



**HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
CO-OPERATION (YDAS)**

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE GREEK BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL
OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION
AND ASSISTANCE**

YEAR 2017



**3 Akadimias street
GR-106 71 Athens
GREECE**

January 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Official Development Assistance (ODA)–International Flows	p. 3
Aggregate Official Development Assistance of Greece	p. 5
Bilateral Official Development Assistance of Greece	p. 5
Multilateral Official Development Assistance of Greece	p. 6
HELLENIC AID Activities	p. 6

1. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)–INTERNATIONAL FLOWS

In 2017, net Official Development Assistance (ODA) by members (donors) of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) reached USD 147.16 billion, representing a slight fall of 0.1% in real terms (taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements) related to 2016, as less money was spent on refugees inside donor countries (in-donor refugee costs). As a share of Gross National Income, DAC countries¹ ODA also fell to 0.31% (0.32% in 2016), well below a United Nations target to keep ODA at or above 0.7% of donor GNI. This drop reflects the mitigation of the refugee crisis. Excluding in-donor refugee costs, ODA increased in real terms compared to 2016, and has doubled since 2000.

ODA Allocations

Between 2016 and 2017, ODA for in-donor refugee costs declined from USD 16.2 billion to USD 14.4 billion. The refugee crisis, which struck especially European countries in 2015, began to recede in 2017. In-donor refugee costs represented 9.6% of total ODA compared to 11% in 2016. For seven countries² these costs accounted for more than 10% of their total net ODA flows, while for four countries³ this percentage was over 20%. For many European countries, the fall in their net ODA flows was due to lower volumes of in-donor refugee costs reported in 2017 compared to 2016. In 2017, the DAC clarified the rules pertaining to the reporting of in-donor refugee costs, in order to make the data more comparable amongst donors and transparent.

The volume of support for bilateral development assistance (projects, programmes, technical cooperation, including the “in-donor refugee costs”) amounted to USD 105.6 billion (in 2016 amounted to USD 103 billion). Humanitarian aid represented 13.3% of total ODA.

Bilateral net ODA to the group of least developed countries reached USD 42.5 billion (USD 39.2 billion in 2016). Net ODA to Africa amounted to USD 52.8 billion in 2017 (USD 50 billion in 2016), of which USD 46.5 billion was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa. Net ODA to America amounted to USD 8.6 billion, to Middle-East USD 23.7 billion and to Asia USD 49 billion. Net ODA to Europe totaled USD 8.4 billion, with the following

¹ DAC member-states: Australia, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Greece, USA, UK, Japan, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Iceland, Canada, Korea, Luxemburg, New Zealand, Norway, Netherlands, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Finland and the EU.

² Netherlands (16,8%), Sweden (14,9%), Belgium (14,4%), Austria (12,2%), Canada (10,8%), and Switzerland (10,5%).

³ Iceland (33,4%), Italy (30,8%), Germany (24,2%) and Greece (21,7%).

countries being the major recipients: Turkey (USD 3.1 billion), Serbia (USD 1.7 billion) and Ukraine (USD 1.2 billion).

Within total net ODA, contributions by DAC countries to multilateral organizations added up to USD 41.6 billion (in 2016 amounted to USD 41.8 billion), out of which the amount of USD 13.9 billion represents funds allocated to EU institutions.

Bilateral Donor Performance

The United States continued to be the largest donor by volume in 2017, with net ODA flows of USD 34.7 billion, representing a decrease of 0.9% in real terms over 2016. Its ODA as a percentage of GNI also decreased from 0.19% in 2016 to 0.18% in 2017. The largest DAC donors by volume, following the United States were: Germany (USD 25 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 18.1 billion), Japan (USD 11.5 billion), France (USD 11.3 billion), Italy (USD 5.8 billion) and Sweden (USD 5.6 billion). Sweden Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark, and the United Kingdom met or exceeded the United Nations' ODA target of 0.7% of GNI. Germany's ODA/GNI ratio slipped below 0.7%.

Net ODA rose in twelve countries, with the largest increases recorded in France (+14.6%), Japan (+13.8%), Italy (+12.6%), Sweden (11%), Czech Republic (10.7%) and Slovak Republic (9.3%). Net ODA fell in seventeen countries, in many cases due to lower numbers of refugee arrivals, with the largest decreases noted in Spain (-41%), Hungary (29.7%), Austria (-26.1%), Greece (-16.6%), Australia (-13.5%) and Switzerland (-12.8%).

Many donors that are not members of DAC have a tradition of development cooperation. Amongst these, according to the 2017 reported to the OECD, both the United Arab Emirates and Turkey exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI target, with 1.03% and 0.95% respectively. The largest non-DAC donors, according to their ODA flows reports to the OECD are the following: Turkey (USD 8.1 billion), United Arab Emirates (USD 4 billion), Russia (USD 1.2 billion) and Saudi Arabia (USD 900 million).

2. AGGREGATE OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE OF GREECE

Total Official Development Assistance of Greece (bilateral and multilateral ODA) in 2017 reached USD 314 million (0.16% of Gross National Income, GNI 2017=201 billion USD), which represents a decrease compared to 2016 (USD 369 million, i.e. 0.19% of Gross National Income).

3. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE OF GREECE

Total bilateral ODA granted by Greece in 2017 was USD 85 million (2016 – USD 159 million). Bilateral ODA is provided by various Ministries. The amount of USD 68 million was granted for in-donor refugee costs (2016 - USD 147 million), USD 13 million for international organizations' programmes and funds (out of which the amount of USD 12.4 million was contributed to the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey for the approximately 3 million registered Syrian refugees) and USD 2.2 million for scholarships of foreign students in Greece.

Categorizations of bilateral aid according to OECD/DAC statistical directives:

Aid Allocation by Geographical Region (in USD):

- ⊕ Europe: 14.3 million
- ⊕ Africa: 0.9 million (Sub-Saharan Africa 0.3 million)
- ⊕ America: 0.15 million
- ⊕ Asia: 0.9 million
- ⊕ Developing countries, unspecified: 68.4 million (including, inter alia, in-donor refugee costs in Greece)

Aid Allocation by Main Recipient Countries (in USD):

- ⊕ Turkey: 12.7 million
- ⊕ Albania: 1 million
- ⊕ Syrian Arab Republic: 0.35 million
- ⊕ Egypt: 0.3 million
- ⊕ West Bank and Gaza Strip: 0.2 million
- ⊕ Serbia: 0.2million
- ⊕ Ukraine: 0.2 million

4. MULTILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE OF GREECE

Total multilateral ODA granted by Greece in 2017 amounted to USD 229 million (2016 – USD 209 million). Multilateral ODA is provided by line Ministries which, depending on their scope of competences, provide funds for international development purposes via International Organizations. These Organizations support developing countries and provide assistance in emergency situations. Total flows granted by Greece to EU institutions for foreign development assistance amounted to USD 191 million, including Greece’s contribution to the European Development Fund (EDF) which amounted to USD 68 million. ODA amounting to USD 14 million was also granted through the United Nations system, the amount of 16 million to the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank and the amount of USD 8 million to diverse international organizations.

TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE RESOURCE FLOWS (YEAR 2017)

In USD million

Type of Aid	2017	
Bilateral (ODA)	85	0.04% GNI
Multilateral (ODA)	229	0.12% GNI
TOTAL (a)	314	0.16% GNI

GNI 2017: USD 201 billion

5. HELLENIC AID ACTIVITIES

A. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)

In 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs carried out, through HELLENIC AID, a comprehensive and thorough evaluation as regards the outcome of projects and programmes funded by Greece in the framework of MoUs or other Agreements that had been signed with international organizations and other partners, during the period 2008-2011. The main findings from this review were that the counterparts of these agreements did not always fulfill the provisions and obligations depicted in the MoUs and that the final outcome of the agreed interventions, following their implementation, was not optimal. The whole process for ascertaining the exact unused contributions for each case and securing their return involved a long and cumbersome negotiation period. Finally, with the contribution of the Diplomatic Authorities of Greece, unallocated balances of approximately 8 million euros were returned to Greece.

1. Memorandum of Understanding with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)

The Hellenic Republic signed on 23.9.2008, in New York, a five-year MoU with CCCCC. The MoU stipulated a total Greek contribution of 4 million Euros in 4 annual installments, of 1 million Euros each. In accordance with the provisions of the MoU, Greece contributed 4 million Euros (5.63 million USD) to CCCCC for climate change adaptation-related programs. The CCCCC submitted a status implementation Report, 12.12.2017, on the implementation of eleven projects, amounting to 3.13 million USD. These projects included: (i) establishing and operating the Centre's clearing house; (ii) the Bequia Salt Water Reserve Osmosis (SWRO) water system pilot project; (iii) enhancing the regional observing network; (iv) hurricane shelter project in Castries, Saint Lucia; (v) providing institutional support to the Centre; (vi) a low carbon study in the tourism sector; (vii) a pilot irrigation project in Milton, Dominica; (viii) enhancing Guyana's hydrometeorological warning system; (ix) assessing vulnerability of Caribbean fisheries to climate change; (x) capacity building for economic impact and climate adaptation studies; and (xi) support for participation of the Centre at COP 16. Due to the termination of the MoU, the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs was not in a position to approve the financing of new project proposals and requested the unspent amount's reimbursement. The unspent balance, after the provision of funding to the aforementioned eleven projects, amounted to 2.5 million USD and was reimbursed in March 2017.

2. Greek contribution of 2 million Euros to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for five programs in the Horn of Africa

In 2008, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributed 2 million Euros to a programme named "ARTGold2" for human trafficking-related actions that were to take place in Albania and Serbia in 2008 and 2009. The contribution remained unused until 2010 and was ultimately (in 2010) allocated to other programs in least developed countries (LDCs), in particular in the Horn of Africa. In particular, in 2010 Greece signed four technical agreements (Third Party Cost-sharing Agreement between the Hellenic Republic -the Donor- and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for four programs: (a) "Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection in Somalia"; (b) "Djibouti Youth Employment Generation Programme"; (c) "Recovery and Livelihoods Post Return Package, Darfur"; and (d) "Djibouti-Somalia-Ethiopia Food Security Project". After a request, UNDP submitted annual reports and audit reports. The visibility and content of the reports were considered unsatisfactory. In 2017, a reimbursement of 0.33 million USD from UNDP was achieved, concerning two programs in the Horn of Africa, namely "Djibouti Youth Employment Generation Program" and the aforementioned

“Djibouti-Somalia-Ethiopia Food Security Program”, which had not been implemented.

3. Memorandum of Understanding with the African Union

The Hellenic Republic signed on 22.9.2008, in New York, a five-year MoU with the African Union Commission, pertaining to the financing of programs and projects presented by the African Union, which aimed at combating climate change impact in African countries, in the framework of Greece’s development cooperation policy. With this MoU, Greece agreed to contribute to the Commission of the African Union the total amount of 12 million Euros, within a time period of four years (starting from 2008), by contributing the sum of 3 million Euros per year. Greece made a first contribution of 3 million Euros for 2008 (disbursed on 3.4.2009) and provided also an additional sum of 1 million Euros in the same year, as a donation, over and above its financial commitments. It specifically mentioned that if the total amount Greek contribution has not been absorbed in one of the years covered by the MoU, Greece would not have to pay its contribution for the following year. Due to the termination of the MoU, in early 2017 (February 2008) Greece made it clear that it was not in a position to approve the financing of new project proposals. In the light of the above and taking into account that the contributions of the Hellenic Republic to the Commission of the African Union had not been utilized to finance projects and programmes related to climate change adaptation, as stipulated in the aforementioned MoU, Greece requested the reimbursement of the unspent amount of 4.88 million USD. In November 2017, the amount of 3.59 million Euros was reimbursed by the African Union.

4. Memorandum of Understanding with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The Hellenic Republic signed on 22.9.2009, in New York, a MoU with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), pertaining to the financing of a Programme of Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation in East and Central Africa (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Sudan and Uganda), described in the Project Document annexed to the MoU. With this MoU, Greece agreed to contribute to the Project attached as Annex I of the MOU, the total amount of 2 million Euros, within a time period of two years (2010-2011). Accordingly, the WMO undertook the obligation to utilize the Greek contribution for the said Project, in accordance with the terms provided for in the MoU and its Annex. Greece made a contribution of 1 million Euros.

The WMO unilaterally changed the geographical coverage of the project’s intervention components, without consulting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and securing its approval. The MoU was terminated in 2011 and most

activities were implemented after that year. There was no evidence of appropriate visibility of the funding and recognition to the Hellenic Republic for its contribution. Greece took note that the sum of 1 million Euros had not been utilized as stipulated in the aforementioned MoU (according to the provisions) and there were modifications to the MoU in terms of countries, activities and timeframe for which the Greek side had not been consulted (written procedure). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, given the various shortcomings of legal and technical nature as well as the fact that WMO did not implement the MoU as initially agreed to but unilaterally modified it, requested the reimbursement of the amount of 1 million Euros. In November 2017, WMO returned part of this sum (0.83 million Euros).

5. Memorandum of Understanding with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic signed on 18.9.2009, in New York, a five-year MoU with the IOC Secretariat, pertaining to the financing of programs and projects in the field of climate change vulnerability, risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation. Greece had agreed to contribute to the IOC Secretariat the total amount of 4 million Euros within a time span of four years, by contributing the sum of 1 million Euros per year. In 2010, Greece made a contribution of 1 million Euros. On the official website of IOC Secretariat, there was a reference to the MoU and the 1 million Euros contribution of Greece. On the same website, there was a reference that a project financing proposal was sent to Greece in 2011, which remained unanswered. However, as stipulated by the aforementioned MOU, a Joint Committee had to be established for the implementation of the Memorandum, which would decide about project proposals. This Committee was never set up. In the light of the above and taking into account that the contribution of the Hellenic Republic to the IOC Secretariat had not been used to finance projects and programs related to combating climate change, as stipulated in the aforementioned MOU, Greece requested the reimbursement of the unused amount of 1 million Euros, however it was not refunded by the IOC.

6. Memorandum of Understanding with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Greek contribution of 2 million Euros (2.9 million USD) to USAID (in 2010) for two development programs in Afghanistan, implemented by USAID, in collaboration with other partners, as donors or delegates (e.g. KfW German Development Bank in the "Kabul Urban Water Supply" (KUWS Project). It is to be noted, that no "Agreement on Delegated Cooperation" or "Memorandum of Understanding" was signed between the two sides (HELLENIC AID and USAID). As regards the KUWS Project, HELLENIC AID, in collaboration with the Greek Embassy in Washington, requested USAID

in June 2017 to return the contribution of 1.45 million USD, based on the fact that: (i) the contribution of HELLENIC AID in the implementation of the KUWS Project was not reflected in the "Agreement on Delegated Cooperation" between USAID and its partners, (ii) the implementation of the project had been postponed for several years, without any notice to the Greek side and (iii) the bidding prices for the project were lower than the initial cost estimates, rendering the contribution of the Greek side unnecessary. The reimbursement of 1.45 million USD took place at the end of 2017.

7. "Environmental Resource Monitoring Project in Lebanon" (ERML)

Greek contribution of 1.64 million USD to UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) for the "Environmental Resource Monitoring Project in Lebanon" (ERML), as stipulated in the relevant bilateral agreement between the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government of Lebanon and UNEP, that was signed in 2010. The Project was completed in December 2013. However, a reimbursement of the unspent amount of 0.3 million USD was achieved in 2017.

8. Other Contributions

In addition, evaluation of past contributions has been carried out to investigate any unspent balances from: (a) the 2012 Redemption Fund of the Chernobyl Shelter Fund; (b) Kozloduy Fund - KIDSF, year 2012 and (c) The African Capacity Building Foundation, year 2007.

B. Humanitarian Action

Following the pledge and statement announced by the Greek Prime Minister during the London International Donor's Conference (4.2.2016) "Supporting Syria and the Region", the amount of 300,000 Euros was delivered to enhance the humanitarian response activities, in the framework of "Syria Humanitarian Response Plan 2016-2017". This contribution was allocated to OCHA's (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) office in Damascus, supporting humanitarian activities inside Syria.

However, the continuing difficulties encountered in the public finances of Greece did not allow HELLENIC AID to provide funding in cash or/and in kind for humanitarian assistance in third countries, offering relief to the population affected by multiple and more complicated recent humanitarian crises.

Active participation of Greece in the whole global process of UN, for the World Humanitarian Summit and its output "Agenda for Humanity". In

addition, HELLENIC AID announced Greece's commitments for humanitarian aid matters, in the framework of the UN Agenda for Humanity.

C. Participation in Development Cooperation Ministerial Councils, ACP-EU Council, OECD/DAC High Level Meeting and Meetings of Directors-General of Development Cooperation

- ◆ Informal Meeting of Ministers for Development Cooperation (Brussels, 16 March 2017).
- ◆ Meeting of Directors-General of Development Cooperation (Brussels, 6-7 April 2017).
- ◆ 42nd ACP-EU Joint Ministerial Council Meeting (Brussels, 5 May 2017).
- ◆ Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation (Brussels, 19 May 2017).
- ◆ Informal Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation, (Tallinn, 11 September 2017).
- ◆ Meeting of Directors-General of Development Cooperation (Brussels, 2-3 October 2017).
- ◆ 51st OECD/DAC High-Level Meeting (Paris, 30-31 October 2017).
- ◆ Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation (Brussels, 11 December 2017).

D. Preparation of Memos and Interventions for European and International Meetings

- ▶ Meeting of the Minister for Foreign Affairs with the UN Secretary General (New York, 6 January 2017).
- ▶ Meeting of Directors-General for European Affairs, on Global Issues (Brussels, 24 January 2017).
- ▶ Council of General Affairs (Brussels, 7 February 2017).
- ▶ Plenary Session of the European Parliament (Strasbourg, 3-6 April 2017).
- ▶ Political consultations of Political Directors-General Greece – Chile (Athens, 17 May 2017).
- ▶ OSCE annual meeting with Asian cooperation partners (Berlin, 19-20 June 2017).
- ▶ ASEM High Level Meeting (Myanmar 7-8 September 2017).
- ▶ General Discussion on the 72nd Meeting of UN General Assembly (New York, 18-22 September 2017).
- ▶ Political consultations at Secretaries-General Level with Bangladesh and India (September 2017).
- ▶ 13th Council of ASEM Ministers for Foreign Affairs (Myanmar, 20-21 November 2017).

- ▶ Meeting of the Development Committee of the European Parliament (Brussels, 21 November 2017).

E. Working Parties of the Council of the European Union, UN Second Committee and Development Cooperation Committee (DAC)/ OECD

1. Active participation in the meetings of the Working Parties (WPs) of the Council of the EU: CODEV (Council WP on Development Cooperation), the three WPs on International Environmental Affairs, on the UN and on Development Cooperation (WPIEI Global/CONUN/CODEV in joint format), the WP on European Union's cooperation with Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP). Most important positions on:
 - ❖ Migration and Development.
 - ❖ New European Consensus on Development.
 - ❖ ACP-EU relations beyond 2020 and termination of Cotonou Agreement. European Commission's Recommendation for a Council Decision on a negotiating mandate for an ACP-EU partnership beyond 2020, legal engagement, geographical extension of a new framework of ACP-EU relations beyond 2020, in North African countries and a mid-term review of the European Development Fund (EDF).
 - ❖ EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF).
 - ❖ Draft Council Conclusions: (i) "Digital4Development" (D4D); (ii) "Operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development Nexus"; and (iii) "A sustainable European Future: The EU response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".
 - ❖ Orientation of the future work of the European Council on Agenda 2030.
 - ❖ European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD).
 - ❖ EU Financing for Development Report - Questionnaire for the 2018 Report.

2. Active participation in the work of the UN (Economic and Financial) Second Committee. Submission of positions on 12 Draft Decisions of the 72nd Meeting of UN General Assembly and on zero draft of the Ministerial Declaration of the UN High-Level Political Forum/HLPF on Sustainable Development (New York, 10-19 July 2017).

3. Active participation in the various meetings of DAC (Development Assistance Committee)/OECD:
 - ◆ Forwarding dossiers (memos and talking points) for: (i) Senior Level Meeting, Paris, 14 June 2017; (ii) Monthly regular meetings of DAC members; and (iii) Working Party on Statistics (WP Stat).

- ◆ Active participation in the Temporary Working Group on Refugees, for formulation of DAC Directives on “in-donor-refugee-costs” that are classified as development assistance.
- ◆ Active participation in DAC/OECD reform.
- ◆ Starting the preparation for the 4th Peer Review by OECD/DAC, in 2018.

F. Contributions to Publications of International Organizations

- ❖ Contribution to the OECD publication «ODA Casebook on Conflict, Peace and Security Activities», including successful case studies of member states (Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, UK, USA, Japan, Netherlands, Hungary, and Sweden) which provided development assistance in the sectors of conflict, peace and security.
- ❖ Contribution to the OECD publication “Better Policies for Sustainable Development 2017”.

G. Events and Meetings

- ✚ Meeting on “*Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development*”, 7 March 2017, with the participation of 75 staff members of Ministries, and other organizations of the public and private sector.
- ✚ Special Event “*Peer Learning in Achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs*”, 3 October 2017. Participation of representatives of diplomatic missions of the EU member-states and other Mediterranean countries (Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Jordan, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Turkey). Presentations were made on experiences and challenges faced during the preparations of the Voluntary National Reviews and at the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) for Sustainable Development.

H. Evaluation of Programs

In 2017, HELLENIC AID continued evaluations, research and audits of uncompleted bilateral development and humanitarian assistance programs/projects of the 2002-2010 period, providing relevant information to the Inspection and Judicial Authorities.

I. Assistance to Inspection and Judicial Authorities – Evaluation of Programs

HELLENIC AID staff evaluated past programs, and provided relevant information to competent Inspection and Judicial Authorities (Anti-Money

Laundering Authority, Public Financial Services) for cases of NGOs registered in the Special Registry, in the framework of ongoing investigations.

J. HELLENIC AID NGO Registry

HELLENIC AID continued the process of updating (contact details, representatives, new boards, statutes etc.) the Special Registry of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The effort to update the Registry had limited results due to the poor response from NGOs. So far, more than 300 letters requesting an update have been dispatched to NGOs already registered on HELLENIC AID's Registry.

K. Other Activities

- ▶ Drafting of the HELLENIC AID Annual Report 2016.
- ▶ In the framework of a prior multiannual commitment, a credit of a total amount of 10.565,04 Euros was transferred from the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the budget of the Ministry of Health, with the aim to provide scholarships for foreign resident doctors originating in recipient countries and practicing in hospitals of Greece. This amount was not fully used by the Ministry of Health during 2017 and a part of it (5,282.50 Euros) was transferred to the 2018 budget.
- ▶ Transmission of Hellenic Development Assistance 2016 statistical data to DAC/OECD.
- ▶ Preparation of the National Voluntary Review of Greece to be presented at the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) for Sustainable Development, July 2018.
- ▶ Preparation of memos for Joint Inter-Ministerial Committees of Economic, Industrial, Technological and Scientific Cooperation between Greece, Georgia and Ukraine.
- ▶ Response to a request from the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia to support the library of environmental issues.
- ▶ Monitoring the water supply program of the Nahr El Bared Palestinian camp in northern Lebanon for which Greece contributed 600,000 Euros in 2008.
- ▶ Preparation of dossiers on various issues for Greek Members of European Parliament (MEPs).
- ▶ Completion of DAC/OECD Questionnaire with Greek Other Official Flows (OOF), per sector, to Developing Countries.
- ▶ Participation in Parliamentary Control Activities, by submitting data for the Special NGO Registry.
- ▶ Transmission of recommendations to pertinent Authorities, in relation to leave of absence requests submitted by civil servants or member staff, on account of their participation in NGOs.