



ODA Report 2016



EUROPE
INTEGRATION
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FEDERAL MINISTRY
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA



Imprint

Edited and published by:
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Photos: All photos were made available by the Austrian Development Agency and partner organisations. Further details on request: oeza.info@ada.gv.at

Design: Grayling Austria
Layout: design.ag Alice Gutleiderer
Print: Digitalprintcenter of FM.I, Herrengasse 7, 1010 Vienna
Vienna, April 2018

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Abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
AF	Associated Financing
AfrDB	African Development Bank
AfrDF	African Development Fund
AGRI	Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
APO	Associate Professional Officer
AREF	African Renewable Energy Fund
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
AWF	African Water Facility
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BMSC	Border Management Staff College
BOAD	West African Development Bank
CAAP	Central Asia Agrifinance Project
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
CFC	Common Fund for Commodities
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLIMA	Directorate-General for Climate Action
CSO(s)	Civil Society Organisation(s)
DCAF	Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DDAGTF	Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund
DEVCO	Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
DR	Debt reduction
DSR	Debt service reduction
DWM	Developing World Markets
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
ECFIN	Directorate-General of Economic and Financial Affairs
ECHO	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations

ABBREVIATIONS

ECREEE	Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
ECSPF	Sector Unit for Private and Financial Sector Development, Europe and Central Asia Region
EDF	European Development Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EMPL	Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion
ENEF	Enterprise Expansion Fund
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
ENV Fund	Environment Fund
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation
EPTATF	Eastern Partnership Technical Assistance Trust Fund
ERP	European Recovery Program
ESCI	Emerging Sources Citation Index
EU	European Union
EUAM	European Union Advisory Mission
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUMM	European Union Monitoring Mission
EUTF Africa	EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FC	Federal Chancellery
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
FFIS	Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization Progress
FIAS	Foreign Investment Climate Advisory Service
FIDE	Friends in Development Trust Fund
FMAFEWM	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
FMDS	Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports
FMEIFA	Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs
FMEWA/FME	Federal Ministry for Education and Women's Affairs (until 30.6.2016)/Federal Ministry for Education (since 1.7.2016)
FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMH/FMHW	Federal Ministry of Health (until 30.6.2016)/Federal Ministry of Health and Women's Affairs (since 1.7.2016)
FMI	Federal Ministry of the Interior
FMLSACP	Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection
FMSRE	Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy
FPI	Foreign Policy Instrument
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross national income
GPVDR	Poverty and Equity Global Practice
GSURR	Global Practice for Social, Urban, Rural Development and Resilience
HIPC	Heavily indebted poor countries
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICI+	Industrialised Countries Instrument
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
ICTJ	International Centre for Transitional Justice
IDA	International Development Agency
IDB	Industrial Development Board
IDP	Internally displaced person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation

IFD	Institutions for Development Department
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IFS	Instrument to Stability
IIC	Inter-American Investment Cooperation
ILO	International Labor Organization
INSC	Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
IPi	International Peace Institute
JPO Programme	Junior Professional Officer Programme
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LICs	Low Income Countries
LMICs	Lower Middle Income Countries
MEI	Municipal and Environmental Infrastructure
MFI	Financial Management
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MONDEM	Montenegro Demilitarization
MSME(s)	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise(s)
NEAR	European Neighbourhood Policy Enlargement Negotiations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD/DAC	Development Assistance Committee
OeEB	Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank/ Austrian Development Bank
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHCHR/UNVFTC	OHCHR- United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation in the Field of Human Rights
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OVE	Office of Evaluation and Oversight
PI	Partnership Instrument
PID	Project Information Document
PPP(s)	Public Private Partnership(s)
REGIO	Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy
RMNCH	Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health
RMRP	Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan
SAFE	Strengthening Accountability and the Fiduciary Environment
SANTE	Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAF	Small Enterprise Assistance Fund
SEC	State Election Commission
SEED	Support of Educational and Employment Development
SME(s)	Small and medium-sized Enterprise(s)
TAXUD	Taxation and Customs Union
TCF	Technical Cooperation Fund
TFAF	Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility
TRADE	Directorate-General for Trade of the European Commission
UMICs	Upper Middle Income Countries
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations

ABBREVIATIONS

UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
UNO	United Nations Organization
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNVFT	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WBJF	Western Balkan Joint Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWB	Women's World Banking

Foreword

The high number of refugees and internally displaced persons posed a great challenge for Europe in 2016. The main causes of migration include conflicts, human rights violations, environmental hazards and the lack of prospects for people in their home countries. Austrian Development Cooperation is actively engaged in addressing these.

On the one hand, this calls for the provision of humanitarian aid on site to be able to respond rapidly and efficiently to crises in the home and transit regions. So it is particularly encouraging that we have succeeded in raising the annual budget for this to EUR 20 million, a fourfold increase on previous years. On the other, the refugee movements have shown how important it is to tackle the causes and take long-term action to make sustainable improvements to the conditions of life for people and their future prospects in their homeland.

In addition to the poorest countries and our neighbouring states, we have stepped up our engagement in the countries where most migrants come from to alleviate the pressure of migration. Since 2012, for example, Austria has contributed EUR 70 million for humanitarian aid in Syria and Iraq and the resulting refugee crisis. An additional EUR 40 million is earmarked for the region from 2017 to 2019. At the same time, we are contributing a total of EUR 6 million to the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF Africa) to address the causes of migration in Africa and we shall also be engaging in development cooperation projects in Afghanistan in 2017.

The year 2016 also saw the entry into force of the 2030 Agenda and its goals for sustainable economic, social and environmental development, the so-called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Its implementation affects many policy fields of action and also sets a new frame of reference for Austrian development policy.

Austria is seeking to meet these challenges as effectively as possible and give people prospects for the future in their homeland by creating jobs, providing training and establishing stable political institutions. That is why we are engaged in strengthening the economies in our partner countries through generating income opportunities and laying the foundation for the most enabling environment. Business partnerships with Austrian companies and capacity building in education make major contributions to this.

By promoting rule of law and good governance, Austria also contributes to improving the political climate. Our aim is to fulfil the right to individual self-determination for all people. Women and girls are particularly important to us in this connection. Another major policy course of ours is environmental protection and the fight against climate change.

Sebastian Kurz

Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs



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Development policy in 2016

Global Goals for Sustainable Development

Development policy in 2016 was also marked by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which sets out the Global Goals for Sustainable Development that take equal account of economic, social and environmental aspects and apply for all countries. By 2030, they should enable all people throughout the world to live in an intact environment free from the worst forms of poverty and in dignity.

With the 2030 Agenda, the international community has charted the course for the development of the world as a whole up to 2030. Its national implementation affects many fields of action in domestic and foreign policy. It has also set a new frame of reference for Austrian development policy.

Reforms in humanitarian aid

On 23 and 24 May 2016, the first World Humanitarian Summit took place with about 9,000 participants in Istanbul. In response to the current challenges, the aim was to instigate reforms in global humanitarian aid and reaffirm humanitarian principles and international law. Governments and international and civil-society organisations (CSOs) pledged to support the Agenda for Humanity submitted by the Secretary General of the United Nations (UN). The 15 largest donors and the 15 main implementing agencies adopted a package of reforms called the Grand Bargain to improve humanitarian aid effectiveness.

Austria made commitments in the following areas:

- Strengthening mechanisms for implementing international humanitarian law
- Addressing the humanitarian impacts of weapons systems (explosive weapons in populated areas; humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, the Arms Trade Treaty)
- Training armed forces in international humanitarian law
- Gender equality
- Disaster risk reduction
- Protection of persons with disabilities in humanitarian emergencies
- Financial support for refugee host countries through International Financial Institutions

Key issue: migration

The issues of displacement and migration are accorded high priority status in both international and Austrian development policy. Austria took active part in diverse major events:

- First World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul
- The UN Plenary Meeting on Refugees and Migrants in New York
- Syria Donors Conference in London

Multilateral development cooperation

European Union

With its member states and the European Commission (EC), the European Union is still the largest donor of official development assistance (ODA). In 2016, Austria paid EUR 299,12 million into the EU budget for development cooperation and the European Development Fund (EDF). This amounts to 20,23 per cent of Austrian official development assistance, making the financial contribution to EU development cooperation the largest individual item in Austrian ODA.

MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Displacement and migration also remained the key issues at European level in 2016. There is agreement on the need for development cooperation to take long-term measures to address the basic causes of displacement and migration. The concern in the short term is with improving the situation of refugees in the affected regions to help stem migration to Europe.

Development cooperation was included as a major component of the Action Plan issued by the Valetta Summit on Migration. It is also an important point in the EU migration partnerships aimed at improving European cooperation in the migration sector and readmissions through tailor-made packages of measures.

A major outcome of the Valetta Summit was the establishment of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa to address the root causes of migration on the continent, whose main aim is to create jobs and prospects and to improve food security for people in the Sahel Region, at the Horn of Africa and in North Africa. Austria is also actively involved in this, especially in its priority countries, Ethiopia and Uganda.

Via the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (MADAD), Austria also assists Syrian refugees and host communities in Syria's neighbouring states. With a contribution of EUR 11.5 million in 2016, it was the third-largest donor. The funding enables child refugees to attend school in Lebanon. In areas of Jordan where particularly large numbers of refugees live, it was possible to expand water infrastructure. Direct cash assistance helps refugees to pay the rent for tents and housing.

Massive additional investments are, however, needed to improve economic prospects in the home countries. This is also the intention of the so-called Juncker Plan, which is looking to mobilise as much additional funding as possible for Africa and to mitigate risk for private investments through the European External Investment Plan and its guarantee fund. Austria has long advocated involving the private sector more in development cooperation.



IN EUROPEAN FOCUS

In the first six months of 2016, the Dutch EU Presidency focused on trade and development and in the second half-year, Slovakia attached priority to the issues of security and development as well as energy.

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda began in 2016. The 2005 European development policy paper, Consensus for Development, was revised to set the Global Goals for Sustainable Development as its frame of reference.

With the expiry of the EU-ACP Partnership (Cotonou) in 2020, the debate over relations between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP states) also took on greater momentum in 2016.

United Nations

SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

From 17 to 21 October 2016, the third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) was held in the Ecuadorian capital, Quito. The participants adopted a new guideline for future urban development in keeping with the 2030 Agenda: the New Urban Agenda, listing as priorities sustainable energy and solid waste management, efficient health services, citizen-friendly environmental and safety standards and the inclusion of all population groups.

At the international conference, Austria presented its scheme for housing finance as a best practice for affordable housing. The City of Vienna was singled out to receive the 2016 Global Green City Award for its inclusive plan for urban development.



2030 AGENDA: CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION

To implement the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, the Austrian Federal Government commissioned all federal ministries in January 2016 to incorporate its principles and the Sustainable Development Goals into their relevant strategies and programmes and to draw up appropriate action plans and measures, involving all relevant government bodies and cooperation partners at national, federal state, urban and municipal level as well as social partners, civil society, business and industry and the scientific community. The purpose of this mainstreaming approach is the consistent, efficient and responsible integration of Agenda 2030 principles into all the activities of Austrian policymaking and administration.

MEASURING PROGRESS

A working group of representatives of all federal ministries under the leadership of the Federal Chancellery (FC) and the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs (FMEIFA) was appointed with the task of preparing progress reports and coordinating implementation priorities.

To raise awareness and assure transparency, the public will be regularly informed about progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In 2016, the Agenda and its implementation were presented at diverse events and discussed in parliament and the information website, www.sdg.gv.at, was set up in cooperation with the Federal Press Service.



Austria is scheduled to submit its national implementation report to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York in 2020 and will make contributions to UN reporting.

International Financial Institutions

The multilateral development banks are a key mechanism for leveraging development finance through the international financial markets. Their remits cover the contents of most of the 2030 Agenda's goals. They began with their implementation in 2016 and succeeded in promoting their advancement, despite persistent slower growth in major newly industrialised countries, weak growth in the industrialised nations and the mounting challenges posed by climate change. This way, they also contribute to curbing migration. Their tried and tested anticyclical role during the global financial crisis and the experience gained has come into renewed focus in this connection.

In 2016, the Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF) made a significant special contribution to the International Development Agency during its 17th replenishment period (IDA 17). The aim is to stem the flow of migrants and improve refugee management at the crisis points around current conflict regions. Negotiations on the 18th replenishment of IDA were successfully concluded with the participation of Austria, marking a decisive step towards progressive future development, and hence addressing the causes of migration in the world's poorest countries.

The replenishment negotiations for the African Development Fund (AfrDF 14) were finalised in 2016. A major point here too was the elimination of the causes of migration in the medium and long term.

As continued in 2016, the enlargement of the operational scope of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to include the southern and eastern Mediterranean will help advance local development and help stem migration.

In the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD 10) already replenished in 2015, the focus in 2016 was placed on the thematic cluster agriculture, sustainable food production and rural development, not just in response to recurrent food crises, but also on account of migration and climate protection.

IN FOCUS:

Migration and development

In 2015, the people who had to leave their home country for different reasons numbered 250 million worldwide: due to armed conflicts, political, religious or sexual persecution, natural and environmental disasters, poverty or lack of opportunities for gainful employment and education.

For many people, migration is a way to secure their livelihood. They are looking for a better future for themselves and their children. Displacement, in contrast, is never voluntary. In 2016, for example, 65.6 million people worldwide were displaced, most fleeing to other locations in their own country.

A large part of those who had to cross the border (22.5 mill.) comes from only a few countries, such as Syria, Afghanistan and South Sudan and the main host countries include Turkey, Pakistan, Lebanon, Iran, Uganda, Ethiopia and Jordan.

The aim of Austrian Development Cooperation is to give people prospects and opportunities for the future in their home countries and to promote enabling political, economic and social conditions.

For this purpose, special assistance was provided in the following areas in 2016:

- Training, vocational training, continuing education and training and employment opportunities in partner and home countries
- Measures for enhancing the resilience of the local population in host countries
- Measures for conflict prevention
- Support in developing efficient government institutions, including the promotion of good governance, anti-corruption, etc.
- Closer dovetailing of humanitarian aid and development cooperation to provide sustainable support to needy refugees
- Measures to assist local authorities in combating organised crime, particularly human trafficking
- Measures for reintegrating voluntary returnees in their home countries
- Taking systematic account of migration aspects in all programmes and projects of Austrian Development Cooperation
- Stepping up measures to raise awareness of the relationship between migration and development in Austria

Austrian Development Cooperation



PROJECT: BACK HOME – AND NOW

The project came about in reaction to the higher number of Kosovan refugees who left their home country in the direction of Central Europe in 2014 and 2015, with little prospect of asylum. To help people return, they were given counselling and guidance in finding work on the local labour market or on options for self-employment. Assistance was also provided for training in regional training centres. Successful trainees were assisted by local social workers to find work. More than 100 returnee families and 20 non-migrant families can now lead a dignified and self-reliant life at home.

Partners:

Caritas, social service
course of study at the
Management Centre
Innsbruck, Austria; Mother
Teresa Society, Kosovo

Results

- 103 families received assistance in returning to Kosovo, 17 of whom single mothers and 20 family members of recognised minorities.
- Altogether, almost 1,070 family members can now lead a life in dignity in their homeland.

PROJECT: OPPORTUNITIES AT HOME INSTEAD OF MIGRATION

In northern Ethiopia, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) is helping refugees and the local population to find employment and Austria is also making a contribution. Thanks to finding jobs in cactus processing, especially young people and women refugees from Eritrea have regained hope for the future.

Results

- Migration in northern Ethiopia has been reduced.
- Through cactus processing, employment opportunities have been created especially for youth and women refugees from Eritrea.
- Host communities have been established.

Partner:
UNIDO



Federal Ministry of Finance

PROJECT: JOBS IN JORDAN

Partly with the support of the Austrian Ministry of Finance, the World Bank Group is carrying out a programme in Jordan worth US\$ 300 million to create jobs for nationals and Syrian refugees. Through labour market reforms, the specific aim is to improve the investment climate and enable refugees to gain legal access to the Jordanian labour market. Customised investment promotion largely in special economic zones will attract and retain national and foreign investments.

Results

- By 2019, 130,000 work permits will be issued to Syrian refugees and 1,000 official household enterprises founded.
- 530 investments will be facilitated by 2020.

Partner:
World Bank

Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports

PROJECT: SECURITY AND ASSISTANCE FOR JORDAN

Under its security strategy, the Middle East and North Africa are key regions for Austria's activities in foreign and security-policy. They have come to play a greater role in the course of the refugee crisis.





Previously an anchor of stability in the region, Jordan has come under increasing pressure as one of the main host countries for Syrian and Iraqi refugees. As part of drafting a new Near and Middle East policy, the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports (FMDS) has therefore enlarged its activities in international crisis and conflict management to include a bilateral cooperation programme with the Jordanian armed forces to train them in special capabilities and enable them to cope with the whole range of challenges in the ongoing crisis.

In addition, FMDS took part in a winterisation project by the Volkshilfe humanitarian aid agency and the Workers Samaritan Federation and in two transport flights brought humanitarian supplies to child refugees and needy local children in Jordan. In collaboration with UNHCR and the Jordanian Ministry of Education, a local partner CSO, the Middle East Children's Institute, distributed the relief supplies on site to altogether 5,000 pupils at 23 schools.

Results

- Humanitarian relief supplies were distributed to 5,000 child refugees and needy Jordanian children at 23 schools.
- Following on from the project, it was possible to arrange further cooperation in ordnance disposal training and securing a safe local and regional environment for 2017.

Partners:

Volkshilfe humanitarian aid agency, the Workers Samaritan Federation, Austria; Middle East Children's Institute, Jordan

Federal Ministry of the Interior

Austria has a long tradition of seconding police officers to international peacekeeping missions by the United Nations and the European Union. Know-how transfer, advice and training contribute to building a sustainable long-term security architecture in the operational zones. The aim is to enable the authorities in the intervention countries to ensure security, order and stability on their national territories themselves.

Under the inclusive crisis management approach, the deployment of police officers is closely connected with the activities of other civilian and military actors. In 2016, Austria took part with 30 police officers in the following missions:

- EULEX KOSOVO: consultancy and support to the Kosovan authorities in establishing a modern police force, judiciary and customs authority to international standards
- UNMIK KOSOVO: tasks in security, stability and respect for human rights in collaboration with regional and international authorities
- EUMM GEORGIA: monitoring the peace agreement between Georgia and Russia, observing the human rights situation, freedom of movement and the return of refugees, support in setting up a civilian administration and conducting confidence-building measures
- EUAM UKRAINE: supporting the Ukrainian Government in preparing and implementing an extensive planning procedure for reforming the civil security sector



Partners:

EU, UN

PROJECT: A NEW LIFE IN THE HOMELAND

Reintegration services help voluntary returnees to regain a lasting foothold in their home countries more rapidly. As of June 2016, the Federal Ministry of the Interior (FMI) is an official partner organisation of the European Reintegration Network. In this capacity, it provides assistance for refugees looking to return voluntarily to Afghanistan, Iran or Iraq, Morocco, Nigeria, Somaliland, Pakistan and the Russian Federation. The returnees are helped to build a new livelihood in their old home country. The measures comprise occupational guidance, job placement and basic and further training. They are also assisted in starting up their own business.

In the first half-year, altogether 140 persons returned to their homeland. In a test phase from March to May 2016, a total of 22 persons also returned voluntarily to Afghanistan, Morocco and Nigeria.

Results

- More than 160 persons returned to their homeland and now have prospects for the future there.

Partners:
IOM, Caritas International;
Weldo, Pakistan

City of Vienna

The war in Syria has turned millions of people into refugees or internally displaced persons. At the beginning of April 2016, approx. one million Syrian refugees lived in Lebanon, 51 per cent of whom children and youth. The scale and the duration of the war pose enormous challenges for the host country, placing a particularly heavy burden on the educational system, so that a large number of children are completely deprived of education, which also makes them vulnerable to poverty and violence. This hopeless situation compels many families to risk their lives by fleeing across the Mediterranean to Europe.

PROJECT: TEACHING CHILD REFUGEES

To provide 270 children and youth with education, the relief agency, Austria International, launched a project in a refugee camp in Lebanon. Girls and boys aged ten to fifteen are taught for a year in reading, writing, mathematics and natural sciences and also in Arabic and French. This basic education will enable the children to then make the transition to regular school lessons.

In addition, the children are helped to come to terms with their traumatic experiences. A team of social workers and psychologists help them to cope with their personal crises through activities, such as creative workshops and discussion groups, as well as cultural and sports facilities.

Results

- 270 boys and girls in Lebanese refugee camps can attend school.



Partner:
Austria International relief
agency

Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank

PROJECT: FINANCING SMALL BUSINESSES IN CRISIS REGIONS

The Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank AG (OeEB) has invested a total of EUR 25 million in the SANAD Fund for MSME, which facilitates economic development in North Africa and the Near East. In addition in 2016, it made approximately EUR 490,000 in FMF funds available via advisory programmes, to support further training for local microfinance partners and the development of new financial services, for example.

SANAD provides funds for local financial institutions that issue loans to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to set up and expand businesses and create jobs.

The fund primarily seeks to reach SMEs, which often face financial problems: They are too large for microfinance and too small for loans from a commercial bank. They make up the so-called 'missing middle' in the financial sector.

With innovative financial services from local partners, SANAD also enables refugees in the region to gain access to financial services and further training. The funds provided by OeEB primarily support measures in Lebanon and Jordan that benefit refugees and the local population alike.

Results

- About 5,000 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises have obtained loan finance.
- Training improves know-how on lending and customer relations at local microfinance partners, imparts knowledge in business management and also takes account of the special situation of refugees, for the benefit of over 2,550 persons.

Partner:
SANAD Fund for MSME



News from the Federal Government and provinces

Federal Ministry of Education

PROJECT: NEW VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Well-planned school training programmes can lay the foundation for a successful occupational career. Their quality and relevance depends on close collaboration between vocational schools and business and industry. Cooperation between companies and tourism schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia has much improved the quality of in-company traineeships. For this, traineeship coordinators revised the current profiles and guidelines with relevant stakeholders and also compiled a manual with good practices. In Montenegro, an internet platform assists in placing traineeships. Cooperation between Schools and Business was singled out as a flagship project under the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

Results

- In the vocational training systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia, the extension of the traineeship coordinator profile is based on cooperation with the private sector.
- Guidelines have been drawn up for implementing the new profile.
- Cooperation with the private sector forms part of school quality management.
- About 140 tourism schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia are familiar with the new task profile and guidelines on implementation.
- Companies and tourism schools in Montenegro make use of the available internet platform to place traineeships.



Partners:

KulturKontakt Austria;
15 education ministries
(13 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1 in Montenegro, 1 in Serbia), the
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism in Montenegro;
5 pedagogical institutes
(3 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1 in Montenegro, 1 in Serbia),
3 agencies responsible for vocational training (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia), 5 chambers of industry and commerce (3 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1 in Montenegro, 1 in Serbia), 1 employers association (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy

The 2030 Agenda explicitly addresses the private sector as a partner. Political, social and also business life worldwide is increasingly coming under the influence of development and sustainability as issues. Austria sees the need for a uniform framework to support businesses in planning for sustainable products, technologies and services and improving resource efficiency. This will also strengthen the partnership between the private sector and development policy.

The Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (FMSRE) sees an overall system for sustainable development in Austria as an advantage and attaches importance to an enabling environment and sustainable partnerships among all relevant stakeholders. Foreign-trade and economic policy play a key role. The aim is to leverage the contribution of businesses to global sustainable development and highlight the role of national business and industry in global development processes: With their know-how and innovative products and services, Austrian firms can act as problem solvers, such as in renewable energies, sustainable water and waste management or sustainable infrastructure.

With its conference entitled, Sustainable Success Strategies – Intervention points for an effective sustainable development strategy, FMSRE helped advance public dialogue on the thematic nexus of sustainability, private sector and development. About 100 participants discussed topics such as sustainability as a growth market, innovation or defining the roles of government and business and industry. They also looked at specific ways to implement the global 2030 Agenda. The aim was to jointly identify effective and practical intervention points and ensure that the findings are disseminated as broadly as possible. A review of the event is available at www.bmwf.at/Aussenwirtschaft/nachhaltigkeit/Nachhaltigkeitspolitik.

PROJECT: STRENGTHENING FARMING COOPERATIVES

Farming cooperatives are a great help to smallholders: They enable them to farm their land more productively and market their harvests better. This reduces rural exodus and migration to other countries. In the Palestinian Territories, however, the Israeli occupation hampers or prevents Palestinians from farming their land, forcing them to flee or emigrate from the rural regions of the West Bank.

How do local cooperatives respond to this challenge and how can they cope with it? These were the questions that a project sought to answer based on the experience of three farming cooperatives. In 17 (expert) interviews, workshops and focus group meetings with almost 30 participants, it analysed the strategies of the three cooperatives and the social interactions in their village communities. The findings were discussed in a final workshop with the cooperatives' members so that they could draw useful conclusions from them. Publications on the issue provide information on the role of cooperatives in the Palestinian Territories.

Partners:

Institute for International Development, Vienna University; Institute of Women's Studies and Centre for Development Studies, Birzeit University, Palestinian Territories

Results

- Critical knowledge about farming cooperatives was compiled and made available through publications to many other cooperatives, activists and scientists.
- The three cooperatives studied discussed the research findings and made use of them to make changes to production operations and internal discussion and decision-making formats. The research therefore also had a direct impact on their 272 members.

Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection

PROJECT: GROWING OLD WITH DIGNITY

The city of Straseni is located about 25 kilometres away from the Moldovan capital, Chisinau. Some 90,000 people live in the district of the same name, including about 15,000 pensioners. They live under harsh conditions, with not enough to eat and no clean drinking water or hygiene products and mostly in total isolation.

Now, with the help of the Austrian Social Ministry, a project is looking to improve the quality of life and health of 40 elderly people and persons with disabilities and incurable diseases. That is not all, though: The aim is to reintegrate them into society so that they are able to lead a more self-reliant life with support from the community. Training courses with Austrian experts will help to improve standards for home visits and general and elderly care. In addition, students at Moldova State University can now complete a traineeship at the project partner to gain experience in home care.

Results

- Forty single people over 65 years of age, approx. 70 per cent of whom women, have received food, hygiene articles, clothing and articles of everyday use, help with the household, physical hygiene and medical care, counselling and transportation and support in dealing with authorities.
- Specific training courses and workshops have been held for about 20 personnel.
- Eight students are undergoing a traineeship as part of the two-year project.

Partners:
Diakonie Austria, Austria;
Neoumanist Association for
Education, Republic of
Moldova



Styria

With the adoption of its European strategy, Europavision 2025, in September 2016, the Federal Parliament of Styria made an explicit pledge to implement the SDGs. In addition to promoting individual projects, for the first time the federal state supported multi-year co-operation projects for regional development in countries of the global South. The measures form part of the initiative, FairStyria. Moreover, Styria also encourages engagement by the local population, by promoting volunteer assignments for young people in its development projects abroad, for example.

PROJECT: CLEAN WATER FOR SCHOOLS IN TANZANIA

The professional accessing of a water source and the installation of a filter and solar pump have much improved drinking water supply in the village of Endangwe in Duru Ward in northern Tanzania. The new water pipeline can also be used to irrigate the fields during droughts. This enables the farmers to raise their yields, which in the past were often not enough to maintain reserves until the next harvest. Before this 1,500 villagers were dependent on fragile water sources from a small valley marsh. They lead a much better life today.

Partners:
Graz Declaration of
Solidarity for Development,
Austria; Friends in
Development (FIDE) Trust
Fund, Tanzania

Results

- 1,500 people are supplied with clean drinking water.
- Crop yields have improved thanks to irrigation facilities.



Bilateral development cooperation

GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITIES

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



SUBSTANTIVE PRIORITIES

Poverty reduction

Worldwide, about 1.2 billion people live on less than US\$ 1.25 a day. The eradication of poverty therefore remains a major development goal (SDG 1). One of the main large global challenges is the widening rift in social and regional disparities. The unequal distribution of income and access to resources and services, the recurrent crises and natural disasters, the institutional discrimination of some regions and the exclusion of entire population groups from policymaking worsen the hopelessness and vulnerability of disadvantaged groups. Austrian Development Cooperation promotes self-reliant, sustainable and inclusive local or regional development to improve the conditions of life for people in their partner countries.

PROJECT: PROFITABLE HARVEST IN KOSOVO

Securing their own livelihood is often a difficult undertaking for people in underdeveloped Kosovo. Due to their lack of training and obsolete equipment, farmers and their families are often unable to earn a living from their own land, which is why large parts of the rural population depend on cash remittances from abroad. The financial support mostly comes from relatives who have left the country.

The project, InTerDev, is changing this in Dragash/Dragaš and Shtërpçë/Štrpce Municipalities in the South of Kosovo: It is creating new earning opportunities and assisting smallholders and the rural population with no occupational qualification. Better training, technical modernisation and access to loans have already had a beneficial effect: Many enterprises can now produce for the market and Kosovan smallholders can live from their farming without the need to work extra jobs.

Results

- Since 2014, jobs have been created for 750 persons.
- Thanks to higher private income, 2,600 family members lead a better life.
- Three social enterprises have been established in agriculture and textile manufacture, creating jobs for 80 socially disadvantaged people.
- 325 micro-farmers and smallholders have now been able to double their income.

Partner:
UNDP, Kosovo



Rural development

About 800 million people are chronically undernourished worldwide, although sufficient food is produced. Amounting to 70 per cent, the majority of hungry people live in the rural areas of developing countries; largely engaged in subsistence farming or working as under-paid farm labourers. The situation is exacerbated by global trends, such as population growth, urbanisation, changing consumer patterns, growing competition over declining natural resources like land or water and the impacts of climate change. Sustainable food security therefore remains a major issue in international development cooperation and has been established in the United Nations Global Goals for Sustainable Development.

Food security can only be achieved by promoting sustainable agriculture, curbing post-harvest losses and conserving natural resources and putting them to sustainable use. Austrian Development Cooperation is therefore committed to giving smallholders equal access to natural resources and social and economic services (advice, capital, marketing).

PROJECT: LAND RIGHTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Land is an essential resource that is mostly used in developing countries on the basis of informal or customary rights. Due to the acquisition of land by private investors, however, the livelihoods of the rural population are at risk in Southern Africa. Now a project is aiming to improve guidelines to protect the poor and vulnerable rural population based on the findings of field research and critical analyses as well as through dialogue and advocacy.



Results

- Country studies on Mozambique, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe have been published.
- Brief dossiers on five countries and video documentations have been prepared.
- Media have been used for interviews, blogs and articles.
- 37 events for policy dialogue have been held with the involvement of policymakers.
- The book, Large-scale land deals in Southern Africa: voices of the people, has been published.

Partners:
Institute for Poverty, Land and
Agrarian Studies South Africa

Water supply and sanitation

Austria is held in high international regard as a partner in water supply and sanitation. Extensive programmes are underway in Albania, Moldova, Mozambique, Uganda and in the Palestinian Territories.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, Austrian Development Cooperation supports the African Water Facility (AWF) with technical expertise and funding. In addition, it contributes to the contents and strategic design of the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Programme.

Together with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, ADC 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: BLUE GOLD FOR MOLDOVA

Only 62 per cent of the population in the Republic of Moldova have access to clean drinking water, so there is an urgent need to expand water connections and sewage systems, a major challenge for the Austrian partner country. The complete overhaul of water supply in the mid-western region at the end of July 2016 thus marks a milestone. Water is withdrawn from the Prut River and treated. 16.8 kilometres long pipelines and a 101.8 kilometre-long, newly constructed supply grid distribute clean water to 3,850 houses, over 1,300 flats, social facilities, schools and utility buildings.

The project was financed jointly by the EU, Austria, Switzerland and the Republic of Moldova.

Partners:

EU; Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Switzerland; Republic of Moldova

Results

- About 15,800 Moldovans now live better and healthier lives.



Sustainable energy

2016 was a significant year for efforts to alleviate the global impacts of climate change and also for the global energy industry. In April, 175 states already signed the Paris Climate Accord adopted in December 2015. Its ratification is vital so that the signatory states make the switch to a more sustainable energy system and raise the renewables ratio.

Renewable energy use reached a record in June 2016. For the first time, investments in renewables were more than twice those in new coal and gas power stations, a milestone for global energy supply.

The private sector plays a major part in expanding sustainable energy supply. It can be expected to step up its engagement in the sector, both in the industrialised and developing countries.

PROJECT: SOLAR ENERGY IN NIGER

Photovoltaic systems can be used decentralised, also in rural areas. They generate local power and can even provide a reliable energy supply to people in remote areas, such as Gorou, a village in Niger where a photovoltaic micro-grid facility supplies electricity to the residents. The project that enabled this is regarded as a good practice in the West African country, where a large part of the rural population still has no access to electricity.

The facility was cofinanced by the Regional Centre for Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) on Cape Verde with support also from Austria and Spain. The project was developed by an international CSO in Niger, but the government and local municipalities were also involved from the outset.

On commissioning, the photovoltaic facility will become the property of the Niger Rural Electrification Agency, whose personnel are being trained to ensure long-term operation and maintenance.

Results

- Almost 1,600 people, 108 households, several local companies, the local primary school and health centre now have a reliable power supply.

Partner:
ECREEE



Education

About 200 million people worldwide are without work. In Africa alone, 10 million young people enter the labour market every year. Lack of education is one of the reasons for unemployment, which is why many countries are currently reforming their vocational training systems: Good training gives young people prospects for the future and supplies business and industry with qualified skilled labour. Austria is helping its partner countries to do this and they are increasingly interested in dual vocational training. Youth unemployment is especially high in developing countries and newly industrialised countries and companies are in urgent need of skilled personnel.

In 2016, Austrian Development Cooperation, the Liechtenstein Development Service, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development therefore launched an initiative for dual learning. The aim is to advance the dual vocational training approach in development cooperation, with the donor committee also attaching importance to adapting dual training to local conditions, facilitating interaction between government and firms and developing good curricula geared to labour market needs. This will improve employment opportunities for young people.

PROJECT: FIT FOR THE JOB

In a strategic partnership with its Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Serbia is being supported by Austria in setting up a practice-centred, dual vocational training system specially tailored to national needs. Legislation has been drafted for this and three new training occupations accredited. The project also plans to design support services for training enterprises, provide trainers, develop curricula and improve in-company learning.

Transport, logistics and information and communications technology companies as well as banks and insurance and trading firms have already shown keen interest. Fifteen firms in Serbia are available as officially approved training enterprises and are training 200 apprentices.

Results

- Legislation for dual training has been drafted.
- 3 new training occupations have been accredited.
- 15 firms have been approved as training enterprises.
- 200 apprentices are in training.

Partners:
Chamber of Industry and
Commerce, Serbia; Austrian
Federal Economic Chamber



Gender

Implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and its ensuing resolutions is an Austrian priority. For years, Austrian Development Cooperation has been an advocate of the equal participation of women and men in conflict prevention and peace processes and also protection against sexual violence in conflict. A focus in 2016 was the issue of how Austria can contribute to meeting gender challenges in the context of conflict and migration. Carrying out binding international commitments was a major issue in 2016. These, for example, address the various needs of women and men as part of humanitarian aid. Compliance with commitments and the participation of women play a large role, not only due to violence against women refugees and their exploitation, but also for quality assurance in projects and programmes.

PROJECT: LOCAL SUPPORT FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The civil-society organisation, Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, assists local women's rights organisations in Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan to apply the provisions of Resolution 1325 to the specific context. A major success factor is close cooperation with local authorities and decision-makers. It seeks to make civil servants, religious and traditional leaders, women and heads of civil-society organisations as well as politicians at regional, national and global level aware of the issue.

With success: In Uganda, for example, the Kitgum and Amura authorities have made a commitment to take specific measures against sexual violence against women and girls in conflict. In Kenya and South Sudan, civil society lobbied for adopting national action plans to implement Security Council Resolution 1325, with an affirmative response from the relevant ministries. The national action plan has already been adopted in Kenya, for example.

At international level, in cooperation with Austrian Development Cooperation the network held a side event during the annual conference of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York on the role of the media in implementing SDG 16. Citing the outbreaks of violence after the elections in 2007/2008, a Kenyan journalist showed how media can have a beneficial or harmful influence on inciting conflicts and perpetuate gender stereotypes.



Results

- 2,600 civil servants, religious and traditional leaders, women, heads of civil-society organisations and policymakers at regional and global level have been made aware of the issue.
- Local action plans have been drawn up in Uganda.
- Advocacy work in Kenya contributed to the adoption of the national action plan.
- Measures for implementing the Resolution in South Sudan have been incorporated in local development plans.

Partner:
Global Network of Women
Peacebuilders

Good governance and human rights

In 2016, Austrian Development Cooperation included the social appraisal procedure first introduced a year before in its operations. Social issues and the human-rights-based approach are now taken into account in all international programmes and projects. A training course was conducted on its most effective application in September in Vienna.

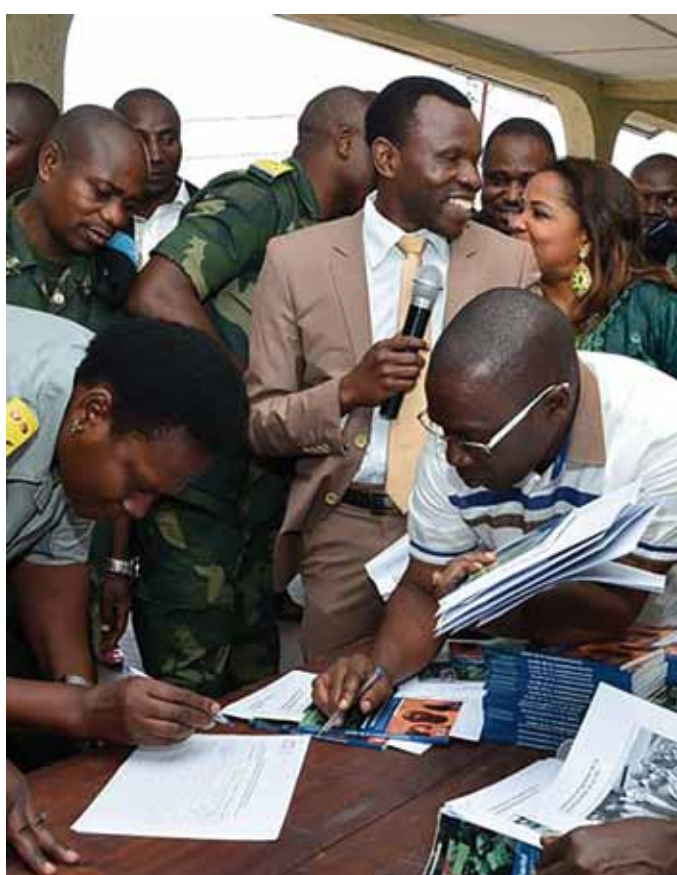
PROJECT: REPARATIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA

In Uganda, Kenya and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) cooperates with groups of victims and government actors in documenting violations of human rights and investigating and prosecuting crimes. It assists civil society in putting forward its concerns and findings to government authorities. The experiences and needs of children born during war were also addressed. The project also promoted networking and exchange among human rights groups, both in individual countries and the Great Lakes Region.

Results

- In Uganda, training was carried out for the team of the Human Rights Documentation Programme, which records grave violations of human rights and it was also given technical advice. This enabled the personnel to design tools for gender-sensitive data acquisition and set a threshold for serious breaches of human rights.
- In Kenya, the National Police Service Commission gained a clearer picture of how to involve the various actors and citizens in police investigation procedure.
- The number of complaints has increased in Kenya.
- In workshops on setting priorities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, judges identified four to six priority cases in each of the three provinces and an action plan has been drawn up for dealing with these cases.
- Altogether, the project benefited almost 650 persons.

Partner:
ICTJ



Peacebuilding

Violent conflicts are considered to be the greatest threat to human development and a major obstacle to poverty reduction. Fragile and conflict-afflicted states have the highest poverty rates. In 2015, 50 countries were listed as fragile states, where 43 per cent of the people live who must manage on less than US\$ 1.25 a day.

Violent conflicts and their aftermath can set the development of a country back by more than 20 years. Nor do the impacts stop at national borders. In 2015 alone, 12.4 million people had to flee from conflicts and persecution, raising the number of refugees and internally displaced persons worldwide to the record figure of 65.3 million.

Together with its partners, Austrian Development Cooperation is an advocate of SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. Human security and promoting peace are among its primary goals.



PROJECT: PREVENTING CONFLICT AT THE HORN OF AFRICA

At the Horn of Africa, many herders are in continuous search of water and pastureland for their livestock, so that they lead a nomadic lifestyle. Various tribes and clans often vie for access to and control over vital resources, aggravated by the impacts of climate change. This frequently results in interethnic and cross-border conflicts.

The Rapid Response Fund of the regional conflict early warning system, CEWARN, enables the relevant agencies to respond rapidly to conflicts over rangeland or water or avert these at an early stage. It is important to organise meetings and mediation among the hostile groups as quickly as possible. Concurrent with this, local institutions, such as peace committees and monitors receive coaching in conflict prevention and resolution and awareness measures are also carried out.

Results

- Since 2009, Austria has contributed to 54 peacebuilding projects at the Horn of Africa.
- More than 405,000 people have benefited from this.

Partner:
Conflict Early Warning and
Response Mechanism
(CEWARN) of the Intergovern-
mental Authority on
Development, Ethiopia

Environment

The historic Paris Climate Accord aims at limiting global warming caused by greenhouse gases to substantially below two degrees compared with the pre-industrial era. It entered into force in November 2016. Besides extensive commitments by the industrialised nations, developing countries have also pledged to take action for the first time. The nationally determined contributions provide the basis for Austrian Development Cooperation to assist its partner countries in measures to combat climate change or mitigate its anticipated impacts.

Climate change aggravates many of the current crises. Displacement and migration are the consequence. If decisive action is not taken against it, climate change will jeopardise international efforts in poverty reduction and sustainable development.

PROJECT: COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

In response to the more frequent and intense droughts and floods in Uganda and Kenya, as of 2012 Austrian Development Cooperation helps local village communities there to strengthen their resilience to the impacts of climate change.

The measures concentrate on watersheds in arid and semi-arid regions where conflicts over use and over-use have already led to the widespread degradation of natural resources, such as water and land. Ecosystems are no longer able to regenerate, making people's lives increasingly difficult. Austria is therefore providing support with measures for the improved protection of water sources and supply points. Innovative initiatives have also been developed for sustainable resource management.



Results

Partner:

International Union for
Conservation of Nature

- 201,000 people are better prepared to cope with the impacts of climate change.
- The functionality, integrity and capacity of ecosystems have been regenerated, improved or conserved.

Private sector and development

Austria's private sector is a major partner of Austrian Development Cooperation. In 2016, funding amounting to EUR 4.4 million was disbursed for projects with the Austrian private sector and EUR 5.4 million in new funds committed. Besides sustainable, inclusive and responsible business practices, cooperative partnerships with Austrian businesses also promote capacity building in partner countries. Strengthening the local economy stimulates the labour market and creates employment opportunities. Thirty projects and 13 feasibility studies were started in 2016 and altogether 69 business partnerships were ongoing at the end of the year. The projects benefit more than 1.2 million people and nearly 9,000 enterprises.

The Social Entrepreneurship Challenge is a new instrument developed to harness the pioneering spirit of social enterprises. Thirty-five applications were submitted, from which an independent jury singled out 15 winners.

By promoting national initiatives, Austrian Development Cooperation also drew the attention of companies to the SDGs to initiate a rethinking process and launch innovative partnerships for implementing the 2030 Agenda. Four of these national projects were approved in 2016.

PROJECT: BAGS AS POWER PRODUCERS

Electricity is a scarce and costly commodity in West Africa. Charging a mobile phone once costs 25 cents. There is a cheaper way that is available everywhere: the bags from the Graz-based start-up, SunnyBAG. With integrated solar cells, these can fully charge batteries in less than two hours. Equipped with a USB connection and cable, they can even produce electricity in the desert. The partner companies, EnTri and NorthLite Solar, help people in remote areas of Burkina Faso and Ghana to start up their own micro businesses selling solar power.

Results

- In 2016 alone, the project helped start up 1,000 new micro enterprises.

Partners:
SunnyBAG, EnTri Consulting
GmbH, Austria; NorthLite
Solar Limited, Ghana



Civil society international

Civil-society organisations play a large part in the success of Austrian Development Cooperation. They provide extensive know-how and funds and make a major contribution to attaining the Sustainable Development Goals.



With a mix of various aid instruments in 2016, 120 programmes and projects were supported in 50 partner countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia and South-Eastern and Eastern Europe. With EUR 12 million in funding, 60 Austrian organisations worked with 250 local counterparts to improve the conditions of life of 1.2 million people.

Projects and programmes with civil-society organisations address a broad range of issues: rural development, food security, water supply and sanitation, education and training, human rights and peacebuilding, disaster prevention, environmental protection and climate change, inclusion and migration and development.

In July 2016, the first Strategic Partnership with Caritas was concluded for a five-year term. In the partner countries, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Burkina Faso and Senegal, it will improve the long-term nutrition of 6,300 families (approx. 38,000 people). In addition, it will give 1,000 families access to drinking water.



PROJECT: EARNING A LIVING WITH BEES

Near the small Serbian town of Surdulica, Jovan Stankovic has been keeping bees for five years. With the help of the programme, Support of Educational and Employment Development (SEED), funded by Austria, he was able to finance additional beehives and a honey extractor. This enabled him to raise his output to meet the large demand for honey.

Beekeeping is no hobby for Jovan Stankovic; it is a major source of income and especially in a region of unemployment that is important. Support from SEED affords new prospects for people and helps them lead a life in dignity in their homeland, in Serbia, as well as in Kosovo and Albania.

Results

- 965 women and youth in rural areas in Albania, Serbia and Kosovo have received training to improve their chances on the labour market.
- 102 women and young people have found employment or started their own small businesses.
- Vocational training courses are available in social services, tourism and farming and marketing of local organic produce and the related curricula have been approved by the government.
- In Kosovo, the women's ratio in the tourism sector has been raised by 100 per cent.
- 25 (small) business start-ups have been supported with advice and cooperation with commercial enterprises.
- A knowledge exchange format has been established.
- 346 persons have taken part in training in marketing, communication and advocacy.
- Specific cooperation projects have been carried out with local authorities and businesses for job creation. In all, 69 memorandums of understanding have been signed.

Partner:
Volkshilfe Solidarität, Austria

Humanitarian aid

Many people also lost their lives or were robbed of their livelihood in armed conflicts in the Near East and South Sudan in 2016. Houses, infrastructure and health care facilities were destroyed and people ran out of food. Added to this, the drought and food crisis continued in Ethiopia. Many people had no choice but to flee.

In 2016, Austrian Development Cooperation supported humanitarian measures in Iraq, Lebanon, South Sudan as well as Syria, Jordan, Libya, Ukraine, Ethiopia, Macedonia and Greece. At EUR 55 million, Austria made the largest humanitarian aid contribution to date.

Besides food, psychosocial and medical care and water supply, people received emergency grants in the form of cash payments. This enabled them to choose their own purchases and also helped to boost the local economy. In Iraq, former war zones have been made inhabitable through demining operations, the reconstruction of schools and water supply.

The programmes and projects were carried out by international humanitarian aid organisations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the World Food Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and Austrian aid organisations, such as CARE, Caritas and the Austrian Red Cross.

PROJECT: HELP FOR ALEPPO

For months, Aleppo suffered under the siege by Russian and Syrian armed forces, hundreds of civilians were killed or injured. Infrastructure was destroyed, including all the hospitals. Food reserves ran out in the eastern part of the city, so that international organisations could no longer supply people with food. With interruptions, the partial evacuation of the population from East Aleppo began in December. The Austrian relief programme, Food Support for Aleppo, supplied the afflicted population with the bare necessities: The personnel of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the volunteers of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent distributed food, drinking water, blankets, mattresses and children's clothing. Three mobile health teams of the Red Crescent provided medical care.

Results

- Sanitary items and relief supplies for the winter were distributed to almost 1,800 particularly needy displaced families.
- After training, twelve personnel of the local partner organisation conducted hygiene education campaigns.

Partner:
Austrian Red Cross



Development communication and education in Austria

Funding projects in development communication and education in Austria with altogether EUR 4.2 million was an integral component of the initiative Get active! (MITMACHEN!). Seventy civil-society projects made a contribution to coming a step closer to SDG Target 4.7: Education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity.

The focus on youth and voluntary commitment has succeeded in arousing the interest of young people in development policy or encouraging them to step up their engagement. A central concern was to address the issue of migration and displacement, with the aim of imparting a better understanding of the causes and the underlying global relations. Current facts and figures and critical reflections on media reports and prejudices helped shed a more objective light on the frequently emotionally-charged discussion on this topic. Educational material, events, films, interactive portals, initiatives and campaigns afforded an opportunity for constructive discussion and personal engagement.

PROJECT: VOLUNTARY ENGAGEMENT

Well supervised volunteer assignments in Africa, Asia and Latin America raise awareness of global relations and enable volunteers to better find their bearings in global society. The change of perspective and the opportunity to learn from one another foster mutual understanding and global solidarity.

There are many different ways to get involved, ranging from one-month learning assignments to multi-month practical traineeships for applied science students or one-year voluntary service for youth as well as opportunities for people with professional experience or pensioners.

As of 2016, the new service point WeltWegWeiser provides information and advice to young people planning to take part in a voluntary assignment. It helps in selecting suitable assignment places and awards social grants to about 50 volunteers a year. It cooperates with ten sending organisations. Interest is keen: Since its start in December 2016, the service point has carried out hundreds of counselling sessions. There were some 5,500 requests for information from the website.

To be successful, volunteer assignments require quality standards for cooperation between the sending and host organisations. These have been jointly defined by ten cooperation partners of WeltWegWeiser, former volunteers, host organisations and external experts.

Results

- 700 consultations on possible assignments have been carried out.
- 50 volunteers have received grants for their assignments.
- Quality standards for international volunteer assignments have been set.



Partners:
Jugend Eine Welt, 10 Austrian
sending organisations and
their partners in the South

Information and communication

Communication activities in Austrian Development Cooperation in 2016 continued to attach priority to the initiative Get active! (MITMACHEN!). The aim is to motivate the Austrian population to take initiatives themselves, because each individual can contribute to a fairer world, through consumer awareness, sustainable natural resource use or voluntary commitment.



NEW LOOK FOR CORPORATE MAGAZINE AND WEBSITE

Since its January 2016 issue, the corporate magazine, Weltnachrichten, has been given a facelift and the editorial concept has been completely redesigned. Circulation has risen from about 6,500 to 26,000. With a new sales outlet, the magazine now reaches a broad public readership. A number of reports and other publications were also published.

The website, www.entwicklung.at, was relaunched as well with more emphasis on user-friendliness. Austrian Development Cooperation also continually informs the public about its work via its social media channels, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and Youtube. In 2016, it was again able to increase its number of followers, likes and visitors.

KEEPING DIALOGUE GOING

Austrian Development Cooperation was also actively involved in many events. The highlights included two discussion events in the series DialogEntwicklung on the topics Get Active – Innovation as a Global Goal in April and Private Sector and Development: What can social entrepreneurs contribute to implementing the SDGs? in September.

SUBSTANTIAL MEDIA ECHO

ADC media work was also very successful, with 480 reports and 33 interviews. On media trips, 12 journalists from leading Austrian media took the opportunity to get to know Austrian projects in partner countries and see for themselves how effective they are. The trips took them to the Palestinian Territories as well as to Moldova, Albania, Armenia and Burkina Faso.

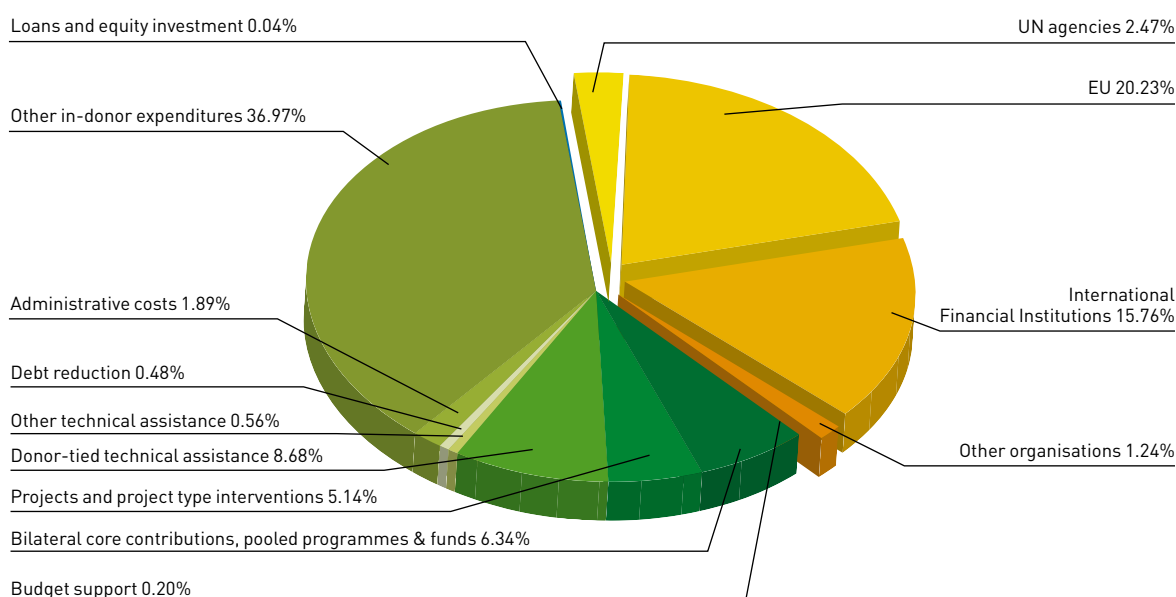


Official development assistance

I. Total ODA overviews

I.1. Main components of Austrian ODA 2016

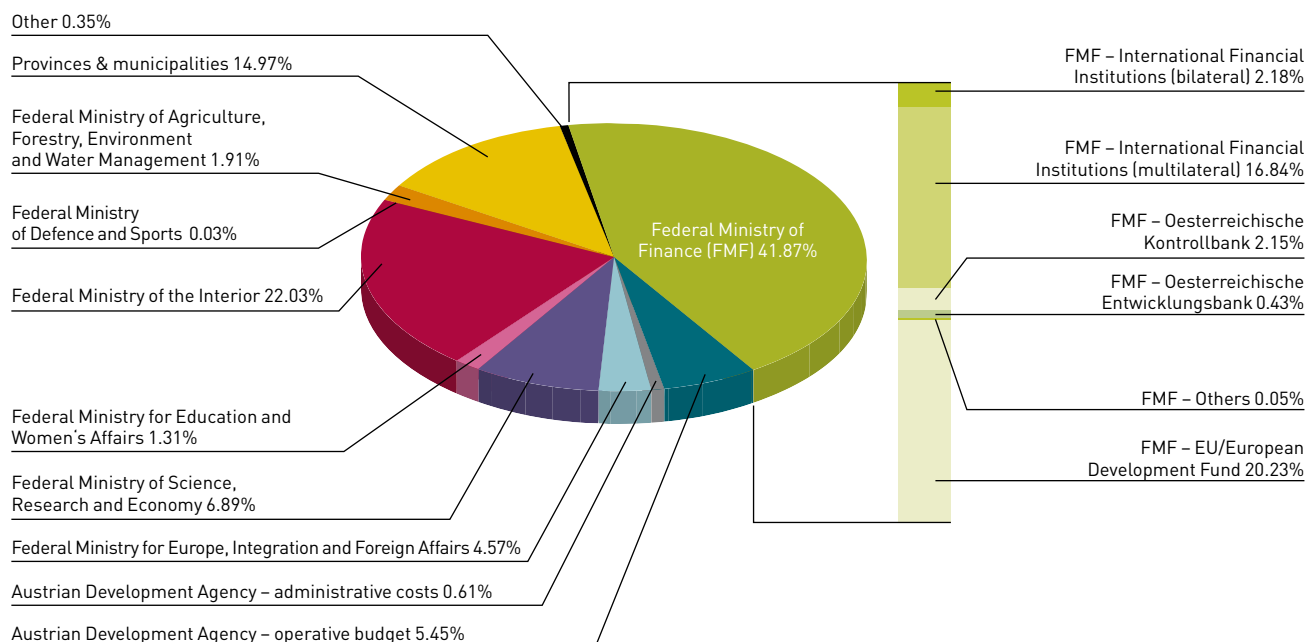
Net disbursements in %



	€ mill.	in %		€ mill.	in %
Bilateral ODA	891.85	60.30			
Grants	891.31	60.27	Budget support	3.00	0.20
			Bilateral core contributions, pooled programmes & funds	93.82	6.34
			Projects and project type interventions	76.06	5.14
			Donor-tied technical assistance	128.32	8.68
			Other technical assistance	8.27	0.56
			Debt reduction	7.06	0.48
			Administrative costs	27.96	1.89
			Other in-donor expenditures	546.82	36.97
Loans and equity investment	0.54	0.04			
Multilateral ODA	587.12	39.70	UN agencies	36.60	2.47
			EU	299.12	20.23
			International Financial Institutions	233.04	15.76
			Other organisations	18.35	1.24
Total ODA	1,478.97	100.00			
0.42% of GNI					

I.2 Financial sources of Austrian ODA 2016

Net disbursements in %



I.3. Development of Austrian ODA 2012–2016

	Disbursements in € mill. and % of GNI				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ODA, total	860.77	882.37	930.46	1,193.15	1,478.97
of which: bilateral ODA	417.20	409.20	479.81	705.42	891.85
of which: multilateral ODA	443.57	473.17	450.65	487.72	587.12
ODA in % of GNI, total	0.28%	0.27%	0.28%	0.35%	0.42%

I.4 Federal ODA 2016 (ODA matrix), net disbursements in €

Financing source	Total ODA 2016 incl. provinces & municipalities	ADA		FWEFA (incl. Foreign Disaster Fund)	RMF		FMAFEWM	FMSRE	FMEW	FMI	FMDS	Other federal agencies	Provinces & municipalities	Total federal payments
		OEZA/ADA*			(incl. OeEB)	of which: OeEB								
		of which: ERP-Fund												
Use of funds														
Total ODA	1,478,967,587	89 514,204	7,417 527	67 656,011	619,264,407	6,339,667	28 228 111	101,953,869	19,417,133	325,876,057	483,671	6,240 531	221,408,612	1,257,558,975
Bilateral ODA	891,850,142	89 514,204	7,417 527	49 501,592	71,100,822	6,339,667	13,015,841	101,734,349	19,417,133	324,721,236	448,448	2,062,923	221,408,612	670,441,530
Bilateral grants	891,308,985	89 514,204	8,492,546	49 501,592	69,484,647	3,664,422	13,015,841	101,734,349	19,417,133	324,721,236	448,448	2,062,923	221,408,612	669,900,373
Budget support	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000
Core contributions, funding and pooled funds	93,819,047	25,814,623	0	30,060,082	28,220,904	180,301	9,428,994	50,000	26,000	0	0	177,790	40,654	93,778,393
Bilateral core contributions (CSOs, PPPs, ...)	1,853,355	248,000	0	605,000	0	0	834,701	0	0	0	0	130,000	35,654	1,817,701
Contributions to programmes of int. organisations	68,988,310	16,377,025	0	16,343,458	28,220,904	180,301	7,949,133	50,000	0	0	0	47,790	0	68,988,310
Pooled funding/basket funds	22,977,382	9,189,598	0	13,111,624	0	0	645,160	0	26,000	0	0	0	5,000	22,972,382
Projects and project-type interventions	76,064,904	36,299,355	3,198,642	2,891,720	27,538,496	1,233,980	2,598,673	0	11,800	707,396	200,000	1,095,200	4,722,264	71,342,641
Projects	46,208,162	32,246,287	2,682,778	2,891,720	1,734,822	1,233,980	2,598,673	0	11,800	707,396	200,000	1,095,200	4,722,264	41,485,899
Projects qualifying as programme-based approaches	4,053,068	4,053,068	515,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,053,068
Associated financing grants in loan financing packages (AFI)	25,803,674	0	0	0	25,803,674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,803,674
Experts and other technical assistance	27,258,021	7,031,619	3,200,000	624,911	4,025,463	468,738	602,201	484,973	13,260,357	563,254	80,448	511,371	73,426	27,184,595
Donor country personnel	18,988,911	3,771,103	3,200,000	368,767	1,756,725	0	54,984	0	12,365,130	563,254	80,448	0	28,500	18,960,411
Other technical assistance	8,269,110	3,260,515	0	256,144	2,268,738	468,738	547,217	484,973	895,227	0	0	511,371	44,926	8,224,185
Scholarships & training in donor country	109,328,546	1,555,868	600,000	8,000	0	0	0	101,145,376	6,105,976	0	168,000	278,562	66,764	109,261,782
Scholarships in donor country	9,221,096	1,555,868	600,000	8,000	0	0	0	1,037,926	6,105,976	0	168,000	278,562	66,764	9,154,332
Imputed students' costs	100,107,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,107,450	0	0	0	0	0	100,107,450
Debt relief	7,063,981	0	0	0	7,063,981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,063,981
Debt service relief	127,981	0	0	0	127,981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127,981
Other action on debt	6,936,000	0	0	0	6,936,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,936,000
Administrative costs**	27,955,796	8,976,033	0	15,916,880	2,635,803	1,781,403	365,973	0	0	0	0	0	61,107	27,894,689
Other in-donor expenditures	546,818,691	6,836,706	1,493,904	0	0	0	20,000	54,000	13,000	323,450,586	0	0	216,444,398	330,374,292
Development awareness	7,734,381	6,836,706	1,493,904	0	0	0	20,000	54,000	13,000	0	0	0	810,675	6,923,706
Asylum seekers in donor country	539,084,310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323,450,586	0	0	215,633,724	323,450,586
Memo items: Humanitarian aid***	27,234,563	4,798,348	0	14,736,346	0	0	6,450,000	0	0	707,396	80,448	0	462,025	26,772,538
Technical cooperation	173,598,479	39,859,790	0	1,584,184	5,134,801	0	1,311,741	101,630,349	19,366,333	563,254	248,448	1,739,026	2,160,553	171,437,926
Bilateral loans/equity investment	541,157	0	-1,075,019	0	1,616,176	2,675,245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	541,157
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	2,675,245	0	0	0	2,675,245	2,675,245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,675,245
Multilateral ODA	587,117,445	0	0	18,154,419	548,163,584	0	15,212,270	219,521	0	1,154,820	35,223	4,177,608	0	587,117,445
United Nations	36,599,501	0	0	14,049,463	16,000,000	0	2,352,910	19,521	0	0	0	4,177,608	0	36,599,501
EU	299,122,927	0	0	0	299,122,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299,122,927
IBRD/IDA	138,249,452	0	0	0	138,249,452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138,249,452
Regional development banks	82,221,205	0	0	0	82,221,205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82,221,205
Other organisations	30,924,359	0	0	4,104,956	12,570,000	0	12,859,340	200,000	0	1,154,820	35,223	0	0	30,924,359
ODA in % of GNI	0.42%													

* Of which operational budget (including the ERP Fund) of EUR 80.54 million. The total for operational measures is net of expenditure for basic remuneration (EUR 8.98 million).

In addition, ADA disbursed ODA-eligible third-party funds amounting to EUR 26.78 million for other Austrian donors (ministries, federal states, municipalities, etc.).

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

*** Moreover, humanitarian aid measures were provided that are itemised as multilateral contributions amounting to EUR 39.07 million (total of EUR 66.31 million).

II. Multilateral ODA components

II.1. Development of multilateral ODA 2012–2016

		Net disbursements in € mill.				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
United Nations Organisations		17.65	37.79	17.81	18.83	36.60
of which:						
FMEIFA voluntary contributions		5.78	7.39	4.84	4.88	4.61
FMEIFA obligatory contributions		5.68	8.54	7.10	7.56	9.44
other departments		6.20	21.87	5.87	6.39	22.55
International Financial Institutions		207.44	204.97	190.79	215.41	233.04
of which:						
World Bank group		140.91	140.51	141.02	141.98	138.25
Regional banks		55.88	52.31	49.76	48.25	82.22
Other financial institutions		10.65	12.15	0.01	25.18	12.57
European Union		214.09	224.97	235.57	241.20	299.12
of which:						
budget		144.01	147.25	156.99	159.26	215.73
EDF		70.08	77.72	78.58	81.94	83.39
Other organisations		4.39	5.44	6.49	12.27	18.35
Total		443.57	473.17	450.65	487.72	587.12
in % of total ODA		52%	54%	48%	41%	40%
ODA, total		860.77	882.37	930.46	1,193.15	1,478.97

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 2016

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	2016
United Nations Organisations		
OHCHR – Switzerland	Core contribution to OHCHR (88% ODA)	0.01
OHCHR/UNVFTC	Core contribution to the OHCHR-UN Forum on Minority Issues and Committee on the Rights of the Child	0.06
UNCDF	Core contribution to the United Nations Capital Development Fund	0.20
UNDP – New York	Core contribution to the United Nations Development Programme	1.58
UNCHS-HABITAT	Core contribution to the third UN Conference on Human Settlements – HABITAT III	0.00
UNIDF	Core contribution to the United Nations Fund for Industrial Development	0.50
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
UNVFT	Core contribution to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	0.02
UNFPA	Voluntary core contribution to UNFPA	0.04
UNHCR	Core contribution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	0.54
ODA-eligible voluntary contributions to United Nations Organisations		4.61
IAEA	Compulsory contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (33% ODA)	0.92
IAEA-TCF	Contribution to the Technical Cooperation Fund of the IAEA (100% ODA)	0.65
UNDPKO	Contributions to core budgets of UN Peace Missions (7% ODA)	3.73
UNESCO	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (60% ODA)	1.19
UNO	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations Budget (18% ODA)	2.89
UNCCD	Compulsory contribution to the United Nations Convention to combat Desertification	0.06
ODA-eligible compulsory contributions to United Nations Organisations		9.44
ODA-eligible contributions of FMEIFA to United Nations Organisations		14.05
OSCE	Founding a Troika Fund (74% ODA)	0.11
	Core contribution 2016 to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (74% ODA)	2.36
Council of Europe	Core contribution to the Council of Europe budget (Venice Commission) (40% ODA)	1.64
Contributions to organisations (other than UN)		4.10
Multilateral contributions of FMEIFA, total		18.15

Earmarked bilateral contributions to international organisations

Apart from the core contributions listed above, there were also earmarked contributions by the FMEIFA in 2016 to specific projects by international organisations listed in the OECD/DAC statistics as bilateral contributions.

			Net disbursements in € mill.
Country	Sector*	Description	2016
Albania	151	OSCE: Building a Bridge between Parliament and Society in Albania	0.01
Georgia	152	IPI: Workshop on the costs of the Georgia-South Ossetia conflict	0.01
Global	151	OSCE: Support for the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	152	OSCE: Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution – support for the OSCE Summer Academy	0.02
Global	151	OSCE: Contribution to projects of four Special Rapporteurs on Freedom of Religion or Belief (Christians, Muslims, Jews) and the Rights of Women (74% ODA)	0.03
Global	152	OSCE: Capacity building and awareness-raising measures in security policy and reform in the OSCE (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	152	DCAF: Conference at the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces: OSCE Focus Area 2016 (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	410	OSCE: Contribution to the annual conference of Aarhus Centres with a focus on the green economy and resource efficiency	0.01
Global	152	IPI: Contribution to the international seminar 'Prepared for the Future'	0.01
Global	151	OSCE: Developing instruments and measures for government practices against trafficking in human beings (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	152	OSCE: Drawing up training courses for Leaders against Intolerance and Violent Extremism (74% ODA)	0.02
Global	152	OSCE: E-learning Module on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	740	OSCE: Disaster Risk reduction and Security in the OSCE Area	0.01
Global	152	OSCE: Three regional youth workshops as part of the programme, Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism	0.01
Global	430	UNDP – JPO Programme: Secondment of young Austrian graduates to UN organisations under the Junior Professional Officer Programme	0.37
Global	151	OSCE: Fund contributions for CSOs at Human Dimension Implementation meetings (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	152	OSCE: Human Rights and Anti-terrorism Programme (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	151	OSCE: Human Rights, Gender and Security Programme (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	151	OSCE: Increasing effectiveness, strengthening the enabling environment of human rights defenders (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	720	ICRC: Core contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	0.60
Global	151	OSCE: Muslims in the Media: towards more balance and greater diversity (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	151	OSCE: Summer Schools Project of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities – Access to Justice (74% ODA)	0.00
Global	151	OSCE: Freedom of Religion or Belief Programme (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	151	OSCE: Safety of Female Journalists Online – Freedom of the press (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	151	OSCE: Protection of Journalists and Reporting during Armed Conflict (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	151	OSCE: Support for the website of the journal 'Security and Human Rights' (74% ODA)	0.01
Global	151	UNWOMEN: UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women	0.05

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Net disbursements in € mill.

Country	Sector*	Description	2016
Kosovo	151	OSCE: PID – Language Acquisition by Kosovo Civil Servants, 2016	0.01
Mongolia	151	OSCE: Anti-corruption capacity building in Mongolia	0.01
Mongolia	151	OSCE: Training in travel document security – Ulan Bator Project	0.01
Montenegro	151	OSCE: Providing technical assistance to the Montenegrin State Election Commission (SEC) to organise and hold elections in line with international best practices	0.01
Montenegro	152	OSCE: Implementation of the Montenegro Demilitarization Programme (MONDEM)	0.02
Tajikistan	152	OSCE: Capacity Building for Border Management, BMSC Dushanbe	0.02
Ukraine	410	OSCE: Assessment of environmental damage caused by the conflict in East Ukraine	0.01
Ukraine	410	OSCE: Improving Radiological and Environmental Awareness in Territories Affected by the Chernobyl Accident in Belarus and Ukraine with a Focus on Wildfire Management	0.01
Ukraine	151	OSCE: Women's Dialogue Project – implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 at regional level	0.01
Ukraine	152	OSCE: Training of Ukrainian border guards to better identify counterfeit travel documents	0.01
Central Asia, regional	410	OSCE: Study on the protection of cultural property in Nagorno-Karabakh	0.00
Central Asia, regional	140	OSCE: Support for finalising the agreement on transboundary watercourse management between Georgia and Azerbaijan	0.01
Total earmarked bilateral contributions to international organisations by FMEIFA			1.40

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

Contributions of the FMEIA Foreign Disaster Fund

Net disbursements in € mill.

Country	Sector*	Description	2016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	730	Light for the World: Inclusive economic recovery model for flood-affected families in BiH	0.03
Ethiopia	720	Austrian Caritas Centre: Project for post-drought aid and reconstruction in Ethiopia	0.30
Ethiopia	720	CARE Austria: Emergency Seed Support to Drought-afflicted Smallholder Farmers in Ethiopia	0.36
Europe, regional	720	UNHCR: Contribution to UNHCR measures in Greece in 2016 under RMRP for Europe (Syrian Response Plan)	2.00
Iraq	730	Schiebel Mine Detection: Procurement and transportation of mine detection and protective equipment for the Kurdistan Regional Government	0.12
Iraq	730	UNDP: Contribution to the UNDP Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilisation (FFIS) in Iraq 2016	0.50
Iraq	720	IFRC: Contribution to the Federation Emergency Appeal for Iraq: Population movement 2015	0.00
Iraq	720	UNOCHA: Contribution to OCHA's Strengthening humanitarian coordination and advocacy in Iraq 2016	0.50
Iraq	720	ICRC: Contribution to the ICRC Emergency Appeal for Iraq 2016–2017	0.00
Iraq	720	ICRC: Contribution to the ICRC 2016 Special Appeal on Disability and Mine Action in Iraq	0.50
Jordan	720	UNFPA: Contribution to UNFPA Jordan Response Plan in the health sector/sexual and reproductive health rights	0.00
Lebanon	720	UNHCR: Contribution to supporting UNHCR measures in Lebanon in 2016	3.00
Lebanon	720	Austrian Red Cross: Winterisation support for Syrian refugees and host communities in Lebanon	0.03
Lebanon	720	World Vision Austria: Provision of optimum winterisation aid for vulnerable Syrian refugee families in Beqaa, Lebanon	0.00
Macedonia	720	Austrian Red Cross: Skopje Region Early Recovery and Resilience Project after flood	0.45
Serbia	720	Austrian Red Cross: Great Morava River Early Recovery and Resilience Project (Serbia) after flood	0.05
Syria	151	OHCHR: Support for Syrian human rights civil-society organisations	0.20
Syria	720	Austrian Red Cross: Food aid for Aleppo	0.32
Syria	720	IFRC: Syria Complex Emergency	0.00
Syria	720	Austrian Caritas Centre: Emergency aid for IDPs and host communities in north-western Syria (with a special focus on IDPs from Aleppo)	0.27
Syria	720	CARE Austria: Emergency relief for crisis-afflicted host communities in Aleppo	0.31
Syria	720	ICRC: Access to Basic Health Services in Syria (contribution to the ICRC Syria Appeal 2016)	1.00
Ukraine	720	ICRC: Contribution to the ICRC Ukraine Appeal 2016–2017	0.00
Ukraine	720	Austrian Red Cross: Multisectoral assistance for IDPs and the host population in the Luhansk region, Ukraine	0.03
Total contributions from the FMEIA Foreign Disaster Fund			9.96

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

II.3. Multilateral ODA to International Financial Institutions 2016

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2016
World Bank group			
IDA	Contribution to International Development Association, cash	FMF	6.16
IDA	Contribution to International Development Association, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	126.93
IDA-HIPC	Contribution to HIPC – Trust Fund, cash	FMF	5.16
	World Bank group		138.25
Regional banks			
AsDF	Contribution to the Asian Development Fund, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	8.00
AfrDB	Contribution to the African Development Bank, cash	FMF	1.69
AfrDF	Contribution to the African Development Fund, cash	FMF	2.39
AfrDF	Contribution to the African Development Fund, capital subscription (deposit)	FMF	35.91
AIIB	Contribution to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, cash payment (85%)	FMF	31.95
IDB	Contribution to Inter-American Development Bank, cash	FMF	0.50
IDB	Contribution to the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC), cash payment	FMF	1.78
	Regional banks		82.22
Other financial institutions			
GEF	Contribution to Global Environment Facility, capital subscription (deposit) (100% ODA since 2009)	FMF	12,57
International Financial Institutions, total			233,04

Earmarked bilateral contributions of FMF to international organisations

Besides the above-listed core contributions, FMF made earmarked contributions in 2016 for certain projects of international organisations that count as bilateral contributions under OECD/DAC statistics:

			Net disbursements in € mill.
Country	Sector*	Description	2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	240	BOAD: Capacity Building – Strengthening the BOAD Evaluation Directorate	-0.01
Sub-Saharan Africa	311	CGIAR: Research programme on healthy seeds for secure and higher-yield vegetable production in East Africa	0.20
Africa, regional	140	AfrDB: African Water Facility Special Fund	1.00
Africa, regional	231	AfrDB: Secondment of a sustainable energy investment expert	0.14
America, regional	140	IDB: AquaFund, including Trust Fund Appointee	0.94
America, regional	430	IDB: Associate Professional Officer (APO) Programme – Institutions for Development Department (IFD) – ESCI	0.09
America, regional	430	IDB: Associate Professional Officer (APO) Programme – Safeguards (Department for Environment and Safeguards Unit)	0.09
Asia, regional	113	AsDB: Secondment of an education expert	0.14
Asia, regional	210	AsDB: Secondment of a rail transport expert	0.15
Asia, regional	210	AsDB: Secondment of a transport expert	0.00
Asia, regional	232	AsDB: Secondment of a hydropower expert	0.19
Ethiopia	311	CGIAR Fund: Research project for improved food security, system productivity and increased yield in smallholder farming enterprises in Ethiopia and Uganda	0.10
Ethiopia	311	CGIAR Fund: Research project for improving livelihoods and the ecological environment in Ethiopia's diverse landscapes	0.26
Bhutan	311	CGIAR Fund: Services for the forest ecosystem and adaptations to land use and climate changes in Bhutan (SLANT Bhutan)	0.14
Burkina Faso	311	CGIAR Fund: Reforestation to improve food security in response to changes – Burkina Faso	0.13
Burkina Faso	311	CGIAR Fund: Participatory planning for inclusive and sustainable water management in Burkina Faso	0.13
Europe, regional	430	EBRD: Contribution to the EBRD/MEI Municipal Infrastructure Fund	3.00
Europe, regional	140	IBRD: Danube Region Water Supply and Wastewater Sector Capacity Building Programme (water supply for the Danube states)	1.30
Europe, regional	232	IFC: Clean Energy Infrastructure in Southeast and Eastern Europe Programme	2.00
Europe, regional	250	IFC: Europe & Central Asia (ECA) Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Programme	2.00
Global	430	EIB-EPTATF: Contribution to EIB-Eastern Partnership Technical Assistance Trust Fund (EPTATF)	1.00
Global	311	CGIAR Fund: Effective service systems supply for the improved application of agricultural technologies	0.13
Global	250	IFC: Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services (FIAS) Fiscal Year 17-21 Core Trust Fund	1.00
Global	250	IFC: Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services (FIAS) Fiscal Year 17-21 Investment Climate Cooperation Programme Trust Fund	3.00
Global	151	IBRD: Donor Funded Staffing Programme – GSURR, Global Displacement	0.27
Global	430	IBRD: Donor Funded Staffing Programme – GSURR, Urban Risk	0.29
Global	160	IBRD: Donor Funded Staffing Programme – Poverty and Equity Global Practice, Front Office (GPVDR)	0.29
Global	210	IBRD: Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Sustainable Logistics	2.40
Global	151	IBRD: Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Strengthening Accountability and the Fiduciary Environment in South East Europe and Central Asia (SAFE)	2.00
Global	151	IBRD: Vienna Centre for Financial Sector Advisory Services (ECSPF)	4.50
Guatemala	232	CABEI: Inpayment to CABEI Trust Fund	-0.16
Former Yugoslavian countries	231	EBRD: European Western Balkans Joint Fund (WBJF)	3.00

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Net disbursements in € mill.

Country	Sector*	Description	2016
Mozambique	311	CGIAR Fund: Research project for initiating sustainable changes through innovation platforms and market-based development in Mozambique	0.20
Nicaragua	311	CGIAR Fund: Increasing the productivity of dual-purpose cattle in Nicaragua	0.07
South America, regional	140	IDB: Associate Professional Officer (APO) Programme – Water and Sanitation Division	0.09
South America, regional	430	IDB: Associate Professional Officer (APO) Programme – Office of Evaluation & Oversight (OVE)	0.01
Turkmenistan	321	EBRD: Support for the Turkmenistan SME Financing Programme	-0.01
Uganda	311	CGIAR Fund: Improved food security, productivity and profitability in smallholder farming enterprises in Ethiopia and Uganda	0.10
Uganda	311	CGIAR Fund: Integrated management of farmland fertility for smallholder farming enterprises in East Uganda	0.20
Uganda	311	CGIAR Fund: Development and management of Uganda's informal timber value chain	0.14
Central Asia, regional	321	IFC: Central Asia Agrifinance Project (CAAP)	0.90
Earmarked contributions to international organisations without equity investment			31.42
Additional: Equity investment			
Sub-Saharan Africa	232	AREF: Africa Renewable Energy Fund – for investments in renewables	0.96
Central Asia, regional	321	CEE Special Situations Fund (for distressed companies - equity)	0.17
Sub-Saharan Africa	321	Ascent Rift Valley Fund: investment fund for SMEs in East Africa	0.15
Global	240	ShoreCap Exchange: investment fund for microfinance institutes and small business banks	-1.24
Global	240	DWM Inclusive Finance Private Equity Fund: investment fund for microfinance institutions and other inclusive financial institutions	0.67
Asia, Far East, regional	321	Cambodia-Laos-Myanmar Development Fund: investment fund for MSMEs	0.35
Sub-Saharan Africa	321	Frontier Energy: investment fund for SMEs in Sub-Saharan Africa	0.12
Nepal	321	Adenia Capital: investment fund for supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in Nepal	0.25
Global	240	WWB: investment fund for supporting MFIs with a gender focus (equity)	0.46
Georgia	232	Schulze Caucasus Clean Energy Fund: for investments in renewable energies	0.15
Central Asia, regional	321	SEAF Caucasus Growth Fund: support for small and medium-sized enterprises (equity)	0.15
Europe, regional	321	The Enterprise Expansion Fund (ENEF): investment fund for SMEs	0.49
Total equity investment			2.68
Total earmarked contributions to international organisations			34.10

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

II.4. Multilateral contributions to development cooperation budgets of the European Union 2016

Net disbursements in € mill.			
Organisation	Description	Donor	2016
Commission budget for development cooperation			
01 – ECFIN:	Budgetline International economic and financial affairs	FMF	0.12
04 – EMPL:	Budgetline Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance – Employment, Social Policies and Human Resources Development	FMF	2.41
05 – AGRI:	Budgetline Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance – Agriculture and Rural Development	FMF	7.13
07 – ENV:	Budgetline Contribution to multilateral and international environment agreements	FMF	0.04
13 – REGIO:	Budgetline Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance – Regional development and regional and territorial cooperation	FMF	9.38
14 – TAXUD:	Budgetline Customs cooperation and international assistance	FMF	0.00
17 – SANTE:	Budgetline International agreements and membership of international organisations	FMF	0.00
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Information outreach on the European Union external relations	FMF	0.30
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)	FMF	4.75
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Election Observation Missions (EIDHR)	FMF	0.47
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Instrument to Stability (IfS) – Crisis response and crisis prevention	FMF	6.00
19 – FPI:	Budgetline Cooperation with third countries under the Partnership Instrument (PI)	FMF	0.87
20 – TRADE:	Budgetline Trade policy	FMF	0.13
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Instrument contributing for Stability and Peace (IcSP) – Global and transregional threats	FMF	1.56
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)	FMF	2.59
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Completion of actions implemented under Industrialised Countries Instrument (ICI+) Programme	FMF	0.46
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Development and cooperation worldwide	FMF	0.82
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline Development cooperation instrument (DCI)	FMF	62.45
21 – DEVCO:	Budgetline European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights	FMF	2.70
22 – NEAR:	Budgetline Enlargement process and strategy and aid Regulation	FMF	16.65
22 – NEAR:	Budgetline European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	FMF	48.13
23 – ECHO:	Budgetline The Union Civil Protection Mechanism	FMF	0.22
23 – ECHO:	Budgetline Humanitarian aid, food assistance and disaster preparedness	FMF	36.99
23 – ECHO:	Budgetline Union Aid Volunteers	FMF	0.15
34 – CLIMA:	Budgetline Contribution to multilateral and international climate agreements	FMF	0.01
	Administrative expenditure of External assistance – ODA	FMF	11.39
European Commission (budget)			215.73
EDF	Contribution to European Development Fund, cash	FMF	83.39
EDF and others			83.39
European Union, total			299.12

II.5. Multilateral contributions of other departments 2016

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2016
Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (FMAFEWM)			
United Nations Organisations			
FAO	Core contribution to FAO (51% ODA)	FMAFEWM	1.81
UNECE	Voluntary contribution to the activities of UNECE – Environmental Performance Reviews (89% ODA)	FMAFEWM	0.02
UNEP	Core contribution 2016 to the Trust Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP ENV Fund)	FMAFEWM	0.40
UNFCCC	Core contribution 2016 to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (61% ODA)	FMAFEWM	0.12
United Nations Organisations, * total			2.35
Other organisations			
CITES	Contribution in 2016 to the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	FMAFEWM	0.04
GCF	Contribution to Green Climate Fund	FMAFEWM	11.60
Montreal Protocol	Contribution in 2016 to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	FMAFEWM	1.18
Montreal Protocol	Contribution in 2016 to the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	FMAFEWM	0.00
Montreal Protocol	Contribution in 2016 to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	FMAFEWM	0.03
Other organisations, total			12.86
FMAFEWM, total			15.21

Net disbursements in € mill.

Organisation	Description	Donor	2016
Other departments			
United Nations Organisations			
WHO	Core contribution to Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) (76% ODA)	FMH	0.03
WHO	Core contribution 2016 to World Health Organisation (76% ODA)	FMH	2.48
ILO	Core contribution 2016 to International Labour Organisation (60% ODA)	FMLSACP	1.66
WMO	Core contribution to World Meteorological Organisation (4 % ODA)	FMAFEWM	0.02
United Nations Organisations, * total			4.20
Other organisations			
IOM	Contribution to International Organization for Migration	FMI	1.15
WTO-DDAGTF	Contribution to Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund	FMSRE	0.10
WTO-TFAF	Contribution to Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility	FMSRE	0.10
DCAF	Contribution to Geneva Center for Democratic Control of Armed Forces	FMDS	0.04
Other organisations			1.39
Other departments, total			5.59

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

0.00 = < 5,000.00

III. Bilateral ODA Components

III.1. Bilateral ADC funds of ADA

III.1.1. Development of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2012–2016

Net disbursements in € mill.					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ADC/ADA, total	66.23	84.71	76.91	74.19	80.54
of which: budget	58.92	78.35	68.88	65.33	72.05
of which: ERP Fund	7.30	6.36	8.04	8.86	8.49
in % of total Austrian ODA	7.69%	9.60%	8.27%	6.22%	5.45%

III.1.2. Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2013–2016

by income status of partner countries

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %									
	2013		2014		2015		2016		
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	
LDCs – Least Developed Countries*	45.34	53.53	34.30	44.59	33.65	45.35	35.58	44.17	
Other LICs – Other Low Income Countries	14.17	16.73	0.85	1.11	1.21	1.63	1.09	1.36	
LMICs – Lower Middle Income Countries	17.60	20.78	18.16	23.62	15.75	21.22	16.23	20.16	
UMICs – Upper Middle Income Countries	0.95	1.13	3.98	5.17	6.65	8.97	7.29	9.05	
n.a. **	6.64	7.84	19.62	25.51	16.94	22.83	20.34	25.26	
ADC/ADA, total	84.71	100.00	76.91	100.00	74.19	100.00	80.54	100.00	

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

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

III.1.3. Geographical distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA to priority countries and other partner countries by key region 2014–2016

		Net disbursements in € mill. and in %					
Geographical distribution		2014 ^r		2015 ^r		2016 ^r	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
Key region Danube Region/Western Balkans, total		9.89	12.86	8.89	11.98	9.68	12.02
Priority countries	Kosovo	2.69	3.49	2.53	3.42	2.58	3.20
	Albania	2.07	2.69	1.85	2.50	1.35	1.68
Partner countries in the region		1.13	1.47	1.23	1.66	1.74	2.16
Danube Region/Western Balkans, regional*		4.00	5.20	3.27	4.40	4.02	4.99
Key region Black Sea region/South Caucasus, total		8.25	10.73	8.41	11.34	8.06	10.00
Priority countries	Moldova	2.25	2.93	2.79	3.76	2.70	3.36
	Georgia	1.90	2.47	2.01	2.72	3.31	4.11
	Armenia	3.01	3.92	1.98	2.67	1.04	1.29
Partner countries in the region		0.28	0.37	0.67	0.90	0.78	0.97
Black Sea region/South Caucasus, regional*		0.80	1.04	0.96	1.29	0.23	0.28
Key region West Africa/Sahel, total		6.46	8.40	5.32	7.17	6.91	8.58
Priority country	Burkina Faso	2.65	3.44	3.58	4.83	3.84	4.77
Partner countries in the region		1.37	1.79	0.49	0.66	1.13	1.41
West Africa/Sahel, regional		2.44	3.17	1.24	1.68	1.93	2.40
Key region East Africa and Horn of Africa, total		17.54	22.81	17.95	24.19	19.26	23.91
Priority countries	Ethiopia	6.15	7.99	5.34	7.19	5.29	6.57
	Uganda	8.55	11.12	8.54	11.51	9.03	11.21
Partner countries in the region		1.33	1.73	1.51	2.04	2.12	2.63
East Africa and Horn of Africa, regional		1.52	1.98	2.56	3.45	2.82	3.50
Key region Southern Africa, total		7.02	9.13	6.48	8.74	6.42	7.97
Priority country	Mozambique	4.76	6.19	4.61	6.22	3.74	4.64
Partner countries in the region		0.38	0.49	0.43	0.58	0.19	0.24
Southern Africa, regional		1.88	2.45	1.44	1.95	2.49	3.09
Key region Himalayah-Hindu Kush, total		3.87	5.03	4.20	5.66	3.54	4.40
Priority country	Bhutan	2.04	2.65	2.10	2.83	2.00	2.48
Partner countries in the region		0.92	1.20	1.40	1.88	0.94	1.16
Himalayah-Hindu Kush, regional		0.91	1.18	0.70	0.95	0.61	0.76
Key region Caribbean, total		0.90	1.16	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
CARICOM, region		0.90	1.16	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
Other priority		4.80	6.24	4.02	5.42	5.31	6.60
	Palestinian Territories	4.80	6.24	4.02	5.42	5.31	6.60
ADC/ADA Key regions, total		58.73	76.36	55.30	74.54	59.22	73.54
ADC/ADA outside priorities		18.18	23.64	18.89	25.46	21.31	26.46
ADC/ADA, total		76.91	100.00	74.19	100.00	80.54	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 2014–2016

		Net disbursements in € mill. and in %					
DAC Code	Description	2014		2015		2016	
		€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
110	Education	6.80	8.84	5.55	7.47	7.60	9.44
120	Health	4.94	6.42	1.65	2.22	4.56	5.66
130	Population policy/programmes and reproductive help	0.19	0.24	0.09	0.12	0.25	0.30
140	Water supply and sanitation	9.72	12.64	9.90	13.34	10.07	12.50
150	Government and civil society, conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	13.22	17.19	14.17	19.10	12.60	15.65
160	Other social infrastructure and services	8.06	10.48	6.85	9.24	5.24	6.51
100	Social infrastructure and services	42.93	55.81	38.20	51.49	40.31	50.05
210	Transport and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
220	Communication	0.05	0.07	0.52	0.71	0.15	0.18
230	Energy generation and supply	2.67	3.47	3.02	4.07	4.37	5.42
240	Banking and financial services	2.04	2.65	0.03	0.05	-	-
250	Business and other services	-0.28	-0.36	-1.18	-1.59	0.34	0.42
200	Economic infrastructure and services	4.48	5.82	2.40	3.24	4.85	6.03
310	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	7.51	9.77	9.69	13.06	8.22	10.21
320	Industry, mining and construction	0.55	0.71	1.06	1.43	0.34	0.42
330	Trade and tourism	0.69	0.90	0.64	0.87	1.11	1.38
300	Production sectors	8.75	11.38	11.40	15.36	9.68	12.01
410	General environmental protection	2.32	3.02	1.47	1.98	2.18	2.71
430	Other multi-sectoral measures	6.84	8.89	6.70	9.03	8.66	10.76
400	Multi-sectoral measures	9.16	11.90	8.17	11.01	10.84	13.46
500	Commodity aid and general programme assistance	2.21	2.88	1.91	2.58	0.20	0.25
600	Debt relief	-	-	-	-	-	-
720	Humanitarian aid: Emergency measures	1.20	1.56	1.80	2.42	3.45	4.28
730	Humanitarian aid: Post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation measures	0.72	0.94	1.32	1.78	0.59	0.73
740	Humanitarian aid: Disaster prevention and preparedness measures	0.58	0.76	1.25	1.69	0.76	0.94
700	Humanitarian aid	2.50	3.25	4.37	5.90	4.80	5.96
910	Administrative costs of donors	0.41	0.53	-	-	-	-
998	Unspecified	6.48	8.42	7.74	10.43	9.86	12.24
900	Unspecified and other	6.89	8.95	7.74	10.43	9.86	12.24
ADC/ADA, total		76.91	100.00	74.19	100.00	80.54	100.00

- = 0

III.1.5 Implementation structure of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2014–2016

	Net disbursements in € mill. and in %					
	2014		2015		2016	
	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %	€ mill.	in %
Austrian institutions, total	32.87	42.73	28.26	38.09	32.57	40.44
Austrian CSOs, total	25.29	32.88	21.08	28.41	22.28	27.66
Austrian CSOs primarily implementing projects outside Austria	16.74	21.77	14.86	20.02	17.21	21.37
Austrian CSOs primarily implementing projects within Austria	5.56	7.23	5.91	7.97	4.73	5.87
Austrian CSOs primarily implementing scholarship programmes	2.99	3.88	0.31	0.42	0.34	0.42
Companies & other institutions in Austria, total	7.58	9.85	7.18	9.68	10.29	12.78
Companies in Austria	2.27	2.96	3.60	4.85	4.70	5.84
Individuals (Consultants)	-	-	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.17
Public authorities, universities and other bodies in Austria	5.30	6.90	3.49	4.71	5.45	6.77
Institutions in partner countries, total	19.36	25.17	24.34	32.80	19.70	24.46
Public authorities/ministries in partner country	18.17	23.62	17.78	23.97	14.05	17.45
CSOs and other institutions in partner country	1.19	1.55	6.55	8.83	5.65	7.02
International and other agencies, total	24.69	32.10	21.60	29.11	28.27	35.10
International organisations & PPPs*	18.93	24.61	14.43	19.45	20.92	25.97
International CSOs	1.62	2.11	3.17	4.27	2.41	2.99
Other**	4.14	5.38	4.00	5.38	4.94	6.14
ADC/ADA, total	76.91	100.00	74.19	100.00	80.54	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 2014–2016

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

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

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

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

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
Empowerment and Gender Equality**	2014		2015		2016*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Gender Equality						
Specific (Code = 2)	2.07	2.51	4.17	5.52	4.82	6.06
Integrated (Code = 1)	52.08	63.16	45.80	60.61	53.24	66.90
Total (1+2)	54.16	65.67	49.97	66.13	58.07	72.96
ADC/ADA, total	82.47	100.00	75.56	100.00	79.58	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %						
Good Governance and Human Rights	2014		2015		2016*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Participatory Development and Good Governance						
Specific (Code = 2)	8.43	10.22	14.96	19.80	11.87	14.91
Integrated (Code = 1)	1.99	2.42	12.96	17.15	18.70	23.50
Total (1+2)	10.42	12.64	27.92	36.95	30.57	38.41
ADC/ADA, total	82.47	100.00	75.56	100.00	79.58	100.00

* ADA commitments for programmes and projects in 2016 totalled EUR 85.81 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 2016, ADC/ADA programmes and projects worth EUR 3,313,300 were specifically assigned the RMNCH marker (Code = 1) and 461,300 the RMNCH marker (Code = 4).

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Environment and Natural Ressources	2014		2015		2016*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker Aid to Environment						
Specific (Code = 2)	11.34	13.75	14.16	18.74	15.35	19.29
Integrated (Code = 1)	7.99	9.69	13.20	17.47	22.88	28.75
Total (1+2)	19.33	23.44	27.36	36.21	38.23	48.04
ADC/ADA, total	82.47	100.00	75.56	100.00	79.58	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Mitigation of Climate Change	2014		2015		2016*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – Mitigation						
Specific (Code = 2)	2.20	2.67	2.74	3.62	3.96	4.98
Integrated (Code = 1)	9.33	11.31	4.76	6.30	11.42	14.35
Total (1+2)	11.53	13.98	7.50	9.92	15.39	19.34
ADC/ADA, total	82.47	100.00	75.56	100.00	79.58	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Adaption to Climate Change	2014		2015		2016*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – Adaptation						
Specific (Code = 2)	0.53	0.64	1.80	2.38	4.19	5.26
Integrated (Code = 1)	8.24	9.99	9.13	12.08	12.16	15.28
Total (1+2)	8.76	10.63	10.93	14.46	16.34	20.54
ADC/ADA, total	82.47	100.00	75.56	100.00	79.58	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Promotion of biodiversity	2014		2015		2016*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Convention on Biological Diversity						
Specific (Code = 2)	1.56	1.89	2.86	3.79	1.95	2.45
Integrated (Code = 1)	9.98	12.10	10.44	13.82	9.87	12.40
Total (1+2)	11.54	13.99	13.31	17.61	11.82	14.85
ADC/ADA, total	82.47	100.00	75.56	100.00	79.58	100.00

Commitments in € mill. and in %

Combat Desertification	2014		2015		2016*	
	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %	Commitments	in %
Marker UN Convention to Combat Desertification						
Specific (Code = 2)	0.10	0.12	2.95	3.91	-	-
Integrated (Code = 1)	2.58	3.13	3.62	4.80	5.78	7.26
Total (1+2)	2.68	3.25	6.58	8.71	5.78	7.26
ADC/ADA, total	82.47	100.00	75.56	100.00	79.58	100.00

* ADA commitments for programmes and projects in 2016 totalled EUR 85.81 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 2016

Net disbursements in € mill. and in %			
Position	Country	Net disbursements 2016	in % of bilat. ODA of which debt relief
1	Bilateral, multi-country	26.17	2.93 -
2	Middle East, multi-country	23.12	2.59 -
3	Turkey ^{2,3}	20.92	2.35 -
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{1,2}	18.16	2.04 0.46
5	Europe, multi-country	15.38	1.72 -
6	Serbia ²	10.61	1.19 -
7	Uganda	9.63	1.08 -
8	Syria ⁴	9.51	1.07 -
9	Iran ²	9.38	1.05 -
10	Ukraine ²	8.98	1.01 -
Bilateral ODA, total		891.85	100.00 0.46

ADC priority countries are marked in bold.

1 high share of debt relief measures

2 high share of imputed students' costs

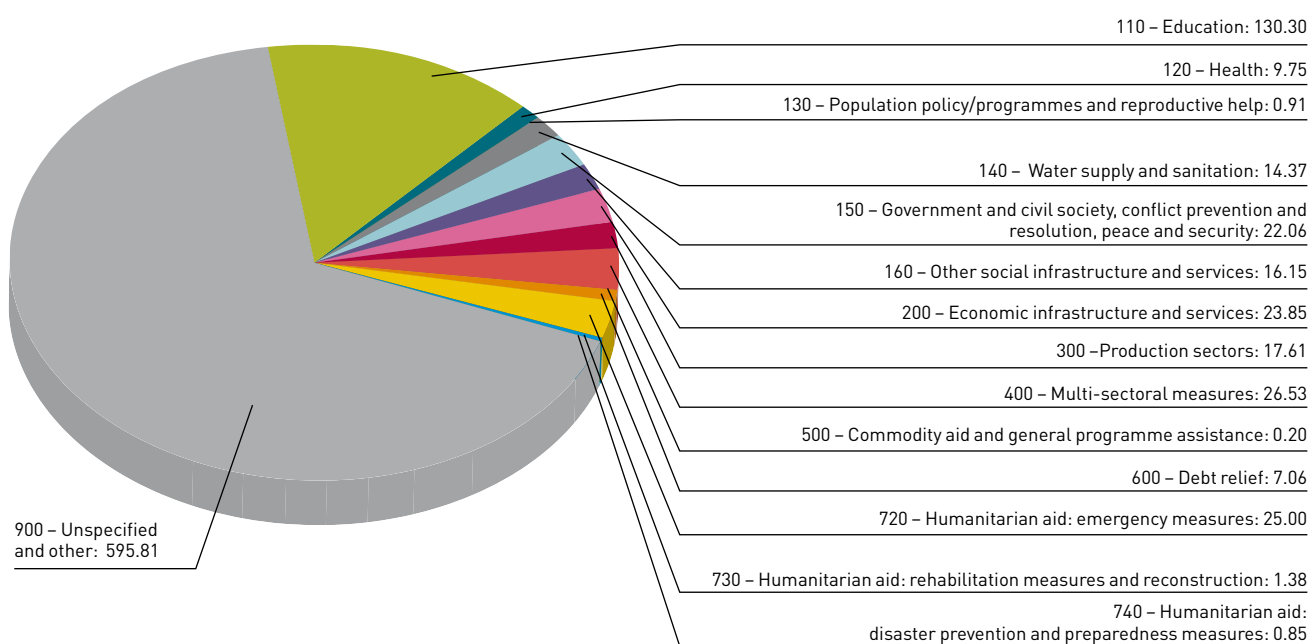
3 high share of teachers sent

4 high share of food security assistance

- = 0

III.2.2. Distribution of bilateral ADC funds of ADA 2016 by sector

Net disbursements in € mill.



III.2.3. Development of debt relief measures in Austrian ODA 2012–2016

			Net disbursements in € mill.				
Type	Donor/Budget	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Interest rate reductions	FMF	Interest rate reductions as part of Paris Club debt rescheduling (DSR Option*)	4.56	2.47	1.54	0.56	0.13
Debt reductions	FMF	Paris Club debt rescheduling with debt cancellation (DR Option**)	77.73	31.34	80.53	-	6.94
Total			82.29	33.81	82.07	0.56	7.06
in % of total ODA			9.56	3.83	8.82	0.05	0.48
ODA, total			860.77	882.37	930.46	1,193.15	1,478.97

*) 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 2016

					Net disbursements in € mill. and in %
Country	Debt service reductions (DSR)	Debt reductions (DR)	Debt relief measures, total		in %
Egypt	0.06	-	0.06		0.79
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.07	-	0.07		1.00
Cuba	-	6.94	6.94		98.19
Vietnam	0.00	-	0.00		0.03
Total	0.13	6.94	7.06		100.00
in % of total ODA	0.01	0.47	0.48		

- = 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	0.06	-	0.06		0.81
UMICs	0.07	6.94	7.01		99.19
Total	0.13	6.94	7.06		100.00

- = 0

III.2.5. ODA by provinces and municipalities 2014–2016

		Net disbursements in €		
Province	Donor	2014	2015	2016
Burgenland	Burgenland (province)	43,500	5,000	2,000
Burgenland total		43,500	5,000	2,000
Carinthia	Carinthia (province)	82,500	89,000	86,830
	Villach	32,905	–	–
Carinthia, total		115,405	89,000	86,830
Lower Austria	Lower Austria (province)	479,750	695,679	537,717
	St. Pölten	4,320	4,150	4,150
Lower Austria, total		484,070	699,829	541,867
Upper Austria	Upper Austria (province)	2,219,424	2,537,073	2,128,159
	Linz	43,096	17,500	13,270
	Wels	51,010	–	14,900
	Traun	–	3,300	–
	Braunau	2,480	2,500	2,500
	Rohrbach	5,000	5,000	5,000
Upper Austria, total		2,321,010	2,565,373	2,163,829
Salzburg	Salzburg (province)	517,320	345,500	355,000
	Salzburg (city)	111,500	93,700	88,700
Salzburg, total		628,820	439,200	443,700
Styria	Styria (province)	545,450	532,134	333,716
	Graz	17,800	44,125	22,963
Styria, total		563,250	576,259	356,679
Tyrol	Tyrol (province)	1,452,458	1,692,978	985,452
Tyrol, total		1,452,458	1,692,978	985,452
Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg (province)	872,452	979,366	730,845
	Bregenz	8,360	8,360	8,000
	Feldkirch	19,800	18,000	13,460
	Wolfurt	6,591	13,597	6,620
	Götzis	11,900	8,500	13,000
	Hohenems	3,250	500	–
	Dornbirn	36,590	25,947	23,541
	various municipalities in Vorarlberg ¹	86,990	–	–
Vorarlberg, total		1,045,933	1,054,269	795,466
Vienna	Vienna (city)	1,158,283	1,682,441	399,065
Vienna, total		1,158,283	1,682,441	399,065
	Provinces – share in cost of asylum seekers managed by the State	32,999,023	144,001,603	215,633,724
Total		40,811,752	152,805,953	221,408,612

¹ Contributions by Vorarlberg municipalities for reconstruction measures after the flood disaster in Bosnia and Herzegovina that were remitted via the Vorarlberg Municipal Association.
– = 0

III.2.6. ODA disbursements for priority countries: financial sources and components 2014–2016

Austrian ODA to Albania 2014–2016

		Net disbursements in €		
Donor	Component	2014	2015	2016
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,068,588	1,854,147	1,349,723
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	10,000	-	10,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	3,345,301	2,209,575	1,068,139
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	3,176,822	2,177,097	1,068,139
	of which OeEB funding	168,479	32,478	-
FMSRE	Funding for technical cooperation	1,603,101	2,091,981	2,388,732
	of which imputed students' costs	1,601,541	2,091,981	2,388,732
FMEWA	Project aid/technical cooperation	2,426,515	2,673,750	2,507,751
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	113,653	131,667	146,090
FMI	Humanitarian aid	-	98,280	3,350
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	375,615	338,382	295,761
FC	Funding via KulturKontakt	-	-	7,326
ODA, total		9,829,121	9,266,115	7,776,872

* Project lists available on www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/.

- = 0

Austrian ODA to Armenian 2014–2016

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2014	2015	2016
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	3,014,659	1,978,968	1,037,015
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	-	10,000	-
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	615,417	1,008,403	131,212
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	615,417	1,008,403	131,212
FMSRE	Funding for technical cooperation	227,630	261,686	311,603
	of which imputed students' costs	227,630	257,040	307,018
FMEWA	Technical cooperation	7,200	20,431	14,300
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	-	6,831	14,300
FMDS	Project aid	1,500	10,860	-
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	67,950	104,039	33,199
FC	Funding via KulturKontakt	-	-	7,326
ODA, total		3,934,356	3,394,387	1,534,654

* Project lists available on www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/.

- = 0

Austrian ODA to Bhutan 2014–2016

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2014	2015	2016
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,040,444	2,102,384	1,997,806
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	-	-	140,000
FMAFEWM	Project assistance	-	280,000	89,800
FMSRE	Funding for technical cooperation	109,408	72,465	44,273
	of which imputed students' costs	97,420	72,465	35,282
FMDS	Project aid	6,400	30,000	10,000
ERP	Loan repayments	-857,000	-857,000	-857,000
	Loans	268,400	-	-
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	-	17,000	22,000
ODA, total		1,567,653	1,644,849	1,446,879

* Project lists available on www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/.

- = 0

Austrian ODA to Burkina Faso 2014–2016

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2014	2015	2016
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,645,451	3,583,822	3,842,980
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSRE	Funding for technical cooperation	53,138	61,068	47,036
	of which imputed students' costs	53,138	61,068	47,036
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	66,250	66,250	260,000
FMEWA	Technical assistance	3,600	2,500	-
FMAFEWM	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	702,000	-	98,000
	Project aid	-	166,563	-
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	38,586	-	-
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	158,799	113,900	97,678
ODA, total		3,667,825	3,994,103	4,345,694

* Project lists available on www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/.

- = 0

Austrian ODA to Ethiopia 2014–2016

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2014	2015	2016
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	6,145,099	5,336,309	5,291,189
ADC/FMEIFA	Microproject fund	13,300	6,650	5,900
ADC/FMEIFA	Project aid/humanitarian aid	-	-	660,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSRE	Funding for technical cooperation	449,515	571,986	396,094
	of which imputed students' costs	371,968	324,274	313,444
FMF	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	300,000	526,851	360,000
FMAFEWM	Project aid/humanitarian aid	171,840	711,850	982,210
Foreign Disaster Fund	Humanitarian aid	49,143	-	-
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	161,255	121,806	61,034
ODA, total		7,290,152	7,275,452	7,756,428

* Project lists available on www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/.

- = 0

Austrian ODA to Georgia 2014–2016

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2014	2015	2016
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	1,902,982	2,014,790	3,309,638
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	-	-	12,000
ADC/FMEIFA	Funding for technical cooperation	-	-	15,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Contributions, total	67,492	182,969	637,965
	of which OeEB funding	67,492	182,969	637,965
FMSRE	Funding for technical cooperation	566,450	674,129	806,381
	of which imputed students' costs	560,946	658,986	806,381
FMEWA	Funding for technical cooperation	15,216	9,500	5,500
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	8,016	-	-
FMI	Technical assistance and returnee assistance	15,264	105,053	74,649
FMDS	Project aid	13,000	-	16,500
FMAFEWM	Total payments	-	600,000	1,050,000
	of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	-	-	900,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance	-	-	150,000
	Project assistance	-	3,784	20,000
ODA, total		2,580,404	3,590,226	5,947,634

* Project lists available on www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/.

- = 0

Austrian ODA to Kosovo 2014–2016

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2014	2015	2016
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,685,612	2,534,190	2,579,393
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	-	10,000	10,000
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	1,140,439	193,818	927,170
	of which OeEB funding	298,551	40,380	-
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	-	153,437	927,170
FMSRE	Funding for technical cooperation	2,532,741	3,083,034	3,359,166
	of which imputed students' costs	2,528,321	2,981,696	3,357,826
FMEWA	Funding for technical cooperation	160,559	115,752	106,079
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	74,452	115,752	96,079
FMDS	Total payments	2,450,879	143,485	-
	of which Peace mission	2,450,879	143,485	-
FMLSACP	Funding for technical cooperation	-	-	530
FMI	Police mission, returnee assistance and other technical assistance	501,742	258,918	417,632
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	534,587	300,053	438,660
ODA, total		10,006,559	6,639,249	7,838,630

* Project lists available on www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/.

- = 0

Austrian ODA to Moldova 2014–2016

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2014	2015	2016
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	2,252,862	2,791,371	2,703,147
ADC/FMEIFA	Project aid	-	950,000	450,000
ADC/FMEIFA	Contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	150,000	-	-
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Subsidies for export credit finance	433,837	1,247,338	675,377
FMSRE	Funding for technical cooperation	268,278	256,886	270,532
	of which imputed students' costs	268,278	256,886	270,532
FMEWA	Funding for technical cooperation	217,739	212,742	194,628
	of which funding via KulturKontakt	124,692	123,072	98,770
FMLSACP	Project aid/technical assistance	32,881	191,000	207,693
FMI	Humanitarian aid, returnee assistance and other technical assistance	1,974	7,495	-
FMAFEWM	Project aid and contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	-	344,000	100,000
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	215,175	115,335	89,584
ODA, total		3,572,747	6,116,167	4,690,961

* Project lists available on www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/.
 - = 0

Austrian ODA to Mozambique 2014–2016

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2014	2015	2016
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	4,763,739	4,611,177	3,738,583
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMDS	Project aid	27,000	21,800	-
FMSRE	Funding for technical cooperation	17,713	19,354	24,627
	of which imputed students' costs	17,713	19,354	24,627
FMF	Total payments	460,555	348,319	1,349,046
	of which contributions to projects of multilateral organisations	-	150,000	-
	of which subsidies for export credit finance	328,055	198,319	-
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	70,367	32,167	74,000
ODA, total		5,339,374	5,032,817	5,186,256

* Project lists available on www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/.
 - = 0

Austrian ODA to the Palestinian Territories 2014–2016

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2014	2015	2016
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	4,802,451	4,023,050	5,313,615
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMSRE	Technical cooperation and humanitarian aid	191,982	193,603	205,282
	of which imputed students' costs	186,982	181,603	186,701
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	125,079	67,000	-
ODA, total		6,180,060	4,304,717	5,518,897

* Project lists available on www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/.

- = 0

Austrian ODA to Uganda 2014–2016

Net disbursements in €

Donor	Component	2014	2015	2016
ODA from core budget				
ADC/ADA	Projects and programmes*	8,549,673	8,542,005	9,032,112
ODA from other sources				
Other ministries				
FMF	Total payments	-751,480	-678,258	-543,258
	of which contributions to projects			
	of multilateral organisations	-	305,000	440,000
	of which loan repayments	-983,258	-983,258	-983,258
	of which OeEB funding	146,779	-	-
FMSRE	Funding for technical cooperation	159,466	150,231	144,020
	of which imputed students' costs	150,558	137,515	132,032
FMAFEWM	Project aid	-	350,000	669,160
Provinces, municipalities & chambers	Project assistance and humanitarian aid	220,986	257,473	327,776
ODA, total		8,178,645	8,621,450	9,629,810

* Project lists available on www.entwicklung.at/en/themes/projects/.

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