.12
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Instrument for Stability (IfS) – Global and trans-regional threats	FMF	0.65
22 – ELARG:	Budgetline Enlargement process and strategy and aid regulation	FMF	17.10
23 – ECHO:	Budgetline Humanitarian aid, food assistance and disaster preparedness	FMF	25.90
23 – ECHO:	Budgetline The Union Civil Protection Mechanism	FMF	0.33
23 – ECHO:	Budgetline Union Aid Volunteers	FMF	0.07
34 – CLIMA:	Contribution to multilateral and international climate agreements	FMF	0.01
	Administrative expenditure of external assistance – ODA	FMF	9.77
<b>European Commission (budget)</b>			<b>159.26</b>
EDF	Contribution to European Development Fund, cash	FMF	81.94
<b>EDF and others</b>			<b>81.94</b>
<b>European Union, total</b>			<b>241.20</b>

## II.5 Multilateral contributions of other departments 2015

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2015
<b>Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (FMAFEWM)</b>			
<b>United Nations Organisations</b>			
FAO	Core contribution to FAO (51% ODA)	FMAFEWM	1.71
UNEP	Core contribution 2015 to United Nations Environment Programme	FMAFEWM	0.40
UNFCCC	Contribution 2015 to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (61% ODA)	FMAFEWM	0.09
<b>United Nations Organisations,* total</b>			<b>2.20</b>
<b>Other organisations</b>			
CGIAR Fund	Contribution to International Plant Genetic Resources Institute	FMAFEWM	0.03
CGIAR Fund	Contribution to the European Programme of Plant Genetic Resources	FMAFEWM	0.01
CITES	Contribution in 2015 to the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	FMAFEWM	0.04
EPPO	Contribution to European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation	FMAFEWM	0.05
GCF	Contribution to Green Climate Fund	FMAFEWM	6.00
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2015 to Montreal Protocol	FMAFEWM	0.03
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2015 to Montreal Protocol Trust Fund	FMAFEWM	1.18
Montreal Protocol	Contribution 2015 to Montreal Protocol, Trust Fund Vienna Convention	FMAFEWM	0.00
<b>Other organisations, total</b>			<b>7.34</b>
<b>FMAFEWM, total</b>			<b>9.54</b>

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2015
<b>Other departments</b>			
<b>United Nations Organisations</b>			
WHO	Core contribution 2015 to World Health Organisation (76% ODA)	FMH	2.46
WHO	Core contribution to Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (76% ODA)	FMH	0.03
ILO	Core contribution 2015 to International Labour Organisation (60% ODA)	FMLSACP	1.68
WMO	Core contribution to World Meteorological Organisation (4% ODA)	FMSRE	0.02
<b>United Nations Organisations,* total</b>			<b>4.19</b>
<b>Other organisations</b>			
IOM	Contribution to International Organization for Migration	FMI	0.67
WTO-DDAGTF	Contribution to Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund 2015	FMSRE	0.10
WTO-TFAF	Contribution to Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility 2015	FMSRE	0.10
OECD	Contribution to OECD Development Centre	FC	0.11
<b>Other organisations, total</b>			<b>0.98</b>
<b>Other departments, total</b>			<b>5.17</b>

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

0.00 = &lt; 5,000.00

## III. Bilateral ODA Components

### III.1 Bilateral ADC funds of ADA

#### III.1.1 Development of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2011–2015

Net disbursements in € mill.					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>82.49</b>	<b>66.23</b>	<b>84.71</b>	<b>76.91</b>	<b>74.19</b>
of which: budget	73.99	58.92	78.35	68.88	65.33
of which: ERP Fund	8.50	7.30	6.36	8.04	8.86
in % of total Austrian ODA	10.32%	7.69%	9.60%	8.27%	6.22%

#### III.1.2 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2012–2015

##### by income status of partner countries

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %									
	2012		2013		2014		2015		
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	
LDCs – Least Developed Countries*	32.32	48.80	45.34	53.53	34.30	44.59	33.65	45.35	
Other LICs – Other Low Income Countries	0.63	0.96	14.17	16.73	0.85	1.11	1.21	1.63	
LMICs – Lower Middle Income Countries	12.62	19.05	17.60	20.78	18.16	23.62	15.75	21.22	
UMICs – Upper Middle Income Countries	6.24	9.42	0.95	1.13	3.98	5.17	6.65	8.97	
n.a. **	14.42	21.77	6.64	7.84	19.62	25.51	16.94	22.83	
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>66.23</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>84.71</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>76.91</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>74.19</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

\* 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 2013–2015

		Net disbursements in € mill. and in %					
		2013 <sup>r</sup>		2014 <sup>r</sup>		2015	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
<b>Key region Danube Region/Western Balkans, total</b>		<b>10.03</b>	11.84	<b>9.89</b>	12.86	<b>8.89</b>	11.98
Priority countries	Kosovo	2.32	2.73	2.69	3.49	2.53	3.42
	Albania	1.51	1.78	2.07	2.69	1.85	2.50
Partner countries in the region		2.63	3.10	1.13	1.47	1.23	1.66
Danube Region/Western Balkans, regional*		3.58	4.23	4.00	5.20	3.27	4.40
<b>Key region Black Sea region/South Caucasus, total</b>		<b>7.85</b>	9.27	<b>8.25</b>	10.73	<b>8.41</b>	11.34
Priority countries	Moldova	2.06	2.43	2.25	2.93	2.79	3.76
	Georgia	1.50	1.77	1.90	2.47	2.01	2.72
	Armenia	1.77	2.09	3.01	3.92	1.98	2.67
Partner countries in the region		0.03	0.03	0.28	0.37	0.67	0.90
Black Sea region/South Caucasus, regional*		2.49	2.94	0.80	1.04	0.96	1.29
<b>Key region West Africa/Sahel, total</b>		<b>8.19</b>	9.67	<b>6.46</b>	8.40	<b>5.32</b>	7.17
Priority country	Burkina Faso	3.73	4.40	2.65	3.44	3.58	4.83
Partner countries in the region		1.34	1.58	1.37	1.79	0.49	0.66
West Africa/Sahel, regional		3.13	3.70	2.44	3.17	1.24	1.68
<b>Key region Southern Africa, total</b>		<b>8.76</b>	10.35	<b>7.30</b>	9.49	<b>6.86</b>	9.24
Priority country	Mozambique	5.84	6.89	4.76	6.19	4.61	6.22
Partner countries in the region		0.88	1.03	0.86	1.12	0.80	1.08
Southern Africa, regional		2.05	2.42	1.68	2.18	1.44	1.95
<b>Key region Himalayah-Hindu Kush, total</b>		<b>4.78</b>	5.65	<b>3.87</b>	5.03	<b>4.20</b>	5.66
Priority country	Bhutan	2.63	3.11	2.04	2.65	2.10	2.83
Partner countries in the region		1.41	1.67	0.92	1.20	1.40	1.88
Himalayah-Hindu Kush, regional		0.73	0.87	0.91	1.18	0.70	0.95
<b>Key region Caribbean, total</b>		<b>0.28</b>	0.34	<b>0.90</b>	1.16	<b>0.03</b>	0.04
CARICOM, region		0.28	0.34	0.90	1.16	0.03	0.04
<b>Other priorities, total</b>		<b>22.79</b>	26.91	<b>19.62</b>	25.51	<b>17.90</b>	24.13
	Ethiopia	6.43	7.59	6.15	7.99	5.34	7.19
	Uganda	11.83	13.96	8.55	11.12	8.54	11.51
	Palestinian Territories	4.54	5.36	4.93	6.41	4.02	5.42
<b>ADC/ADA Key regions, total</b>		<b>62.70</b>	74.02	<b>56.29</b>	73.18	<b>51.61</b>	69.56
<b>ADC/ADA outside priorities</b>		<b>22.01</b>	25.98	<b>20.63</b>	26.82	<b>22.58</b>	30.44
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>		<b>84.71</b>	100.00	<b>76.91</b>	100.00	<b>74.19</b>	100.00

r: The evaluation has been restructured in keeping the current priority area of ADC.

For better comparison, the previous years have also been revised accordingly, resulting in differences compared to earlier publications.

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

## III.1.4 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA by sector 2013–2015

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %

DAC Code	Description	2013		2014		2015	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
110	Education	6.43	7.59	6.80	8.84	5.55	7.47
120	Health	2.95	3.48	4.94	6.42	1.65	2.22
130	Population policy/programmes and reproductive health	0.18	0.21	0.19	0.24	0.09	0.12
140	Water supply and sanitation	9.53	11.26	9.72	12.64	9.90	13.34
150	Government and civil society, conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	21.44	25.31	13.22	17.19	14.17	19.10
160	Other social infrastructure and services	5.21	6.15	8.06	10.48	6.85	9.24
<b>100</b>	<b>Social infrastructure and services</b>	<b>45.74</b>	<b>54.00</b>	<b>42.93</b>	<b>55.81</b>	<b>38.20</b>	<b>51.49</b>
210	Transport and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
220	Communication	-	-	0.05	0.07	0.52	0.71
230	Energy generation and supply	5.58	6.58	2.67	3.47	3.02	4.07
240	Banking and financial services	0.18	0.22	2.04	2.65	0.03	0.05
250	Business and other services	-0.68	-0.81	-0.28	-0.36	-1.18	-1.59
<b>200</b>	<b>Economic infrastructure and services</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>3.24</b>
310	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10.76	12.70	7.51	9.77	9.69	13.06
320	Industry, mining and construction	0.68	0.80	0.55	0.71	1.06	1.43
330	Trade and tourism	1.45	1.71	0.69	0.90	0.64	0.87
<b>300</b>	<b>Production sectors</b>	<b>12.88</b>	<b>15.21</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>11.38</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>15.36</b>
410	General environmental protection	0.89	1.05	2.32	3.02	1.47	1.98
430	Other multi-sectoral measures	8.70	10.27	6.84	8.89	6.70	9.03
<b>400</b>	<b>Multi-sectoral measures</b>	<b>9.59</b>	<b>11.32</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>11.90</b>	<b>8.17</b>	<b>11.01</b>
<b>500</b>	<b>Commodity aid and general programme assistance</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>2.58</b>
<b>600</b>	<b>Debt relief</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
720	Humanitarian aid: Emergency measures	0.74	0.88	1.20	1.56	1.80	2.42
730	Humanitarian aid: Post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation measures	-	-	0.72	0.94	1.32	1.78
740	Humanitarian aid: Disaster prevention and preparedness measures	0.48	0.57	0.58	0.76	1.25	1.69
<b>700</b>	<b>Humanitarian aid</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>5.90</b>
910	Administrative costs of donors	1.12	1.32	0.41	0.53	-	-
998	Unspecified	6.60	7.79	6.48	8.42	7.74	10.43
<b>900</b>	<b>Unspecified and other</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>9.12</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>10.43</b>
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>		<b>84.71</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>76.91</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>74.19</b>	<b>100.00</b>

- = 0

### III.1.5 Implementation structure of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2013–2015

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %						
	2013		2014		2015	
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
<b>Austrian institutions, total</b>	<b>32.42</b>	38.27	<b>32.87</b>	42.73	<b>28.26</b>	38.09
<b>Austrian CSOs, total</b>	<b>24.72</b>	29.19	<b>25.29</b>	32.88	<b>21.08</b>	28.41
Austrian CSOs primarily implementing projects outside Austria	17.43	20.57	16.74	21.77	14.86	20.02
Austrian CSOs primarily implementing projects within Austria	6.62	7.81	5.56	7.23	5.91	7.97
Austrian CSOs primarily implementing scholarship programmes	0.68	0.81	2.99	3.88	0.31	0.42
<b>Companies &amp; other institutions in Austria, total</b>	<b>7.69</b>	9.08	<b>7.58</b>	9.85	<b>7.18</b>	9.68
Companies in Austria	2.94	3.47	2.27	2.96	3.60	4.85
Individuals (Consultants)	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.12
Public authorities, universities and other bodies in Austria	4.75	5.61	5.30	6.90	3.49	4.71
<b>Institutions in partner countries, total</b>	<b>26.35</b>	31.11	<b>19.36</b>	25.17	<b>24.34</b>	32.80
Public authorities/ministries in partner country	24.19	28.56	18.17	23.62	17.78	23.97
CSOs and other institutions in partner country	2.16	2.55	1.19	1.55	6.55	8.83
<b>International and other agencies, total</b>	<b>25.94</b>	30.63	<b>24.69</b>	32.10	<b>21.60</b>	29.11
International organisations & PPPs*	18.76	22.15	18.93	24.61	14.43	19.45
International CSOs	1.34	1.58	1.62	2.11	3.17	4.27
Other**	5.84	6.90	4.14	5.38	4.00	5.38
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>84.71</b>	100.00	<b>76.91</b>	100.00	<b>74.19</b>	100.00

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

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

- = 0

### III.1.6 Cross-cutting issues in development policy (policy objective markers) in ADC/ADA contributions 2013–2015

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

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

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

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

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
<b>Empowerment and Gender Equality**</b>	<b>2013</b>		<b>2014</b>		<b>2015*</b>	
	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>in %</b>	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>in %</b>	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>in %</b>
<b>Marker Gender Equality</b>						
Specific (Code = 2)	9.51	9.99	2.07	2.51	4.17	5.52
Integrated (Code = 1)	52.62	55.25	52.08	63.16	45.80	60.61
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>62.13</b>	<b>65.24</b>	<b>54.16</b>	<b>65.67</b>	<b>49.97</b>	<b>66.13</b>
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>95.23</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>82.47</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
<b>Good Governance and Human Rights</b>	<b>2013</b>		<b>2014</b>		<b>2015*</b>	
	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>in %</b>	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>in %</b>	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>in %</b>
<b>Marker Participatory Development and Good Governance</b>						
Specific (Code = 2)	14.44	15.17	8.43	10.22	14.96	19.80
Integrated (Code = 1)	16.45	17.27	1.99	2.42	12.96	17.15
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>30.89</b>	<b>32.44</b>	<b>10.42</b>	<b>12.64</b>	<b>27.92</b>	<b>36.95</b>
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>95.23</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>82.47</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* ADA commitments for programmes and projects in 2015 totalled EUR 86.68 million. According to OECD/DAC criteria, commitments for national projects and general budget support are excluded from the marker system. As of 2015, the calculation basis for marker data was reduced by these contractual amounts.

\*\* As of 2013, the RMNCH marker is assigned for the improvement of reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health under the OECD/DAC Guidelines. In 2015, ADC/ADA programmes and projects worth EUR 3,322,000 were specifically assigned the RMNCH marker (Code = 1).

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Environment and Natural Ressources	2013		2014		2015*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
<b>Marker Aid to Environment</b>						
Specific [Code = 2]	19.73	20.72	11.34	13.75	14.16	18.74
Integrated [Code = 1]	29.44	30.91	7.99	9.69	13.20	17.47
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>49.17</b>	51.63	<b>19.33</b>	23.44	<b>27.36</b>	36.21
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>95.23</b>	100.00	<b>82.47</b>	100.00	<b>75.56</b>	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Mitigation of Climate Change	2013		2014		2015*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
<b>Marker UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – Mitigation</b>						
Specific [Code = 2]	7.84	8.23	2.20	2.67	2.74	3.62
Integrated [Code = 1]	16.29	17.11	9.33	11.31	4.76	6.30
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>24.13</b>	25.34	<b>11.53</b>	13.98	<b>7.50</b>	9.92
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>95.23</b>	100.00	<b>82.47</b>	100.00	<b>75.56</b>	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Adaption to Climate Change	2013		2014		2015*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
<b>Marker UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – Adaptation</b>						
Specific [Code = 2]	1.40	1.47	0.53	0.64	1.80	2.38
Integrated [Code = 1]	13.52	14.20	8.24	9.99	9.13	12.08
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>14.92</b>	15.66	<b>8.76</b>	10.63	<b>10.93</b>	14.46
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>95.23</b>	100.00	<b>82.47</b>	100.00	<b>75.56</b>	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Promotion of biodiversity	2013		2014		2015*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
<b>Marker UN Convention on Biological Diversity</b>						
Specific [Code = 2]	6.89	7.23	1.56	1.89	2.86	3.79
Integrated [Code = 1]	13.32	13.98	9.98	12.10	10.44	13.82
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>20.20</b>	21.22	<b>11.54</b>	13.99	<b>13.31</b>	17.61
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>95.23</b>	100.00	<b>82.47</b>	100.00	<b>75.56</b>	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Combat Desertification	2013		2014		2015*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
<b>Marker UN Convention to Combat Desertification</b>						
Specific [Code = 2]	4.20	4.41	0.10	0.12	2.95	3.91
Integrated [Code = 1]	8.56	8.99	2.58	3.13	3.62	4.80
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>12.76</b>	13.40	<b>2.68</b>	3.25	<b>6.58</b>	8.71
<b>ADC/ADA, total</b>	<b>95.23</b>	100.00	<b>82.47</b>	100.00	<b>75.56</b>	100.00

\* ADA commitments for programmes and projects in 2015 totalled EUR 86.68 million. According to OECD/DAC criteria, commitments for national projects and general budget support are excluded from the marker system. As of 2015, the calculation basis for marker data was reduced by these contractual amounts.

## III.2 Bilateral ODA disbursements, total

### III.2.1 The top 10 recipient countries or regions of Austrian ODA 2015

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %

Position	Country	Net disbursements 2015	in % of bilat. ODA	of which debt relief
1	Bilateral, multi-country	25.90	3.67	-
2	Turkey <sup>2,3</sup>	22.26	3.16	-
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>1,2</sup>	18.21	2.58	0.24
4	Ukraine <sup>2</sup>	11.37	1.61	-
5	Serbia <sup>2</sup>	9.50	1.35	-
6	<b>Albania<sup>2,3,4</sup></b>	9.27	1.31	-
7	Europe, multi-country	8.78	1.24	-
8	<b>Uganda<sup>3</sup></b>	8.62	1.22	-
9	Iran <sup>2</sup>	8.22	1.17	-
10	Mongolia <sup>2,4</sup>	7.86	1.11	-
<b>Bilateral ODA, total:</b>		<b>705.42</b>	100.00	0.24

ADC priority countries are marked in bold.

1 high share of debt relief measures

2 high share of imputed students' costs

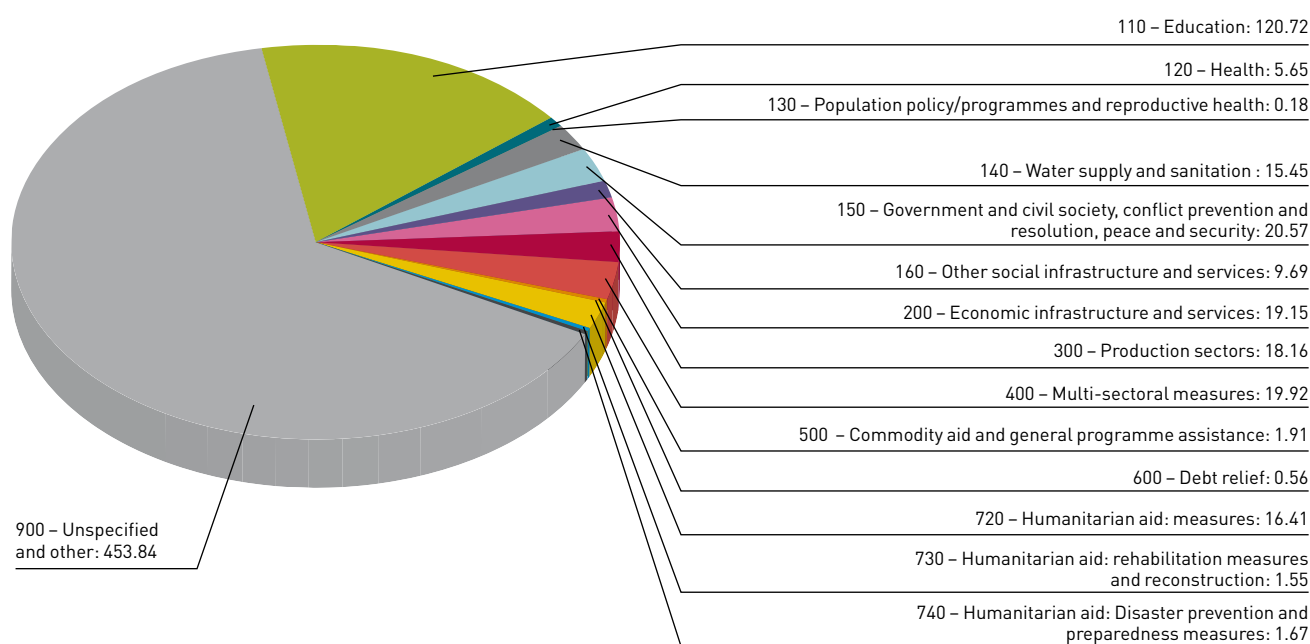
3 high share of teachers sent

4 high share of subsidies for export credit finance

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### III.2.2 Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA by sector 2015

Net disbursements in € mill.





### III.2.3 Development of debt relief measures in Austrian ODA 2011–2015

			Net disbursements in € mill.				
Type	Donor/Budget	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Interest rate reductions	FMF	Interest rate reductions as part of Paris Club debt rescheduling (DSR Option*)	8.69	4.56	2.47	1.54	0.56
Debt reductions	FMF	Paris Club debt rescheduling with debt cancellation (DR Option**)	22.43	77.73	31.34	80.53	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>31.12</b>	<b>82.29</b>	<b>33.81</b>	<b>82.07</b>	<b>0.56</b>
in % of total ODA			3.89	9.56	3.83	8.82	0.05
ODA, total			799.30	860.77	882.37	930.46	1,193.15

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

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

- = 0

### III.2.4 Debt relief measures in Austrian ODA 2015

					Net disbursements in € mill. and in %
Country	Debt service reductions (DSR)	Debt reductions (DR)	Debt relief measures, total		in %
Egypt	0.31	-	0.31		55.74
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.24	-	0.24		42.19
Vietnam	0.01	-	0.01		2.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.56</b>		100.00
in % of total ODA	0.05	-	0.05		

- = 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 %
LMICs	0.32	-	0.32		57.81
UMICs	0.24	-	0.24		42.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.56</b>		100.00

- = 0

## III.2.5 ODA by provinces and municipalities 2013–2015

Net disbursements in €

Province	Donor	2013	2014	2015
<b>Burgenland</b>	Burgenland (province)	1,001	43,500	5,000
<b>Burgenland total</b>		<b>1,001</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>Carinthia</b>	Carinthia (province)	107,582	82,500	89,000
	Villach	–	32,905	–
<b>Carinthia, total</b>		<b>107,582</b>	<b>115,405</b>	<b>89,000</b>
<b>Lower Austria</b>	Lower Austria (province)	268,200	479,750	695,679
	St. Pölten	5,020	4,320	4,150
<b>Lower Austria, total</b>		<b>273,220</b>	<b>484,070</b>	<b>699,829</b>
<b>Upper Austria</b>	Upper Austria (province)	2,122,536	2,219,424	2,537,073
	Linz	9,000	43,096	17,500
	Wels	23,010	51,010	–
	Traun	3,300	–	3,300
	Braunau	2,480	2,480	2,500
	Rohrbach	5,000	5,000	5,000
<b>Upper Austria, total</b>		<b>2,165,326</b>	<b>2,321,010</b>	<b>2,565,373</b>
<b>Salzburg</b>	Salzburg (province)	397,700	517,320	345,500
	Salzburg (city)	93,500	111,500	93,700
<b>Salzburg, total</b>		<b>491,200</b>	<b>628,820</b>	<b>439,200</b>
<b>Styria</b>	Styria (province)	486,299	545,450	532,134
	Graz	25,800	17,800	44,125
<b>Styria, total</b>		<b>512,099</b>	<b>563,250</b>	<b>576,259</b>
<b>Tyrol</b>	Tyrol (province)	1,554,783	1,452,458	1,692,978
<b>Tyrol, total</b>		<b>1,554,783</b>	<b>1,452,458</b>	<b>1,692,978</b>
<b>Vorarlberg</b>	Vorarlberg (province)	817,704	872,452	979,366
	Bregenz	9,000	8,360	8,360
	Feldkirch	16,000	19,800	18,000
	Wolfurt	12,582	6,591	13,597
	Götzis	15,300	11,900	8,500
	Hohenems	–	3,250	500
	Dornbirn	41,800	36,590	25,947
	various municipalities in Vorarlberg <sup>1</sup>	–	86,990	–
<b>Vorarlberg, total</b>		<b>912,386</b>	<b>1,045,933</b>	<b>1,054,269</b>
<b>Vienna</b>	Vienna (city)	366,943	1,158,283	1,682,441
<b>Vienna, total</b>		<b>366,943</b>	<b>1,158,283</b>	<b>1,682,441</b>
	Provinces – share in cost of asylum seekers managed by the State	18,543,099	32,999,023	144,001,603
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,927,640</b>	<b>40,811,752</b>	<b>152,805,953</b>

<sup>1</sup> Contributions by Vorarlberg municipalities for reconstruction measures after the flood disaster in Bosnia and Herzegovina that were remitted via the Vorarlberg Municipal Association.  
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### III.2.6 ODA disbursements for priority countries: financial sources and components 2013–2015

#### Austrian ODA to Albania 2013–2015

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2013	2014	2015
<b>ODA from core budget</b>				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,507,566	2,068,588	1,854,147
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	10,000	10,000	-
<b>ODA from other sources</b>				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	1,511,094	3,345,301	2,209,575
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	605,600	3,176,822	2,177,097
	of which OeEB funding	157,493	168,479	32,478
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	1,347,143	1,603,101	2,091,981
	of which imputed students' costs	1,316,019	1,601,541	2,091,981
FMEWA (until 2013 FMEAC)	Project aid/Technical cooperation	2,728,676	2,426,515	2,673,750
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	70,584	113,653	131,667
FMI	Humanitarian aid	-	-	98,280
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	512,255	375,615	338,382
<b>ODA, total</b>		<b>7,616,733</b>	<b>9,829,121</b>	<b>9,266,115</b>

\* Project lists available on [www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/](http://www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/).  
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#### Austrian ODA to Armenia 2013–2015

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2013	2014	2015
<b>ODA from core budget</b>				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,773,758	3,014,659	1,978,968
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	-	-	10,000
<b>ODA from other sources</b>				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	101,860	615,417	1,008,403
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	-	615,417	1,008,403
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	218,504	227,630	261,686
	of which imputed students' costs	212,525	227,630	257,040
FMEWA (until 2013 FMEAC)	Technical cooperation	15,578	7,200	20,431
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	7,030	-	6,831
FMDS	Project aid	5,000	1,500	10,860
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	42,914	67,950	104,039
<b>ODA, total</b>		<b>2,157,614</b>	<b>3,934,356</b>	<b>3,394,387</b>

\* Project lists available on [www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/](http://www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/).  
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## Austrian ODA to Bhutan 2013–2015

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2013	2014	2015
<b>ODA from core budget</b>				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,634,973	2,040,444	2,102,384
<b>ODA from other sources</b>				
Other ministries				
FMAFEWM	Project assistance	-	-	280,000
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	71,206	109,408	72,465
	of which imputed students' costs	71,206	97,420	72,465
FMDS	Project aid	440,000	6,400	30,000
ERP	Loan repayments	-857,000	-857,000	-857,000
	Loans	3,030,594	268,400	-
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	-3,827	-	-
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	-	-	17,000
<b>ODA, total</b>		<b>5,315,946</b>	<b>1,567,653</b>	<b>1,644,849</b>

\* Project lists available on [www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/](http://www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/).

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## Austrian ODA to Burkina Faso 2013–2015

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2013	2014	2015
<b>ODA from core budget</b>				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	3,725,808	2,645,451	3,583,822
<b>ODA from other sources</b>				
Other ministries				
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	35,603	53,138	61,068
	of which imputed students' costs	35,603	53,138	61,068
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	205,858	66,250	66,250
FMEWA (until 2013 FMEAC)	Technical assistance	3,600	3,600	2,500
FMAFEWM	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	800,000	702,000	-
	Project aid	83,282	-	166,563
FMEIFA	Project aid	23,902	-	-
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	419,745	38,586	-
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	211,417	158,799	113,900
<b>ODA, total</b>		<b>5,509,214</b>	<b>3,667,825</b>	<b>3,994,103</b>

\* Project lists available on [www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/](http://www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/).

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## Austrian ODA to Ethiopia 2013–2015

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2013	2014	2015
<b>ODA from core budget</b>				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	6,426,322	6,145,099	5,336,309
ADC/FMEIFA	Microproject fund	11,299	13,300	6,650
<b>ODA from other sources</b>				
Other ministries				
FMEIFA	Project aid	30,283	-	-
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation of which imputed students' costs	470,962 453,938	449,515 371,968	571,986 324,274
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	333,316	300,000	526,851
FMAFEWM	Project aid/humanitarian aid	619,952	171,840	711,850
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	-	49,143	-
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	114,550	161,255	121,806
<b>ODA, total</b>		<b>8,006,685</b>	<b>7,290,152</b>	<b>7,275,452</b>

\* Project lists available on [www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/](http://www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/).

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## Austrian ODA to Georgia 2013–2015

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2013	2014	2015
<b>ODA from core budget</b>				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,499,677	1,902,982	2,014,790
<b>ODA from other sources</b>				
Other ministries				
FMF	Contributions, total of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	446,430 85,600	67,492 -	182,969 -
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	315,835	-	-
	of which OeEB funding	-	67,492	182,969
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation of which imputed students' costs	547,660 547,660	566,450 560,946	674,129 658,986
FMEWA (until 2013 FMEAC)	Funding for technical cooperation of which funding via KulturKontakt	11,415 3,615	15,216 8,016	9,500 -
FMI	Technical assistance and returnee assistance	69,198	15,264	105,053
FMDS	Project aid	-	13,000	-
FMAFEWM	Total payments of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	600,000 150,000	- -	600,000 -
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	3,000	-	3,784
<b>ODA, total</b>		<b>3,177,379</b>	<b>2,580,404</b>	<b>3,590,226</b>

\* Project lists available on [www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/](http://www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/).

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## Austrian ODA to Kosovo 2013–2015

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2013	2014	2015
<b>ODA from core budget</b>				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,315,095	2,685,612	2,534,190
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	790,000	-	10,000
<b>ODA from other sources</b>				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	159,201	1,140,439	193,818
	of which OeEB funding	-	298,551	40,380
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	-	-	153,437
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	2,504,486	2,532,741	3,083,034
	of which imputed students' costs	2,476,731	2,528,321	2,981,696
FMEWA (until 2013 FMEAC)	Funding for technical cooperation	165,956	160,559	115,752
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	59,284	74,452	115,752
FMDS	Total payments	2,421,924	2,450,879	143,485
	of which peace mission	2,341,959	2,450,879	143,485
FMI	Police mission, returnee assistance and other technical assistance	244,700	501,742	258,918
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	842,969	534,587	300,053
<b>ODA, total</b>		<b>9,444,332</b>	<b>10,006,559</b>	<b>6,639,249</b>

\* Project lists available on [www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/](http://www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/).

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## Austrian ODA to Moldova 2013–2015

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2013	2014	2015
<b>ODA from core budget</b>				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,060,799	2,252,862	2,791,371
ADC/FMEIFA	Project aid	1,300,000	-	950,000
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	-	150,000	-
<b>ODA from other sources</b>				
Other ministries				
FMF	Subsidies for export credit finance	305,993	433,837	1,247,338
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	269,743	268,278	256,886
	of which imputed students' costs	269,743	268,278	256,886
FMEWA (until 2013 FMEAC)	Funding for technical cooperation	202,778	217,739	212,742
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	75,037	124,692	123,072
FMLSCP	Project aid/technical assistance	214,912	32,881	191,000
FMI	Humanitarian aid, returnee assistance and other technical assistance	-	1,974	7,495
FMAFEWM	Project aid and contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	400,000	-	344,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	173,466	215,175	115,335
<b>ODA, total</b>		<b>4,927,691</b>	<b>3,572,747</b>	<b>6,116,167</b>

\* Project lists available on [www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/](http://www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/).  
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## Austrian ODA to Mozambique 2013–2015

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2013	2014	2015
<b>ODA from core budget</b>				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	5,835,816	4,763,739	4,611,177
<b>ODA from other sources</b>				
Other ministries				
FMAFEWM	Humanitarian aid	100,000	-	-
FMDS	Project aid	29,700	27,000	21,800
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	-	17,713	19,354
	of which imputed students' costs	-	17,713	19,354
FMF	Total payments	553,487	460,555	348,319
	of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	132,398	-	150,000
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	-	328,055	198,319
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	74,000	70,367	32,167
<b>ODA, total</b>		<b>6,593,003</b>	<b>5,339,374</b>	<b>5,032,817</b>

\* Project lists available on [www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/](http://www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/).  
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## Austrian ODA to the Palestinian Territories 2013–2015

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2013	2014	2015
<b>ODA from core budget</b>				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	4,538,645	4,802,451	4,023,050
<b>ODA from other sources</b>				
Other ministries				
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Technical cooperation and humanitarian aid	220,699	191,982	193,603
	of which imputed students' costs	220,699	186,982	181,603
FMI	Funding for technical assistance	-	47,637	21,064
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	19,727	125,079	67,000
<b>ODA, total</b>		<b>4,779,070</b>	<b>6,180,060</b>	<b>4,304,717</b>

\* Project lists available on [www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/](http://www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/).

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## Austrian ODA to Uganda 2013–2015

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2013	2014	2015
<b>ODA from core budget</b>				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	11,829,023	8,549,673	8,542,005
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	800,000	-	-
<b>ODA from other sources</b>				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	-898,258	-751,480	-678,258
	of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	85,000	-	305,000
	of which loan repayments	-983,258	-983,258	-983,258
	of which OeEB funding	-	146,779	-
FMSRE (until 2013 FMSR)	Funding for technical cooperation	170,506	159,466	150,231
	of which imputed students' costs	151,313	150,558	137,515
FMAFEWM	Project aid	1,050,000	-	350,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	185,300	220,986	257,473
<b>ODA, total</b>		<b>13,136,571</b>	<b>8,178,645</b>	<b>8,621,450</b>

\* Project lists available on [www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/](http://www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/).

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