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

YEAR 2003

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the
Inter-Ministerial Committee
for the Co-ordination of International Economic Relations - EOSDOS

the
Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defense of the Greek Parliament

and the
Development Assistance Committee - DAC
of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Paris - France

General Information about GREECE



1.	Official name	HELLENIC REPUBLIC
2.	Area	131.944 km ²
3.	Population	10,95 million, men 49,6%, women 50,4% (2001)
4.	Capital City	Athens (population aprox. 3.192.606, census 2001)
5.	Language	Greek
6.	Religion	98% Orthodox, 1,3% Muslims, 0,7% Others
7.	Government Type	Parliamentary Republic
8.	GNI	172.892,35 MUSD (2003)
9.	Main Products/industries	Tourism, shipping, food processing, tobacco, textiles, chemicals, metal products, mining, petroleum products
10.	Main trade partners:	Germany, Italy, France, UK, USA

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Acknowledgements

The purpose of the "Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Co-operation and Assistance for the year 2003" is to provide detailed public information to the interested parties and reach useful conclusions, regarding the implementation process during the second year of the second medium term "Five-Year Programme of Development Co-operation and Assistance of Greece" (2002-2006). In this respect, the "Report" covers the following purposes:

- First, to present detailed information to the Greek public on the Development Co-operation and Assistance Programme, in order for taxpayers to be aware of the way the Government is administering public funds in this sector and perceive the framework of granting development assistance, thus gaining a realistic notion in respect of the benefits expected for Greece, from the enhancement of its international role.
- Second, to provide thorough information and statistical data, in the form of proceedings review, to the administrators of national affairs, that is to the Greek Legislature and Executive, as regards a key sector, such as the provision of development assistance to developing countries.
- Finally, to update the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD - Paris, the international co-ordinating Agency for aid, as regards Greek activities during the year 2003.

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Conscious efforts have been made in order for recorded views of this "Report" to represent all parties involved. Publication of the "Report" is above all a common task of "HELLENIC AID".

Periklis SIGALAS
Expert - Counsellor (YDAS-2 Directorate)
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Glossary of Acronyms

AEI	Institute of Higher Education
ASPHER	The Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Co-operation
BSTDB	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy (of the E.U)
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
CEECs	Central and Eastern European Countries
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CGAER	Council of General Affairs and External Relations
CICP	Centre for International Crime Prevention
CIHEAM	International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CRS	Creditor Reporting System (of the DAC/OECD)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)
DIKEMEP	International Centre for Black Sea Studies
DIPEK	Inter - Balkan and Black Sea Business Centre
EAD	Human Rights Committee
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission - Budget: Development
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (of the UN)
EDF	European Development Fund
EEB	European Environmental Bureau
EIB	European Investment Bank
EKAB	National Centre for Emergency Assistance
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Center on Drugs and Drug Addiction
EMU	Economic and Monetary Union
EOMMEH	Hellenic Organization for Small and Medium Industries and Handicraft
EOSDOS	Inter-ministerial Committee for the Co-ordination of Internat. Econ. Relations
EOT	National Tourist Organization of Greece
EPFA	European Phenolic Foam Association
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
ESDD	National School of Public Administration
ESOAB	Greek Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans
ESYE	National Statistical Service of Greece
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FEK	Official Gazette No
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo)
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GPAC	Global Programme Against Corruption
GPAOC	Global Programme Against Organized Crime
GPATHB	Global Programme Against Trafficking in Human Beings
GPML	Global Programme Against Money Laundering
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIPC init.	Debt Relief Initiative for the most Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus / Auto Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HRC	Human Rights Committee
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICBSS	International Centre for Black Sea Studies
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICSG	International Cooper Study Group
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IHF	International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights
IKY	Institute of State Scholarships
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INSG	International Nickel Study Group
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
ISPA	Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession
ISTA	International Seed Testing Association
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUSTI	International Union Against Sexually Transmitted Infections
KYA	Common Ministerial Decision
LAC	Latin America & Caribbean
LLDCs	Least Less Developed Countries
MA/EE	Permanent Delegation of Greece to the E.U
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEDA	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MS	Member States
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NIS	New Independent States
NP	Legal Body
OA	Official Aid (to Part II countries)
OAED	Manpower Employment Organization
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in UN
ODA	Official Development Assistance (to Part I countries)
ODCCP	Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEMKOE	Federation of Greek Voluntary Non Governmental Organizations
OEY Office	Economic and Commercial Affairs Offices of Greek Embassies
OKANA	Organization Against Drugs
OPE	Hellenic Foreign Trade Board
OTA	Local Government Organization
PD	Presidential Decree
PHARE	Assistance for Economic Reconstruction in CEECs
PK	Criminal Code
PPASBE	Five Year Programme of Development Co-operation and Assistance of Greece
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
PS	Fire Brigade
SAPARD	Special Accession Programme for Agriculture & Rural Development
SDRs	Special Drawing Rights
SECI	South East Europe Co-operation Initiative
SEECF	South East European Co-operation Process
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SPSEE	Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe
TACIS	Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
TC	Technical Co-operation
TEI	Institution of Higher Technology Education
TF	Trust Fund
TME	Small Projects Fund
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCPCJ	UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	United Nations Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNOCHA	United Nations Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the N. East
UNVFVT	United Nations Voluntary Fund Victims of Torture
USA	United States of America
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
YA	Ministerial Decision
YDAS	Hellenic International Development Co-operation Department
YEN	Ministry of Merchant Marine
YPAN	Ministry of Development
YPDHTA	Ministry of Public Order
YPDIK	Ministry of Justice
YPEHODE	Ministry of the Environment Land Planning and Public Works
YPEJ	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
YPEPU	Ministry on National Education and Religions
YPESDDA	Ministry of the Interior Public Administration and Decentralization
YPEUA	Ministry of National Defence
YPEUO	Ministry of National Economy
YPGE	Ministry of Agriculture
YPM Aura	Ministry of Macedonia & Thrace
YPOO	Ministry of Economy and Finance
YPYGPR	Ministry of Health and Welfare

Exchange Rates

Year 2003 1 USD = 0.8851 EURO

Year 2002 1 USD = 1.0611 EURO

Small discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

Executive Summary

The present "Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Co-operation and Assistance" for the year 2003 is submitted by the "Hellenic International Development Co-operation Department" (YDAS - "HELLENIC AID") of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (YPEJ), to a) the "Inter-ministerial Committee for the Co-ordination of International Economic Relations" (EOSDOS), b) the "Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defense of the Greek Parliament" and c) the "Development Assistance Committee" (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) - Paris, France.

The "Report" presents an analysis of activities and achievements of efforts undertaken by Greek Ministries, Agencies, Legal Bodies and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), during the period from January to December 2003, within the framework of the Greek policy of development assistance provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The "Report" has been structured in chapters and sub-chapters according to DAC regulations, as these are presented in Doc. DCD/DAC(96)25. It is divided in four Parts and twenty two chapters.

- Eight chapters in Part One examine the Greek strategic framework of international development co-operation with the developing world. Special emphasis is given to the basic policy framework, the follow-up taken on DAC development policy principles and recommendations, key themes related to capacity development in partner countries, aid co-ordination - development strategies and country strategies, aid efficiency - effectiveness and results, aid management, coherence of policies, and public awareness.
- Ten chapters in Part Two examine the basic programme of Greek development co-operation as this was implemented in 2003. Chapters provide data on aid volume, statistical reporting of aid data, the composition of aid according to sectors and kinds, its geographical distribution, bilateral and multilateral flows, contribution to debt relief of the developing world, technical co-operation, tied and untied aid, procurement policy, as well as the role of NGOs.
- A number of photographs presenting some of the most characteristic programmes/projects of development assistance implemented in 2003, are being displayed in Part Three.
- Finally, three chapters in Part Four present in the form of Tables and Graphs a synopsis of the year 2003 and the previous seven years 1997-2003, while a series of Annexes provide further clarified information.

The basic characteristics of the year 2003 are being summarized below:

1. General

2003 was the second year of implementation of the second medium term "Five-Year Programme of Development Co-operation and Assistance of Greece" (2nd PPASBE 2002-2006). A twelve-month toilsome effort led to a successful outcome, due to the experience gained in the previous six years, the fruitful co-operation of all Agencies involved, both State and NGOs, and the sense of determination for the achievement of the set goals.

The most important events of the year were:

- 1.1 Improvement of the Greek position, as regards other DAC/OECD members (developed countries - donors of development assistance), both in respect of the volume of Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted in the year 2003 and in respect of ODA / Gross National Income (GNI) ratio. According to DAC official statistical data for the year 2003, Greece gained the 19th place among 22 DAC members in respect of ODA volume granted (362.16 MUSD) and the 17th place in respect of ODA/GNI ratio (0.21%). In 2002 Greece was in the 20th and 20th places respectively.
- 1.2 "HELLENIC AID" continued in a successful manner to undertake and implement a series of initiatives for the reorganization of the whole framework of Greek development assistance, according to foreign policy directions and DAC recommendations, after the first "DAC Peer Review" of Greek policies and activities of the year 2002.

Within this framework "HELLENIC AID" is administering since 2002, all bilateral aid and part of multilateral assistance. Furthermore, it has set the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as the structural basis of the Greek policy of international development co-operation and is active in a limited number of Priority Countries and Sectors of aid, in which Greece has a comparative advantage. In the same time "HELLENIC AID" provides continuous and substantial information to involved Agencies that undertake to implement development co-operation programmes/projects abroad, selects to implement the most coherent activities by the most appropriate and experienced Agencies via yearly public calls for tender, supports activities discussed in international "fora" and enhances policy coherence, while in the same time promotes coherence of interior policies in favor of the needs of the developing countries. Moreover, "HELLENIC AID" coordinates the works of the special Committee on combating illegal trafficking of persons, extends NGOs long term development activities and contributes in raising the volume of the yearly granted development assistance. It reorganizes development co-operation "Field Offices" and supports them with personnel from local Greek Embassies abroad. It provides the most analytical statistical data and information on Greek activities, to the hierarchy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Legislature, the Greek Public and the DAC, while it develops a programme of development education to train youths.

2. The course of the International Development Assistance Programme

Within the above framework and taking into account on the one hand the international environment together with the prospect of achieving the MDGs until the year 2015 and on the other its national, political and economic goals and priorities, Greece offered its active support, mainly in favour of the process for economic and political transformation of South-East European countries (Balkans), Black Sea countries, Mediterranean and Middle East countries. At the same time Greece provided aid in order to enhance efforts that will improve living conditions of peoples in Sub-Saharan Africa, via disbursing more funds than ever before for this specific geographical area and indeed for very crucial sectors, such as combating HIV/AIDS.

Sectoral distribution of development assistance was mainly focused in the construction or repairing of basic infrastructure of primary, secondary and vocational training facilities, of basic health facilities and of water supply and sanitation networks. Furthermore, on environmental sustainability activities, agricultural development activities, enhancing democratization and human rights, preventing illegal trafficking of women, building institutions and income generation. Moreover, a number of emergency humanitarian assistance activities was implemented.

A significant number of NGOs was supported, who implemented numerous development assistance programmes in developing countries, in co-operation with local NGOs. This contributed amongst others, in the enhancement of the role of recipient countries' NGOs. Greece gives progressively more emphasis to the involvement of civil society in development assistance issues. As a consequence, a wide range of efficient and relatively experienced NGOs have been established, capable of handling international development issues. None the less, many NGOs need to further develop their activities and extend their experience abroad. "HELLENIC AID" encourages experienced and other NGOs alike, to participate more actively in international development. By the end of 2003 more than 320 Greek NGOs had been registered with "HELLENIC AID's" "Special Registry of NGOs".

It is very important to note that despite fiscal limitations faced by the Greek economy, due to Greece's admission to the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) of the E.U and high expenditures for the preparation for the XXVIII Olympiad, that took place in Athens in 2004, total Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided in the year 2003 by Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., reached 362.16 MUSD. Thus, Greek ODA increased by 86.02 MUSD or by 31% in comparison with the previous year 2002 (276.14 MUSD). ODA to GNI ratio remained unchanged (0.21%) mainly due to the high increase of GNI by approximately 8%, including inflation.

Another significant event was the increase of ODA granted to Sub-Saharan Africa countries, and to Least Less Developed Countries (LLDCs). During the years 2002 and 2003 ODA granted to the former, rose by 1.65 MUSD or 120% to 3.05 MUSD. Respectively, ODA granted to LLDCs during the same time period, rose by 10.96 MUSD or 95%, reaching 22.24 MUSD, from 11.28 MUSD in the year 2002.

3. Participation of "HELLENIC AID" in aid provision activities of the form of reorganization, rehabilitation and development

"HELLENIC AID" was present mainly in the eighteen (18) Priority Countries, via numerous aid provision programmes/projects in the form of reorganization, rehabilitation and development. Activities focused on construction or

repairing of basic infrastructure of primary, secondary and vocational training facilities, of basic health facilities and of water supply and sanitation networks. Moreover, on environmental sustainability and agricultural development activities, on enhancing democratization and human rights, preventing illegal women trafficking, institution building and income generation.

4. Participation of "HELLENIC AID" in emergency activities to provide relief aid to peoples suffering from natural or humanly caused disasters

In 2003 "HELLENIC AID" responded in a spirit of solidarity, promptness and effectiveness to emergency needs for the provision of relief aid to peoples suffering from natural or humanly caused disasters, mainly via transferring and distributing aid supplies to Iraq, Mexico, El Salvador, Turkey, China, Armenia, Algeria, Pakistan, Iran, Morocco and North Korea. Successful results were due to the excellent co-operation between "HELLENIC AID", Greek Diplomatic Authorities abroad, the Greek Armed Forces and NGOs.

5. Participation of "HELLENIC AID" in aid activities aiming to provide information to the public and promote development education

"HELLENIC AID" increased the flow of information to Parliamentarians and the Greek Public, as regards the results achieved and the developmental impact of activities financed by the Programme of bilateral official development aid. Furthermore, it participated in the promotion of development education programmes, the target group being mostly young Greeks.

6. Greek Presidency of the European Union (E.U)

According to the system of rotating Presidency, Greece assumed E.U Presidency from January to June of 2003. During this six month period Greece promoted among others, issues concerning E.U external relations and particularly issues regarding international development assistance. An International Convention was organized on the «Participation of Civil Society in European Union's Development Policy". Moreover, two conclusions were adopted in the framework of the "Council of General Affairs and External Relations" (CGAER), concerning untying of E.U development assistance and enactment of a Fund on water resources (EU Water Initiative). Besides, another two regulations were adopted, on reproductive health in developing countries and poverty related diseases in these countries. In addition, the "Informal Meeting of Ministers of Development Assistance" that took place in Alexandroupolis - Greece, with the participation of the ten new, prospective at the time, Members, examined for the first time the very important issue of "Development Assistance in Europe of the 25". It was decided that the Italian Presidency would continue examining the topic, giving special emphasis to North - South development co-operation.

7. Participation in International Meetings of Development Assistance Agencies

Staff from "HELLENIC AID" attended during the year various meetings of both the DAC/OECD and the E.U (Committees, Working Parties, Networks), engaged with development and humanitarian assistance issues and contributed to the enhancement of current topics. "HELLENIC AID" Directorates and other state Agencies implementing programmes/projects of development assistance, were accordingly informed as regards the guidelines issued by respective Agencies. Similarly, "HELLENIC AID" was represented accordingly, at the Senior and High Level Meetings of the DAC and the E.U. In November 2003 Greece accepted (being the latest member of the DAC) a honorary invitation from the Republic of South Korea, to participate at a seminar on "Efforts of the international community for poverty reduction and Korean official development assistance", as this country faces the prospect of becoming a member of the DAC. The seminar was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of South Korea in co-operation with the DAC, in Seoul - Korea.

8. Statistical Monitoring System of the granted development assistance

After the latest upgrading of the Statistical Monitoring System, of the granted development assistance, Greece was able for the first time to begin reporting statistical data to the most complicated and detailed statistical questionnaire i.e. the DAC's "Creditor Reporting System - CRS". The results were excellent and acknowledged by the Statistical Division of the DAC.

9. "HELLENIC AID" personnel

One of the targets set by the new organizational structure, for the administration of development assistance (2002), was to retain and enhance experience gained during the implementation process of the 1st PPASBE (1997-2001). On the occasion of the transferring of International Economic Relations competences, from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (YPOO) to YPEJ, a team of experts servicing at YPOO and specializing on development assistance issues engaged with planning, administration, management and implementation of the 2nd PPASBE, was transferred to "HELLENIC AID" (2003). Afterwards, other experienced staff was recalled from abroad, mostly from the Permanent Greek Delegation to the E.U (MA/EE) as well as E.U staff.

10. Preparatory procedures for the implementation of ESOAB

The "Greek Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans" (ESOAB) was drawn up within the framework of efforts to strengthen development procedures in Balkan countries. It is a five-year development programme (2002-2006) amounting to 550.00 MEUROs. Beneficiary countries include Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, FYROM, Romania, Serbia - Montenegro and Kosovo. Historically the ESOAB is the first operation of its kind. It is an organized expression of Greek economic support and solidarity to its neighboring countries. Via ESOAB, Greece proves the importance it attributes to the efforts of South-East European countries to integrate in E.U structures and institutions. Flexibility is the Programme's main characteristic, since it can be combined not only with national programmers of recipient countries, but also with other equivalent international development assistance programmes. The ESOAB addresses a very wide spectrum of Agencies, of both the public and private sectors, as well as NGOs, seeking in the same time international collaboration.

PART ONE

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF CO-OPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING WORLD



1. Basic Development Policy Framework and New Orientations

1.1 General

The fight against poverty is the most important long-term challenge that the international community must face, in order to build a better world. This particular need has become even more urgent today, for we are aware that due to the continuing terrorist acts, growth in the developing countries will fall, generating even more millions of poor people and provoking the death of thousands of children as a consequence of malnutrition, diseases and deprivation.

Our mutual goal must be to:

- eliminate poverty
- advance accession and social justice
- bring the alienated at the center of the world economy and society and
- ameliorate the role of young people and women

Promotion of social inclusion and cohesion will practically attribute to conflict prevention and promote the peace process. That is to say that everyone should be granted the opportunity of a payable job and societies should avoid income gaps that can undermine social stability. Inclusion of developing countries means cooperation with donors, so that the poor may have access to education, health care, as well as other basic services, such as drinkable water, sewerage, electricity and financing.

It is a huge challenge, impossible to be confronted in isolation. On the contrary it has to be faced collectively, in an interdependent world, whose population will rise to eight billions in the next thirty years. All parties must participate in this effort, and above all the developing countries in an autonomous role, as well as the private sector and civil society.

Undoubtedly, the first step would be a progressive increase of ODA granted, in a very difficult time period for the world economy. World Trade Organization (WTO) meetings should turn the course of development, seeking to render trade into a "tool" for reducing poverty. Another aspect that has to play a crucial role is the recovery of the investment climate and as a consequence of this, the rise of productivity, development and employment, as well as the collective fight against international crime, infectious diseases, and preservation of natural and environmental resources.

1.2 Current main policy guidelines

The last review of the Greek policy of international development assistance took place in the year 2002, when EOSDOS approved the "2nd PPASBE (2002-2006)", following the first (1997-2001). During the same year all competences and development assistance budgetary resources were transferred from YPOO to YDAS - "Hellenic International Development Co-operation Department - HELLENIC AID" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (YPEJ). The basic competence of this Department that was established in 1999, according to Article 18 of Law No 2731/1999 (FEK 138/A/5-7-1999), is to co-ordinate, supervise and enhance all kinds of development assistance activities.

The vision and the basic goals of the Greek policy of international development co-operation during the period 2002-2006 coincide with those of the international development community of donor countries. These are the "Millennium Development Goals" (MDGs), set in the framework of the United Nations (UN), their implementation schedule being the year 2015. Greece's overarching goal is to effectively pursue sustainable poverty reduction at an international level, as well as:

BOX 1- 1

- achieve universal primary education,
- promote gender equality in primary and secondary education,
- reduce child mortality,
- reduce maternal mortality during pregnancy and birth,
- combat HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases,
- ensure environmental sustainability,
- develop a global partnership for development,

See details on the "Millennium Development Goals" (MDGs) in ANNEX [1].

At the same time, strategic planning of "HELLENIC AID" is based on "Country Strategy" approach, considering, when these are available, "Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers" (PRSPs) by country, as it is recommended by the DAC.

The direct objective is to contribute to the general goal of:

- economic and social development,
- poverty reduction,
- reinforcement of democracy and the rule of law,
- respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms,
- gender equality and
- protection of the environment and natural resources

In this regard, the basic policy orientations of Greek development co-operation are in line with and promote:

BOX 1- 2

- the new international strategy, which perceives the relation between a donor and a recipient country, not as a simple co-operation relation, but as a "partnership" relation, which promotes sustainable economic and social development into the 21st century.
- the widely accepted opinion that development is ultimately the responsibility of the recipient countries and that external aid aims at supporting their efforts so that local infrastructures and capabilities, necessary for further social and economic development, can be established and developed.
- the notion of development assistance being considered to complement other resources, which recipient countries use for their development,
- the development of local productive capabilities in recipient countries and support of local policies and programmes, as well as the local ownership principle of policies and programmes, which includes local priorities, plans and instruments for implementation of locally owned strategies.
- transparency of interests of the two partners (donor - recipient) and mutual trust relations through dialogue.
- the need for contracting medium-term partnership agreements with recipient partners, aiming at securing the integration of Greek development assistance in the national or local planning of recipient countries.

The most important parameters of this policy comprise of:

- Assistance to victims of emergency situations, poverty reduction, securing of sustainability, support to disadvantaged populations, enhancing of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, as well as support for mutual understanding among different cultures.
- Co-operation with partners who wish to work in a responsible way, are open minded and efficient, in order to meet long-term goals. Commitment to establish new partnerships and encouragement of the already established in three levels, among Greek civil society partners, with international partners, especially the E.U and with developing countries partners.

- Improvements in quality and effectiveness of development assistance. "HELLENIC AID" attempts to implement structures and procedures which motivate towards improving efficiency, operating creatively and overcoming bureaucratic structures and policies. Effectiveness and direct response to pleas for emergency situation victims, is one of the basic elements of "HELLENIC AID" activities.
- Improvements as regards the flow of information provided to the Greek public on results of Greek development assistance policy. Wide dissemination of evaluations and expertise. Support of conscience building programmes, that promote local ownership of policies.

In order to enhance effectiveness and efficiency, as it is internationally recommended, Greek development assistance is focused on a limited number of eighteen (18) Countries - Partners (Priority Countries). The geographical priorities of development co-operation activities are:

- The Balkans
- The Black Sea region
- The Middle East and
- Sub-Saharan Africa

The country strategy process as well as the integrated approach followed, enables Greece to make annual budget allocations for main Partner Countries and in key Sectoral Areas and then determine which implementing Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs or Universities are best placed to contribute towards achieving objectives set.

The sector priorities are:

- basic, secondary education and vocational training infrastructures
- basic health infrastructures
- water supply and sanitation
- environment and agriculture
- democratization and human rights, women trafficking, institution building
- income generation

1.3 Supplement - review of policy

In addition to the issues examined in Paragraph [1.2], "HELLENIC AID" has undertaken since 2002 a number of initiatives for the reorganization of the Greek development co-operation framework, within the context of foreign policy priorities and DAC's recommendations, expressed during the first Peer Review of Greek development co-operation policy and programmes. The eventual goal being further improvement of the effectiveness of the granted development assistance. In this sense, initiatives in 2003 followed the pattern presented in BOX [1- 3]:

BOX 1- 3

- All development assistance competences and budgetary resources were transferred from YPOO to "HELLENIC AID" - "Hellenic International Development Co-operation Department" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (YPEJ). "HELLENIC AID" is by now managing all Bilateral aid, as well as a significant part of Multilateral assistance.
- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) constitute the primary means and at the same time the basis for shaping the Greek international development co-operation policy, that by now mainly focuses on sustainable poverty reduction in developing countries.
- As a consequence of the above, Greek development co-operation policy focuses on both a limited number of eighteen (18) Priority Countries, and a limited number of Sectors, in which Greece has a comparative advantage and which correspond to the MDGs. As a result, a significant portion of Greek development co-operation is targeted where it is mostly needed worldwide.
- In order to disseminate MDGs philosophy, "HELLENIC AID" informs Greek implementing Agencies (Ministries, Legal Bodies [N.Ps], NGOs, etc.) by distributing relevant DAC information material (instructions texts, "good practice papers", working papers etc). This information provides instructions for the implementation of programmes in developing countries, aiming at coordination, coherence and complementarity of policies in the struggle to combat poverty.

- Once every year "HELLENIC AID" distributes to Ministries, N.Ps, NGOs etc. a call for tender, inviting them to send proposals for programmes/projects for approval. This way, the most complete projects and the most capable implementing Agencies are chosen.
- "HELLENIC AID" supports activities or programmes which are adopted in international "fora" (EU), and which promote policy coherence for development, while at the same time efforts are made towards supporting internal policy coherence, in order to be supportive to the goal of poverty reduction.
- "HELLENIC AID" coordinates YPEJ Task Force on combating illegal human trafficking and human security network issues, to assist intra-border human trafficking victims.
- Long-term development activities (multi-year programmes) were promoted, basically through NGOs and other civil society Agencies (Churches, Universities etc.)
- Efforts continued to raise ODA disbursements, as well as ODA/GNI ratio.
- Greek development assistance "Field Offices" in developing countries are by now located within Greek Diplomatic Authorities. Employees are appointed "Development Officers" dealing with development co-operation issues and co-operating with recipient countries' Authorities, as well as with field offices of other donor delegations.
- According to a conventional obligation to the DAC, Greece submitted, for the first time, a statistical report to the most complex and analytical statistics questionnaire, the DAC "Creditor Reporting System" (CRS).
- The flow of information to Parliamentarians and the Greek Public rose, as regards the results achieved and the development impact of activities financed via the 2nd PPASBE.
- Development education programmes were enhanced, especially for Greek youth.

1.4 New developments or orientations in aid policies

1.4.1 Greek Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (ESOAB)

1.4.1.1 Introduction

The "Greek Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans" (ESOAB) is a very important Greek Development Co-operation Programme (2002-2006), that will cost 550.00 MEUROs. Through this Programme, Greece will contribute to the economic and social development and welfare of six Balkan countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia - Herzegovina, FYROM, Serbia and Montenegro and Romania).

ESOAB's basic Law (Law No. 2996/2002, FEK 62/A/28-3-2002), which sets the goal and regulates issues like operation, administration, as well as asset management procedures, was adopted by the Greek Parliament's Plenary Session, in March 2002.

According to the above mentioned Law No. 2996/2002, a Common Ministerial Decision (KYA) was jointly issued on 24-4-2002, by the Ministers of Economy and Foreign Affairs, which provided for the establishment of an ESOAB "Supervision Committee", as well as its Operating Regulations.

After numerous bilateral meetings and negotiations between the Greek Government and those of the recipient countries, a series of five-year "Bilateral Development Co-operation Agreements" were prepared and signed (July - August 2002).

Greece was the first to ratify the above mentioned "International Agreements", through the Plenary Session of the Greek Parliament, on 7-1-2003 (Laws No: 3095/2003, 3096/2003, 3097/2003, 3098/2003 and 3099/2003). All necessary internal ratifying procedures by the recipient countries followed and the "Agreements" came into force during the first semester of 2003.

1.4.1.2 Evolutions - activities in the implementation process of ESOAB

Implementation of the ESOAB began in 2003. Progress made in all three basic sectors was the following:

- Private Productive Investments

The number of applications submitted by enterprises to YPOO, for the funding of private productive investments

(20% of total ESOAB budget, 103.80 MEUROs) rose to seventy six (76). Most of them were examined during 2003 by the competent "Central Consultative Committee". The outcome of the evaluation, proposed for thirty (30) private investment projects, having a total budget of 89.90 MEUROs, to be subsidized under Law No. 2601/1998 and begin to be implemented.

The total sum of subsidies expected to be disbursed by the completion of the above mentioned investments will rise to 25.80 MEUROs, thus creating more than 2,000 new jobs (see BOXES [1 - 4] to [1 - 7]).

BOX 1- 4	
ESOAB - PRIVATE INVESTMENTS 20 %	
TOTAL CREDITS : 103,796,000 EUROs	
TOTAL 2003 (to 31-12-2003)	
TOTAL APPROVED PRIVATE INVESTMENTS	30
TOTAL SUBSIDIES / EUROs	25.845.418
TOTAL INVESTMENTS / EUROs	89.859.760
TOTAL ABSORPTION RATE TO 31-12-2003	24,90%

BOX 1- 5			
ESOAB - ALLOCATION OF CREDITS PER COUNTRY / YEAR in EUROs			
Recipient Country	Total 2002-2006	Approvals to 31.12.2003	Absorption to 31.12.2003
ALBANIA	9.978.000	5.711.070	57,24 %
BOSNIA- HERZEGOVINA	3.906.000	0	0
BULGARIA	10.858.000	9.309.400	85,73 %
FYROM	14.968.000	0	0
SERBIA- MONTENEGRO	46.500.000 3.500.000	3.249.300 0	6,98 % 0
ROMANIA	14.086.000	7.575.648	53,78 %
TOTAL	103.796.000	25.845.418	

It's pointed out that the rate of submission of new applications for the implementation of business investment plans in the recipient countries is satisfactory. That is to say that ESOAB is effectively progressing, as regards this particular aspect.

BOX 1- 6				
ESOAB - SUBMITTED / APPROVED APPLICATIONS TO 31-12-2003				
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS PER COUNTRY				
Recipient Country	Submitted	Rejected Withdrawn	Approved Under Approval	Under Evaluation
ALBANIA	29	22	6	1
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	20	6	10	4
FYROM	7	0	0	7
SERBIA-MONTENEGRO	4	1	3	0
ROMANIA	16	4	11	1
TOTAL	76	33	30	13

BOX 1- 7				
ESOAB - APPROVED PRIVATE INVESTMENTS PER COUNTRY				
FINAL DATA				
Recipient Country	Number of Approvals	Investments in EUROS	Subsidies in EUROS	New Jobs
ALBANIA	6	19.016.900	4.256.070	220
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	10	32.381.300	9.309.400	942
FYROM	0	0	0	0
SERBIA-MONTENEGRO	3	10.831.200	3.249.300	78
ROMANIA	11	27.630.360	7.575.648	848
TOTAL	30	89.859.760	25.845.418	2.088

- Small Projects Fund

The second sector of ESOAB, the "Small Projects Fund" (TME), which absorbs 1% of total budget, that is 5,189,800 EUROS, also started to be implemented at a satisfactory rate.

During 2003, the respective Greek Diplomatic Authorities in the recipient countries submitted thirty three (33) specific proposals with total budget amounting to 839,887 EUROS, which were pre-approved (see BOXES [1- 8] to [1- 15]). Afterwards, the relevant approval Decisions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were issued, while disbursement procedures were initiated, in order for the implementation procedures of "micro credits" to follow suit.

BOX 1- 8	
ESOAB - SMALL PROJECTS FUND (TME) 1%	
TOTAL CREDITS : 5,189,800 EUROS	
TOTAL 2003 (to 31-12-2003)	
TOTAL APPROVED PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES TME 1%	33
TOTAL SUBSIDIES / EUROS	839.887
TOTAL COVERAGE RATE TO 31-12-2003	16,18 %

BOX 1- 9			
ESOAB - SMALL PROJECTS FUND (TME) - ALLOCATION PER COUNTRY in EUROS			
Recipient Country	Total 2002-2006	2003	2003 Proposals
ALBANIA	498.900	97.000	19,44 %
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	195.300	42.000	21,50%
BULGARIA	542.900	121.000	22,28%
FYROM	748.400	0	0,00%
SERBIA-MONTENEGRO	2.325.000	409.327	17,61%
	175.000	35.560	20,32%
ROMANIA	709.300	135.000	19,17%
TOTAL	5.189.800	839.887	

ESOAB 2003: PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES PER COUNTRY

BOX 1- 10		
ESOAB - ALBANIA		
No.	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	FINANCING in EUROs
1.	Rehabilitation of building faces of a central road in Erseka	33.000
2.	Rehabilitation of the main sewerage network of Fieri	36.000
3.	Construction of pedestrian streets at the centre of Premeti	28.000
	TOTAL	97.000

BOX 1- 11		
ESOAB - BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA		
No.	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	FINANCING in EUROs
1.	Partial funding for the electricity network of the Municipality of Civcije Bukovacke	9.972
2.	Equipping of physics and chemistry laboratories of the school "George Papandreou", in Laktasi	6.300
3.	Supply of electronic equipment to the "Foreign Investments Promotion Board"	7.949
4.	Supply of electronic equipment for the Constitutional Court	17.779
	TOTAL	42.000

BOX 1- 12		
ESOAB - BULGARIA		
No.	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	FINANCING in EUROs
1.	Technical works at the "Institution for children and youth having mental deficiencies" in Vindrare, Municipality of Pravetch, Sofia	40.000
2.	Rehabilitation of Sofia University "Klimis Achridas"	40.000
3.	Rehabilitation of the Institution "Zvanche", for mentally deficient children, Municipality of Smolian	17.000
4.	Rehabilitation of the building of the Municipal Therapeutic Center, in Mineralni Bani	24.000
	TOTAL	121.000

BOX 1- 13		
ESOAB - SERBIA		
No.	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	FINANCING in EUROs
1.	Financing of the "Humanitarian Center for Integration and Tolerance" for the resolution of legal issues of Serbian refugees	20.000
2.	Renovation of the elementary school «Skadarliga» in Belgrade	12.700
3.	Drawing up of two studies on the "Apartment accession Programme for Serbia - Montenegro Army staff", Part A	49.900
4.	Part B	50.000
5.	Repeiring of four (4) buildings Terazije 26,	37.690
6.	Kralja Milana 2,	9.496
7.	Zeleni Venac 4,	12.503
8.	Zeleni Venac 6	18.363
	In the framework of a UNDP Programme «Beautiful Serbia»	

9.	Renovation of Zitsa Monastery	15.000
10.	Transfer - Construction of a bridge from Slovakia (project of Serbian Ministries of Urban Planning and Transportation)	22.875
11.	Provision of financing to the Public Water Management Co., Novi Sad, to repair a dam in Danube in order to prevent floods	39.700
12.	Procurement of equipment for the "Karaburma" old-age home	37.100
13.	Repairs to the building of the Elementary School "Akademik D. Lucic" Milosevac	24.000
14.	Repairs to the building of the "Sveti Sava", UMKA Elementary - Secondary School	12.000
15.	Industrial Ash Recycling "Localna Agenda 21" Municipality of Kostolac	10.000
16.	Database system creation at the "Serbian Clinical Center of Endocrinology»	38.000
	TOTAL	409.327

BOX 1- 14		
ESOAB - MONTENEGRO		
No.	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	FINANCING in EUROS
1.	Purchase of fourteen (14) computers for Montenegro schools	14.945
2.	Partial financing of the construction-erection cost of a monument for the hero Vassos Mavrovouniotis	10.000
3.	Purchase of a vehicle for the Podgorica Health Centre	10.615
	TOTAL	35.560

BOX 1- 15		
ESOAB - ROMANIA		
No.	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	FINANCING in EUROS
1.	Renovation and equipping of the buildings of "St. Nicholas" old-age home in Braila	50.000
2.	Renovation and equipping of the Department for Modern Greek Language of the University of Bucharest	35.000
3.	Plan for the training of unemployed women of the Romanian Education and Training Centre of Bucharest	50.000
	TOTAL	135.000

In relation to micro-projects included in the TME, it is noted that they cover procurement of equipment and small, mainly emergency, technical works that provide direct and prompt beneficial results to local societies and the costs of which do not exceed 50,000 EUROS. The TME is the application by Greece, of the international donor experience, as well as of the International Financial Institutions experience (World Bank), in the field of micro-projects.

- Projects and activities of the public sector (mainly infrastructure projects)

In order to accelerate the application of the third and most important axis of the ESOAB, that of the public sector (79% of total budget, i.e. 534,00 MEUROS), a series of procedural activities were completed and certain initiatives were undertaken during 2003. In addition, National Coordinators of the recipient countries submitted a notable number of official proposals, over sixty (60) in total, for the financing of projects and activities. In some cases these proposals overbalance credits anticipated for the recipient countries.

The first twenty four (24) of these official proposals were examined in principle, by the "Monitoring Committee"

and ten (10) were evaluated, at technical level, by the University of Macedonia. The assessment conclusions were notified to the recipient Balkan countries in order for them to complete, with the provision of technical assistance by the Greek side in some cases, the files with the missing sectoral studies and technical data, in order to draw reliable and documented conclusions, as for the level of technical "maturity" of the projects and to ensure their efficiency and completion.

Among the public sector projects that in the preliminary phase were considered mature and procedures for the commencement of their implementation were promoted during 2003, with Greek co-financing by the ESOAB, special mention should be made of the following:

- restoration of Building No.3 of the "Common Institutions" government complex in Sarajevo, officially proposed by the Ministerial Council of Bosnia-Herzegovina, being a project of symbolic significance for the institutional, social and economic restructuring of the country.
- construction of two segments of the Transeuropean Road Transport Axis (X) in Serbia, which is a very important project, that will improve road infrastructure in the Balkan region. Its completion will decisively contribute to enhancing development in the Balkans and the broader region of South-East Europe.

Law No. 3196/2003 was voted by the Greek Parliament to cover the provision of financial support to FYROM via the ESOAB. The Law specifies the procedure to be followed for the commencement of the implementation of the development co-operation programme in this country.

Throughout 2003, meetings were held with representatives of International Economic Organisations (e.g. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development - EBRD, World Bank - WB, European Investment Bank - EIB), the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (SPSEE), the European Agency for Reconstruction, E.U bodies and the competent Ministers of E.U Member States, as well as with other donors, in order to fully update them on the objectives and principles of ESOAB and coordinate activities for the provision of development aid in the Balkans.

In order to provide improved support to the important role played by Northern Greece in the implementation of ESOAB and offer continuous updating to the business world of this region, procedures were set in motion for the commencement of operation of an OEY Office in Thessaloniki, which was enacted in December 2002 (Law No. 3072/2002).

Finally, in order to provide exhaustive information to Greek and foreign businessmen about the potential offered in the framework of ESOAB, for expanding their activities and for joint activities in the Balkan countries, a series of business delegations, meetings, economic congresses and informative events were organised throughout 2003 in Greece and abroad, in cooperation with the Greek diplomatic authorities, business associations and sectoral bodies.

1.4.2 Greek E.U Presidency and international development assistance

Greece undertook the E.U presidency in the first half of the year, during a watershed era in the history of Europe, since ten new Member States signed their Accession Treaty, in order to join forces with the fifteen existing Member States, in one of the most courageous movements towards the direction set by the founders of Europe. During the six months of the Presidency (1 January to 30 June 2003), Greece promoted, *inter alia*, issues concerning E.U foreign relations, including international development co-operation.

The Greek Presidency took place in a very shifting and unpredictable international environment. The emergence of new factors in the formulation of international balance, international terrorism, organised crime and the involvement of forces that do not comply with any institutional control and discipline, had created a climate of strong uncertainty world-wide.

Among the priorities of the Greek Presidency in the field of foreign relations was to focus efforts on adjacent regions, without overlooking E.U obligations towards other regions of the world. According to this line of reasoning, the Balkans, the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Black Sea countries, require constant alertness for safeguarding peace and democracy. In addition, E.U's active participation is needed to combat terrorism in conjunction with the international community, by promoting the development of potential and policies and reinforcing multilateral co-operation with third countries and international organisations, in order for this problem to be effectively resolved. At the same time, policies should be supported for fighting poverty, protecting the environment, preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, resolving regional differences, preventing conflicts and dealing with the problem of drug trafficking.

The results of the Greek Presidency in the field of development cooperation are summarised below:

- Follow up of the Monterrey commitments
(Conference on Financing for Development, March 2003)

The course of implementation of the commitments undertaken by Member States, which is monitored by the European Commission by means of questionnaires and reports to the Member States, will be monitored on an annual basis, according to the conclusions adopted during the Greek Presidency.

- Untying of Aid

Successful completion, by the adoption of Conclusions, of the difficult discussion on untying of E.U aid, as part of the Monterrey commitments.

- Immigration and Development

Cohesive handling of this twofold issue led to the adoption of Council Conclusions, so that the relevant E.U decisions may be promoted in a combined way, respecting the commitments towards both European citizens and third countries.

- HIV/AIDS and reproductive health

During the Greek Presidency political consensus was made possible and two significant Regulations of the European Parliament and of the Council were adopted for the developing countries, on infectious diseases and reproductive health. The total budget amounts to 420,00 MEUROS.

- E.U - Africa Relations

The initiative on the development of water resources in Africa, as well as the discussion on the introduction of a means of financing to secure peace in Africa, contributed to the promotion of E.U - Africa relations. Monitoring of the application of the Kotonu Agreement. The only priority of the Greek Presidency that was not implemented was the Lisbon Summit, which was cancelled due to political reasons (Zimbabwe).

- Other issues

a) participation of non-governmental bodies in E.U development policy, b) discussion on the orientation of E.U foreign activities, c) European Commission action plans for 2003, d) development aid management reform, e) application of the common framework for Country Strategies, f) preparation of the Spring European Council and review of the strategy for sustainable development, g) E.U - Latin America/Asia relations (ALA Regulation).

- 5-6 May 2003:

Organisation of an International Convention in Athens on the "Participation of Civil Society in E.U Development Policy", attended by the Greek Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Commissioner for Development and forty five of the most important and successful European and international NGOs. The results of this meeting were officially announced at the Council of General Affairs and External Relations (CGAER) held on May 20th in Brussels, in order to be taken into consideration for the application of the relevant Commission announcement, adopted by the Council during the Greek Presidency.

- 19-20 May 2003:

In the framework of the CGAER:

- Two Conclusions and two Regulations were adopted, namely:
 - * Conclusions on the controversial issue of E.U aid untying. After months of negotiations, political consensus was achieved.
 - * Conclusions on the enactment of an E.U Fund for water resources, following an initiative of the President of the European Commission (E.U Water Initiative).
 - * Two Regulations on reproductive health in developing countries and poverty-related diseases in these countries.
- According to the Seville Council's decision, on Councils' unification, E.U development co-operation issues were included in the agenda.

- 2-3 June 2003:

The E.U "Informal Ministerial Meeting on Development Co-operation", held in Alexandroupolis, attended by all ten acceding countries, examined for the first time the issue of "Development Co-operation in the Europe of the 25" and decided that the Italian Presidency will continue examining this important issue, emphasizing on North-South development co-operation. The competent Deputy Ministers of Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey were invited to attend the last phase of the Council proceedings, during lunch.

1.5 Debate on basic policy

The Parliament and its "Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee" are the basic debate bodies on Greece's development co-operation policy. The Greek Parliament has the opportunity to examine development co-operation issues at least twice a year.

- First, during discussions on the approval of the annual State Budget, where all Parliament wings are able to express their views about the quantity and quality of the development aid that is scheduled to be provided in the coming year.

Second, following the submission by the "Inter-ministerial Committee for the Co-ordination of International Economic Relations" (EOSDOS) to Parliament's "Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee" of the "Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Co-operation and Assistance", drawn up by "HELLENIC AID". This Committee has pushed forward the substantial role that Parliament should play on development assistance issues concerning policy, quantitative targets and distribution of aid by country and kind, while it has repeatedly made interesting proposals about the future of development aid. It has also shown interest on issues of aid administration and management, as well as on matters related to the role of Greek NGOs in the international development process. In this framework, a number of MPs has repeatedly put forth parliamentary questions.

2. Follow-up taken on DAC Development Policy Principles and Recommendations

2.1 Implementation of DAC's development policy principles and recommendations

In an increasingly interdependent environment for people and economies, both rich and poor countries are vulnerable to shocks of the international system. Therefore, there is an immediate need on behalf of donor countries and International Organisations to effectively respond in this time of crisis and development challenges.

Greece is aware that sustainable reduction of poverty should become the focal point of international development co-operation, since the phenomenon of poverty adversely affects international security, sustainable development and prosperity. The challenge of poverty reduction will require coordination of development assistance policies, both within and between donor countries. All government policies of developed countries that affect development, should be characterized by co-operation, coherence and complementarity as regards trade issues, investment, the environment, health, agriculture, immigration and security. Similarly, donor countries should intensify their efforts and undertake joint projects, combine their resources and work together. In this effort, co-operation with the private sector and Multilateral Organisations will play a significant role in dealing with challenges and opportunities created by globalisation and the digital era.

Already since 1996 the DAC had set the framework of the necessary goals, the implementation of which should urgently be initiated within a given time period and which should be accomplished within twenty years, so that the problem of poverty may be resolved. This is better known as "Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation" initiative. This initiative provided for: (see BOX 2- 1).

BOX 2- 1

- reduction by one-half in the proportion of people living in extreme poverty (less than USD 1 per day) by 2015
- universal primary education in all countries by 2015
- demonstrated progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005
- reduction by two-thirds in the mortality rates for infants and children by 2015
- reduction by two-thirds in maternal mortality
- access through the primary health care system to reproductive health services for all individuals by 2015, and
- implementation of national strategies for sustainable development in all countries, so as to ensure that current trends in the loss of environmental resources are effectively reversed by 2015

Subsequently, in September 2000, UN member states, faced with global poverty and inequality, agreed and signed the UN Millennium Declaration. This text is a form of a road map for the 21st century and includes, *inter alia*, eight (8) Millennium Development Goals - MDGs. These international development goals, most of which are due for 2015, provide for multidimensional poverty reduction, 1990 being the base year (see ANNEX 1).

The first seven (7) goals focus on the reduction of all forms of poverty, lack of income, deficient education and health care, hunger, gender inequality, environmental degradation. Each goal is important by itself, but all goals should be considered as a whole, since they support each other. Improvements in health care raise student enrolment in primary education and decreases poverty. Improvements in education upgrades health, while increased income levels provide people with more resources for better education, improved health care and a cleaner environment. The last goal, i.e. international co-operation for development, refers to the means to achieve the first seven goals.

The Greek policy framework supports undertaking coordinated processes towards the achievement of the

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The main orientations of the Greek development co-operation policy coincide with these goals. In this sense, it is accepted that the ultimate goal of development co-operation is poverty reduction especially in the unprivileged developing countries, their stable and viable economic and social development, their harmonious and progressive incorporation in the global economy and the preservation of peace and stability, through democratic institutions and the state of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Moreover, other goals include social progress, development and economic prosperity of all peoples, as well as preservation and sustainability of the environment. Within this policy framework, the activities of the 2nd PPASBE are classified in five main categories, depending on the purpose serve (see BOX 2-2):

BOX 2- 2

Activities mainly targeted to:

- economic development,
- social development,
- support to peace preservation,
- securing human rights and political stability,
- multisector cross cutting and
- provision of relief aid to people stricken by human or natural disasters (Humanitarian Aid)

Greek development aid policy is called upon to face the challenges of poverty amid an interdependent and increasingly fluid globalised system. Since 2002 "HELLENIC AID" has been making substantial and consistent efforts to take advantage of new opportunities for developing countries and deal with difficult obstacles in the process of achieving improved living conditions for the poor peoples of our world..

3. Key Themes related to Capacity Development in Partner Countries

3.1 Promoting a sound policy framework, encouraging stable, growing economies with full scope for a vigorous private sector and an adequate fiscal base

3.1.1 Goal 8 (of the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs) Develop a global partnership for development

3.1.1.1 General

Improving development of resources available to developing countries, i.e. creating human, natural and financial capital resources that will be available in recipient countries, requires initiatives, both within developing countries and at international level.

At the domestic level, governments of developing countries should take a series of decisions aiming at increasing public expenditure for basic social and economic services and reduce demand constraints. They should also improve the quality of services provided, either by public sector reforms for improved governance (education, health etc.) or by privatisations that will secure the provision of services to the poor. Similarly, they should secure participation of poor communities and households in politics and decision-making, as well as in the implementation and inspection of services.

Other substantial measures that governments of developing countries may take can be oriented towards encouraging efficient private investments, by shaping a stable macroeconomic, institutional and political framework. They should take strict measures against corruption, in a business environment often based on subsidies by major investors, special deals and favoured monopolies. They should secure the necessary conditions for the establishment and development of small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) in transitional economies and in developing countries, so as to resolve structural problems of their economies.

At the international level, required actions are more complex and are related to trade. Trade policies of developing countries have changed substantially in the past thirty years. From the period of import substitution through industrialization, we are now in the era of export promotion, as a means of financing development and reducing poverty. International experience has shown that opening-up to global markets offers great opportunities to raise employment and income. Besides, all countries that have significantly reduced poverty have taken advantage of the opportunities of international trade.

The Millennium Development Goals include the creation of a fairer international commercial and financial system. It has been estimated that the lifting of restrictions to international trade would reduce the number of the poor in the developing world by three hundred million. Unfortunately, international negotiations on this issue have not come a long way.

Furthermore, the international level, donor countries could also increase their development aid to those developing countries that implement a suitable policy for reducing poverty and finance the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC).

3.1.1.2 Greek activities

Greece is actively participating in and is supporting International Bodies active on trade issues, such as UNCTAD and WTO, while it has incorporated their resolutions in Greek legislation. The Greek contribution to WTO in 2003 amounted to 0.47 MUSD.

Various development co-operation activities were implemented in 2003 that focused on the development of an open trade and financial system. In this framework, thirteen (13) projects were implemented in Guiana, Egypt, Turkey, Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Romania, Moldova, Serbia - Montenegro, FYROM and Croatia, with a total cost of 0.40 MUSD.

Greece was the first country to respond to the HIPC initiative. In this sense, it contributed 1.00 MUSD in 1996 while a second contribution of 2.50 MUSD was disbursed in 2001.

In order to meet the special needs of landlocked countries and small islands developing states, Greece intends to grand ODA in 2004 too. Aid to landlocked countries amounted to 7.70% of ODA in 2000, 28.80% in 2002 and 11.60% in 2003, while 1.6%, 1.6% and 1.1% of ODA was respectively granted to small islands developing states.

In 2003 Greece implemented activities towards the attainment of goal 8 of the MDGs in the fields of young people's employment, establishment of trade infrastructure, communications, industry, transport etc. The total cost reached 55.70 MUSD or 49.30 MEUROs.

3.1.1.3 World-wide achievements

- Available data for 2002 show that donor countries' total ODA, as a percentage of their GDP, increased by 5%, following a substantial fall in previous years.
- Aid flows commitments by donor countries at the Monterrey Convention on financing for development (March 2002) will raise available development assistance in 2006 and in each subsequent year by 1,60 MUSD.
- During the last few years, developing countries' duty-free exports to donor countries (weapons and oil exports excluded) increased as a whole. However, there was a drop in duty-free exports from Least Less Developed Countries (LLDCs).
- Many developing countries spend more to repay their debt than to provide social welfare for their citizens.

3.2 Efforts in poverty reduction, oriented to the 2015 goal of helping halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty

3.2.1 Goal 1 (of the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs) "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger"

3.2.1.1 General

Recent history demonstrates that positive results have been achieved in the fight against poverty. In the last twenty years, the number of poor people has been reduced by 200 million, while at the same time world population increased by 1.6 billion. Since 1970 illiteracy has been radically reduced from 47% to 25%, while life expectancy has increased from 45 to 64 years since 1960. Nevertheless, the forthcoming challenges must not be underestimated. About two billion people, that is almost half the inhabitants of the developed world, live in countries where the growth rate in recent decades is small. Even in the developing countries with a satisfactory level of development, hundreds of millions of people have remained at the margin of this process. The consequence is that over one billion people, that is 20% of the entire world population, are living on less than one dollar per day. The challenges are significant as it estimated that in the next thirty years the worlds population will rise from six to eight billion, of which two billion will live in the poor countries.

There is no doubt that sustainable poverty reduction must urgently become the first priority of donors, since the phenomenon of poverty in the developing world has negative effects on international security, sustainable development and prosperity. Reduction of poverty presupposes good governance, fair participation, competitive markets, effective institutions and prudent macroeconomic management. Mainstreaming of poverty reduction must be pursued by the developing countries aiming at achieving concrete results. Co-ordination of policies between and within donor countries is a prerequisite.

3.2.1.2 Greek activities

The main target of Greek development assistance policy and of "HELLENIC AID", is to constructively contribute to international donor efforts, for economic and social development and reduction of poverty in the developing world.

In 2003, Greece implemented a series of activities with different objectives yet one goal, to promote sustainable poverty reduction. In fact it could be argued that all activities implemented aimed at reducing by more than half the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar per day and who suffer from starvation. During 2003 activities

implemented reached the amount of 0.38 MUSD or 0.34 MEUROs.

3.2.1.3 World-wide achievements

According to the latest available data the goal of reducing the proportion of people whose income is less than one US dollar per day is being achieved to a great extent in East Asia and the Pacific. Nevertheless, further significant efforts are needed in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia.

3.3 Goals Orientated to social growth, mainly on basic education, primary health care and health reproductive activities

3.3.1 Goal 2 (of the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs) Achieve universal primary education by 2015

3.3.1.1 General

It is estimated that one hundred and twenty million children in the developing world do not have access to education. Exclusion from education means on the one hand restriction of opportunities and choices for young people and on the other difficulties in the fight against poverty.

One of the most crucial international issues is to achieve equal access to education especially for young girls, since they are being treated unfairly thus leaving about sixty five million women illiterate. The cost of exclusion is very grave for both girls, their families and their countries. This global problem is focused mostly in 57 countries, but notably in Sub-Saharan Africa, where approximately twenty million girls are deprived from education at a yearly basis.

3.3.1.2 Greek activities

It is obvious that if the right of equal access to education is not secured by both boys and girls, then poverty reduction, elimination of child mortality and AIDS would be at risk. This is the case because illiterate persons are more prone to poverty, starvation, illness, violence and exploitation.

According to the aforementioned reasons, the promotion of this Millenium Development Goal constitutes a significant priority of the Greek development co-operation policy and of "HELLENIC AID".

In 2003, various development co-operation activities were implemented aiming to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Total cost reached 36.35 MUSD or 32.18 MEUROs.

3.3.1.3 World-wide achievements

Many areas in the world have noted significant progress in reaching the above MDG by 2015. Nevertheless some kinds of problems still exist in regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, West Africa and South Asia.

3.3.2 Goal 4 (of the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs) Reduction of infant and child mortality

3.3.2.1 General

In developing countries, almost ten million children per year die due to infectious diseases, such as diarrhea and malaria. In some Sub-Saharan African countries one out of eleven children born does not reach its fifth birthday.

It has been estimated, that the aforementioned proportion has been reduced about 20% since 1980. This problem has occurred due to a wide variety of factors, including conflicts, population increases and lack of health infrastructures.

3.3.2.2 Greek activities

In 2003 "HELLENIC AID" implemented development co-operation activities aiming to reduce infant mortality by 2/3 by the year 2015. The total cost reached 21.92 MUSD or 19.40 MEUROs. Greece believes that the situation could

remarkably be improved if there was a more systematic provision of sufficient foodstuffs and health care.

3.3.2.3 World-wide achievements

In developing countries the number of children born not reaching their fifth birthday has been reduced from 103 to 91 per thousand. Nevertheless in Sub-Saharan Africa the corresponding reduction is minimal. Based on the current reduction rate, mortality will reach only one-fourth of the reduction target by the year 2015.

3.3.3 Goal 5 (of the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs) Improvement of maternal health

3.3.3.1 General

According to global statistical data, each year five hundred thousand women die during their pregnancy or when they give birth, due to complications. In addition, the possibilities of a pregnant woman to die are one hundred times higher in developing countries, compared to those in the developed world.

3.3.3.2 Greek activities

"HELLENIC AID" estimates that progress could be achieved in this field in order to cover the goal by improving on the one hand the provision of information on family planning and pregnancy and on the other access to emergency health care.

In this framework, a series of development co-operation activities were implemented the main objective of which was to reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio. Total costs reached 0.03 MUSD or 0.03 MEUROS.

3.3.3.3 World-wide achievements

According to international estimates maternal mortality during pregnancy and birth is by far higher in developing regions of the world in comparison to developed ones, and fifty times higher in Sub-Saharan Africa.

3.3.4 Goal 6 (of the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

3.3.4.1 General

The spread of infectious diseases like AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases is the main obstacle in the process of poverty reduction. During 2002 almost five million adults and fifty million children were infected by HIV/AIDS worldwide, of which 95% in developing countries and approximately two-thirds in Sub-Saharan Africa. Up to now, twenty million people have died due to AIDS.

3.3.4.2 Greek activities

"HELLENIC AID" and the Ministry of Health and Welfare (YPYGPR) support essentially efforts aiming to achieve the said goal. Combating malaria, tuberculosis and most importantly the spread of HIV/AIDS in developing countries, must be the common target of the international community, in order for results to be imminent and substantial. Joint actions should be undertaken towards reducing the spread of infectious diseases, strengthening of medical care provision, enhancing scientific knowledge and eliminating discrimination and exclusion of victims.

In 2003 a series of activities were implemented targeting to combat the HIV/AIDS virus, malaria and other diseases. Total cost reached 0.82 MUSD or 0.73 MEUROS. By recognizing the significance of this target as a means of poverty reduction, Greece substantially increased its disbursements in favour of this significant goal in 2003. The increase amounted to 0.54 MUSD or 0.47 MEUROS, thus reaching a rise of 293%. Greece is also contemplating the possibility of contributing to the "World Fund to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis" that was established in 2001 under the auspices of the United Nations (UNAIDS). Overall 5.76 MUSD or 5.10 MEUROS were disbursed for the attainment of Goal "6" during 2003.

3.3.4.3 World-wide achievements

The spread of HIV/AIDS virus continues to grow and infect both males and females in developing countries. Infection of women is seven times higher in developing countries in comparison to developed countries and almost three times higher of men. This fact proves that it is very important to enhance reproductive health together with the relevant rights.

3.4 Enhancement of the participation of all people, and notably women, in economic and social life, and the reduction of social inequalities

3.4.1 Goal 3 (of the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs) Promote gender equality and empower women

3.4.1.1 General

In most societies of the developing countries, women and young girls do not enjoy equal opportunities and capabilities like men and young boys do. This means that there is some kind of gender disparity. Consequently this disparity poses a direct negative impact to the productive capacity of the developing countries and takes a multitude of forms. Disparity in accessing education, health, the labor markets, resources, income etc.

In regions suffering from disparities, women are unable to ensure their future or contribute to their Country's economy. Recent global research demonstrates that two-thirds of the almost nine hundred million illiterate adults are women, as well as 70% of the poor people in the world.

3.4.1.2 Greek activities

"HELLENIC AID" development co-operation policy promotes gender equality, in order to ensure equal participation of the genders in the development process. In this respect it is acknowledged that empowering of women will significantly contribute to poverty reduction. In this framework women should seek to create more humanly centered societies, in which globalization will act as a bridge of communication between peoples and individuals.

One of the Greek targets is to construct and/or rehabilitate primary and secondary schools and ensure that as many girls as possible enroll every year. This must constitute a right not a privilege. Provision of development assistance in the sector of basic education provides a wider positive impact to family incomes, reduces pregnancies and improves sanitation and nutrition conditions. Other Greek priorities are to enhance human rights of both genders, ensure equal participation in the democratisation process of the developing world and raise opportunities provided to women in order to participate in the development process.

In this framework a series of development co-operation activities were implemented in 2003, targeting at eliminating gender disparities and assuring equal opportunities in the enrolment to primary and secondary education. Total disbursements reached \$1.08 MUSD or 0.96 MEUROs.

3.4.1.3 World-wide achievements

Over the last years, progress has been achieved in the number of girls enrolled in primary and secondary education. Today about one hundred million children (60 million girls and 45 million boys) remain illiterate in developing countries.

3.5 Good governance and public management, democratic accountability, the protection of human rights and the rule of law

3.5.1 General

Among the various problems that the developing world faces, exceptional is the case of the quality of governance in every country separately and in wider geographical regions. It is clear that public administration inefficiency, deficient implementation of laws, corruption, restrictions in the freedom of press, and human rights violations, are directly related to low rates of economic development, while hinder the process for combating poverty.

3.5.2 Greek activities

Greece, the cradle of Democracy, assigns outstanding importance to the consolidation of democratic institutions, the rule of law, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the developing countries.

Greece supports interdependence of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights. Furthermore, Greece considers that respect of human rights, enhancement of democracy and the rule of law, are elements which secure peace, justice, security, stability, poverty reduction and socio-economic development.

Beyond numerous bilateral activities, Greece in collaboration with other E.U Member States, produces and implements policy for the promotion of human rights, democratization and the rule of law in developing countries, within the framework of the "Common Foreign and Security Policy" (CFSP), one of the five axes of which, is the said so-called triptych. Greece participates in the coordination meetings of the "25" that formulate common positions, in the framework of both of the United Nations General Assembly (3rd Committee), the operational committees of ECOSOC and primarily the Human Rights Committee (HRC).

Within this framework, development co-operation activities were implemented in 2003 aiming at enhancing good governance through public administration, promotion of democratic institutions, protection of human rights, and the rule of law. Total disbursements amounted to 5.82 MUSD or 5.15 MEUROs.

3.5.3 World-wide achievements

The fight against corruption, and the implementation of law have succeed in many countries, primarily due to a two fold increase of per-capital income in the population over the past ten years. Civil and political rights along with freedom of press greatly helped the fight against corruption and simultaneously improved the efficiency of the public expenditure and increased the volume of foreign direct investment.

3.6 Sustainable environmental practices including the 2005 and 2015 goals

3.6.1 Goal 7 (of the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs)

Ensure environmental Sustainability

3.6.1.1 General

Following the "Brundland Report" (1987) titled "Our Common Future", the "Rio Summit" (1992) set the notion of "Sustainable Development" as a vision that ought to guide development efforts of all donor and recipient countries. "Sustainable Development" signifies development that satisfies the needs of the present, without endangering the capability of future generations to satisfy their needs. Furthermore, the "Kyoto Summit" (Rio+5 held in 1997) and the "Johannesburg Summit" (Rio+10 in 2002) on sustainable development, marked important steps in the efforts of the international community, to secure a sustainable environment for future generations.

One major outcome of the three above mentioned world summits was the realization that there is a link between poverty and natural resources and between security and environment, in bilateral, regional and global levels. The existence of time frames, practical measures of implementation, and co-operation prospects among governments, civil society and the private sector, all major components of the "Johannesburg Summit" action plan, set the basis for effective environmental protection.

3.6.1.2 Greek activities

Greece is determined to provide assistance to the developing countries in the process of combating various environmental challenges of the 21st century, as it considers that the protection of the environment must be taken into account in every aspect of human activity, since it constitutes a fundamental presupposition for poverty reduction. For this purpose, Greece has already ratified a series of very basic International Conventions on issues concerning the environment (natural-marine environment, lakes, rivers, atmosphere, waste etc.)

Specifically, these Conventions include the "RAMSAR" (Ramsar 1971 and Paris 1982) on the protection of the internationally significant wetlands and especially wetlands' habitats, the "CITES" Convention on international trade of endangered wild flora and fauna species (Washington 1973), the convention of Basle on Controls of trans-boundary ille-

gal trafficking of hazardous wastes and their disposal (Basle 1989), the Convention to combat desertification (Paris 1994), the Framework Convention on Climate Change and Biodiversity (Rio 1992) as well as the Kyoto Protocol on climate change (1997). At the same time Greece enhances by all suitable means, efforts that will provide support to developing countries in order for them to secure the necessary preconditions and circumstances that derive from the aforementioned Conventions.

Greece contributes to international efforts for the protection of the ozone layer through the "Montreal Protocol", while it continues to subscribe to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) which provides grants to global programmes that contribute to climate protection, biodiversity, international waters and the ozone layer.

The international community, through both the universally agreed "Millennium Development Goals" and the "Johannesburg Summit", undertook coordinated action and set ambitious targets. Reflecting on this, the E.U introduced the water initiative "Water for Life". Greece has taken the leading role as regards the Mediterranean and the Balkan region.

Specifically, Greek development co-operation policy objectives, implemented mainly by YPEHODE in recipient countries, seek to promote:

- the principles of sustainability and environmental protection in recipient countries in combination with qualitative upgrading and support of the development efforts of these countries,
- contribution to the protection, preservation and restoration / decontamination of deteriorated natural resources,
- activities for the integration of physical planning and strategic plans of spatial development and simultaneous environmental protection via the rational organisation of land use in eligible geographical units,
- activities for awareness raising, training, education and updating of the national and local competent authorities of the involved partners in environmental protection issues,
- creation of coherent structures and mechanisms for systematic monitoring of the environmental and land data as well as indicators for sustainable development,
- readjustment of the institutional framework and the instruments of implementation of environmental and physical planning, as well as
- intergovernmental co-operation between countries, the creation of communication channels / co-operation networks and tightening of relations between competent Greek Bodies and corresponding Bodies of the recipient countries.

During 2003, "HELLENIC AID" and YPEHODE implemented development co-operation activities set to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015. Total disbursements amounted to 6.60 MUSD or 5.84 MEUROs.

In addition, other development co-operation activities were implemented during the same year aiming to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. Total disbursements reached 1.35 MUSD or 1.19 MEUROs.

3.6.1.3 World-wide achievements

- Global per capita emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the biggest source of greenhouse gases emissions caused by human activity, have not been reversed.
- Since the adoption of the "Montreal Protocol" (1986) global consumption of CFCs, which is the primary cause of the destruction of the ozone layer, has been significantly reduced.
- Since 1990 approximately one billion people have gained access to safe drinking water. In order for the MDGs to be successfully implemented as regards this sector by the year 2015, a billion more people must gain access to safe drinking water.

BOX 3- 1

**Greek Contribution to the process of achieving the
"Millennium Development Goals" (MDGs)
Greek Activities (programmes/projects) and Disbursements by Goal and Target
(according to the directives of Doc. DCD/DAC/STAT(2003)7 of the DAC/OECD)**

Goal Target	Subject	Greek Activities	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
GOAL 1	ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	2	0,34	0,38
Target 1	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	*	*	*
Target 2	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	2	0,34	0,38
GOAL 2	ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	59	32,18	36,35
Target 3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	59	32,18	36,35
GOAL 3	PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN	14	0,96	1,08
Target 4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	14	0,96	1,08
GOAL 4	REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	29	19,40	21,92
Target 5	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	29	19,40	21,92
GOAL 5	IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	1	0,03	0,03
Target 6	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	1	0,03	0,03
GOAL 6	COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	49	5,10	5,76
Target 5 Target 8 Target 17		41	4,30	4,86
Target 7	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	7	0,70	0,79
Target 8	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	1	0,10	0,11
GOAL 7	ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	79	5,84	6,60
Target 9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	63	4,65	5,25
Target 10	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	16	1,19	1,34
Target 11	By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	**	**	**
GOAL 8	DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	271	49,30	55,70
Target 12	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction - both nationally and internationally)	11	0,38	0,42
Target 13	Address the special needs of the least developed countries (Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction)			
Target 14	Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing states and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	***	***	***

Target 15	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	0	0,00	0,00
Target 16	In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	48	9,15	10,34
Target 17	In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	****	****	****
Target 18	In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	1	0,12	0,14
Target 3 Target 4 Target 16		211	39,65	44,80
GENERAL TOTAL REGARDING THE GOALS		504	113,14	127,83

Notes:

- * In a sense, all activities that were implemented may be considered to have sought to achieve Goal 1.
- ** No activities were implemented that would contribute to the achievement of Target 11, of Goal 7.
- *** According to DAC/OECD statistical data, the percentage of ODA granted by Greece to "Landlocked Countries" rose in 2003 to 11,60%, that is 26,46 MUSD or 23,42 MEUROs, while the respective percentage of ODA granted for the benefit of the "Small Island Developing States" was 1,10%, that is 2,51 MUSD or 2,22 MEUROs.
- **** No activities were implemented that would contribute to the achievement of Target 17, of Goal 8.

3.7 Addressing root causes of potential conflict, limiting military expenditure, and targeting reconstruction and peace building effort toward longer-term reconciliation and development

3.7.1 General

At the beginning of the new century our world does not appear to be more peaceful than it was before. New conflicts among countries and acts of violence in the form of civil wars and terrorist attacks, often break out all over the world. All these events prevent civilians from the benefits of peaceful co-existence, thus creating huge human and macro-economic costs, resulting in conserving and in many occasions enhancing underdevelopment.

Sustainable peace is a prerequisite of sustainable development. The former depends on civil liberties like freedom of choice, of participation and freedom from fear and discrimination. Consolidation of peace is neither easily nor promptly achieved. Usually, a long term and toilsome procedure is needed, that must in the same time be a dynamic course of approaching the situation.

Consolidation of peace is based on the fundamental principles of democracy, security of civilians, respect of human rights, good governance and free economy. Democracy guarantees security, since it cannot be achieved without legitimacy. Yet, democracy cannot be enforced, it is gradually embedded. Thus, intergovernmental democratic procedures have to be established. This is a global challenge and a target that we have to achieve in order to avoid violence and underdevelopment.

Security sector reform should be part of good governance in the developing countries. Thus, there is a need to support relevant legislation, promote transparency of actions, the rule of law and public accountability. Various Agencies should participate in this procedure such as, the military forces, the police, the judicial system, Ministries and the civil society partners.

3.7.2 Greek activities

For Greece, prevention of military conflicts is an important component in combating poverty. It is only when civilians feel secure that they can substantially progress in all sectors of human activity. In this regard it is the intention of Greece to enhance the notion of "deterrence" in developing countries, in order for them to adopt sustainable development.

Greece has gained significant experience in this sector in the Balkan region, by having implemented numerous development activities and humanitarian interventions, many of which in cooperation with International and Regional Organizations and NGOs. Greece has also provided its good services in the form of diplomatic initiatives and peace-keeping missions of Greek military forces, within the framework of UN Resolutions.

NGOs can play a crucial role, focusing especially on projects involving the younger generations. There, the ethnic gap is deeper. Among others, civil society contribution could prove a useful "tool" in long-term programmes of the social sector, such as the arduous path towards reconciliation. Greece has undertaken specific initiatives for Reconciliation, Democracy and Human rights during its E.U. Presidency.

The Mass Media may also make a substantial contribution in a wide range of areas: changing mentalities, education, promoting good governance through specific training programmes, enhancing public awareness on a wide range of issues (diversity of cultures, gender equality, disarmament, small arms collection etc.)

Beyond the above successful activities which will continue to be pursued in the future, Greece will carry on its efforts, through medium term development programmes, in order to reduce poverty and inequality. All relevant activities will be drawn in such a way as to deter conflict and terrorist acts, enhance peaceful resolution of differences and consolidate peace. Moreover, recipient countries' efforts will be supported, in order to develop local capabilities to manage conflicts, via the establishment of democratic institutions and mechanisms for deterring and resolving disputes.

Within this global climate, citizens of the world need international events that will promote unity and world-wide human values. The "Olympic Games" organized by Greece in 2004 is such an example. Exploiting this opportunity, Greece submitted to the UN General Assembly, a proposal for adoption titled as "Building of a peaceful and a better world through sports and the Olympic Ideal". Greece's intention is to promote the idea that cease-fire is a viable means of lasting peace.

In 2003, four development co-operation activities were implemented with the objective of addressing root causes of potential conflict limiting military expenditure, and targeting reconstruction and peace building effort toward longer-term reconciliation and development. Major recipient countries were, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo and FYROM. Total disbursements amounted to 71.22 MUSD or 63.04 MEUROS.

3.7.3 World-wide achievements

The philosophy of activities of the international donor community, as regards issues of conflict prevention and resolution, has changed dramatically, due to the complexity that characterizes conflicts in the present era. There is no doubt that donors' development co-operation policies actively contribute in consolidating peace.

3.8 Regional co-operation

3.8.1 General

Greece coordinates its efforts of granting development assistance, with the countries of the Balkan region and the Black Sea. From this point of view Greece seeks co-operation with other donor countries, in order to jointly plan, implement and co-finance programmes and projects or co-operate in any other kind of activity. This has already been achieved through the E.U programmes of PHARE, TACIS, CARDS, SAPARD, IPSA, MEDA etc, in favor of the Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs), the Newly Independent States (NIS), the Balkan countries and the countries of the Mediterranean. At the same time Greece co-operates with a number of recipient countries for mutually promoting national development co-operation programmes, without reducing its interest and its participation to the above mentioned E.U programmes. Furthermore, to the above, Greece is active as follows:

3.8.2 Balkan Peninsula

One of the important Greek goals in the Balkans is the establishment of preconditions for peace, stability, democratic stability, good governance, co-operation, development and prosperity, as well as for the fulfillment of the relevant political criteria, so that all countries of the region with no exceptions, become E.U members. Promotion of regional co-operation is a very basic parameter of the said goal, as it paves the way for regional stability and prosperity.

The main cause of destabilization in the Balkans is mainly the slow process of internal reforms in the countries of the region, dependence of their economies from foreign aid in the form of loans, para-economy signs, the presence of extremist organizations and organized crime. Thus, the stability of the region depends on the regional policy of South-East European countries. This policy has to be administered by the principals of good neighborhood relations, inviolability of borders, protection of human rights, peaceful resolution of conflicts and condemnation of violence and terrorism.

After the end of hostilities in the Balkans, a number of initiatives was set into motion aiming at promoting stability and co-operation between the countries of the region. Greece actively participates at these initiatives. Some of the initiatives include:

BOX 3-2

- South East European Co-operation Process (SEECF)
This initiative aims at preserving peace, stability and security in Balkan region, provision of mutual assistance, promotion of democracy and human rights, as well as common activities to combat organized crime and corruption.
- Rayaumont.
Initiative to bring about stability and good neighbourhood in South East Europe.
- South East European Cooperation Initiative (SECI)
Initiative seeking to enhance regional co-operation and stability and thus aiming at promoting the adhesion process of all countries in the region to the E.U
- Stability Pact
Initiative for the stability of South East Europe through the implementation of regional projects in the sectors of, democratization and human rights, economic recovery, development, co-operation, defense and security.
- Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)
- Trilateral Co-operation (Greece- Bulgaria-Romania)
- Organization for the Reconstruction of the Balkans

All the above mentioned initiatives are the most appropriate to act decisively in the regional co-operation enhancement process and conflict prevention.

Greece is the only E.U member state in South-East Europe and maintains traditional links and common borders with many of the countries of the region. It thus has every reason to enhance an overall co-operation policy for the economic development and peaceful co-existence of all countries in the Balkans. After all, overall prosperity is a basic precondition of sustainable peace in the region.

3.8.3 Black Sea

By actively participating in regional co-operation initiatives for development, Greece is a member since 1992 of the informal "Intergovernmental Black Sea Economic Co-operation" and after 1999 member of the "Black Sea Economic Co-operation" (BSEC). Eleven countries participate to this Organization as members and nine as observers. The goal of the initiative is to secure peace, security and stability in the Black Sea region, through economic co-operation.

Intergovernmental co-operation in the BSEC framework is mainly focused to the sectors of organized crime, natural disasters, energy, facilitation of goods' transportation and customs formalities, promotion of SMEs and protection of the Black Sea environment.

Within the framework of BSEC the "International Centre for Black Sea Studies" (ICBSS) was founded in Athens. Greece took the initiative for the Centre's establishment, which is financed by the Greek State Budget. According to Greek law ICBSS is Private Law Foundation, its objective being to promote co-operation between scientific and academic communities of BSEC members and other International Organizations, as well as to draw up studies on economic issues. It is considered as the thing tank of BSEC and covers the whole spectrum of academic co-operation between its member states.

4. Aid Co-ordination, Development Strategies and Country Strategies

4.1 Actions taken to support aid co-ordination

Greece seeks to introduce and consolidate long term channels of communication and co-operation with all actors of the international development community, that is to say with recipient countries, donor countries, International Organizations and NGOs, the final goal being sustainable poverty reduction. This is a complex and difficult procedure, as it involves many factors with common objectives, but different abilities and skills for achieving the desirable results. Greece is specifically continuing to be active as follows:

- Coordination with recipient countries and regional initiatives.
Co-operation, in the form of a partnership relation with a limited number of eighteen (18) recipient countries, is based on a co-operation framework, that sets mutual responsibilities, supports regular and open dialogue and allows recipient countries to undertake initiatives in order to trace their own development strategies. Co-ordination with regional initiatives, has presented concrete results (SEECF, SECI, Stability Pact, BSEC etc.)
- Coordination with donor countries
This kind of co-operation is gradually becoming more important within the framework of international aid provision efforts and offers to the aid Organizations of donor countries, the benefits of mutual information, of detailed analysis and of expertise gained by different donors. Co-operation with other donor countries is based on the triptych co-ordination, coherence and complementarity between policies and actions.
- Coordination with International Organizations
Greece seeks continuous and substantive co-operation and coordination with International Organizations, like the E.U, the U.N, the W.B, the I.M.F. and the OECD (DAC), aiming at poverty reduction. As far as co-operation with the E.U is concerned, Greece aims at raising effectiveness of E.U development co-operation projects, in combination with Greek relevant projects, that are implemented to the benefit of recipient countries, in accordance to E.U development co-operation policy, that is complementary to the bilateral policies followed by member-states. U.N International Conferences play an important coordinating role. Many of them have performed substantial work as regards donor coordination, in the form of unanimous resolutions on important international development co-operation issues, like the "Monterrey Conference" on "Financing of Development", the global "Johannesburg Conference" on "Sustainable Development" and the global "Rome Conference" on food and nutrition issues.
- Coordination with NGO's
"HELLENIC AID" has a fruitful co-operation on aid coordination, with numerous Greek and international NGO's, in many development sectors.

Greece's policy in the sector of development co-operation perceives the relation between a donor and a recipient country not as a simple co-operation relation, but as a "partnership relation", which promotes peace, cultural and economic development as well as close friendly relations and ties. This notion is in line with the modern international "partnership strategy" that promotes development co-operation relations into the 21st century. A very important element of this policy adopted by Greece is the internationally accepted view that development is ultimately the responsibility of the recipient countries, since external aid aims at supporting implementation of countries partners' development programmes, that are drawn up and implemented locally.

Greece considers development assistance to complement other resources that recipient countries use for their development. For this reason the 2nd PPASBE in such a way as to respond to the needs of the recipient partners, as these are elaborated in their respective local development strategies, that have been designed according to democratic procedures and participation of all civil society groups. In this way Greek development co-operation policy supports and encourages the "local ownership principle of policies and programmers" that include local priorities, plans and instruments for implementing locally owned strategies that create the necessary conditions for poverty reduction in favour of large sections of populations.

Greek policy is also based on transparency of interests among donors and recipients. Conclusion of "Partnership Framework Agreements" aims at securing the integration of Greek development assistance within the national or local planning of the recipient countries. Agreements of this kind have been signed in the framework of ESOAB.

4.2 Country strategies used as an instrument for improved effectiveness and policy dialogue between recipient and donor countries

Greece perceives the need of drawing up "Country Strategies", encompassing both the priorities of these countries and the activities of other donor countries, in order to clarify the means that, the intended qualitative goals, achieve poverty reduction and hence to improve efficiency of aid granted.

In particular, the adoption of this policy in respect to Greece's priority countries, will determine the best way of supporting local development process and selection of relevant projects, based on the one hand on the needs and priorities specified by the very recipient countries, and on the other on the activities of other donor countries.

Initially "HELLENIC AID" drew up country strategies for each recipient country, in order to cover the needs of the development co-operation programme for the provision of aid through NGOs. A strategy for the Eastern Mediterranean has already been developed (2003) and specifically for Jordan, Lebanon, the Palestinian Administered Areas and Syria. In the near future, wider strategies are expected to be elaborated as regards the main countries - partners of Greece, covering the overall aid provision spectrum by all implementing agencies.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers - (PRSPs) which have been prepared by certain developing countries, are expected to play an important role to the elaboration of the strategies. These are Reports that are drawn up based on the principles of the "Comprehensive Development Framework - CDF"

At the country level, the CDFs and PRSPs, form by now essential and accepted guidelines for the implementation of the new kind of co-operation between donor and recipient countries. The CDFs cover the long-term development strategies by developing country, as well as the medium - term poverty reduction policies. The PRSPs are drawn on the basis of the CDFs principles, cover a three-year period and turn strategy into a strict time-framed action plan.

The basic features of the CDFs and the PRSPs are that they are prepared by the recipient countries while both central government as well as social actors, including NGOs, are involved in the process. The importance of CDFs and PRSPs procedures is that recipient and donor countries priorities are being harmonized. A precondition for their smooth functioning is for both to be supported by rationally prepared budgets, good governance and competent institutions.

Apart of elaborating Country Strategies, Greece is in constant touch and dialogue with recipient countries (Governments, Local Governments Organizations [OTA], representatives from the private sector and civil society as well as the poorest segments of the population), during the whole programme/project cycle, from planning to the final hand over to the recipients' Authorities and Agencies. It is characteristically noted that a precondition for evaluation, by "HELLENIC AID", of a proposal to be implemented by a Ministry, Legal Body or NGO, is for the party submitting the proposal to have official approval by the competent Agency of the recipient country, that the proposed programme/project is justifiable and necessary for development.

4.3 Field staff capacity for policy dialogue and aid co-ordination

During the implementation of the 1st PPASBE (1997-2001), the role of Greek development co-operation "Field Offices" was attributed to the Offices for Economic and Commercial Affairs (OEY Offices) of Greek Embassies. These OEY Offices were then under the General Secretariat for International Economic Relations of the YPOO.

Greece's objective since the 1st PPASBE was to train experts on international development assistance, who would staff Greek "Field Offices" in Embassies and would manage and implement development assistance programmes/projects in priority recipient countries. The first DAC Peer Review (2002) of Greek development assistance policies and programmes had pointed out the need of training specialist staff. It had also posed the question whether the promotion of a country's commercial interests and poverty reduction are related activities and therefore that there is potential danger of competition between objectives and lack of internal coherence in the implemented development co-operation programme.

Greece has since assigned personnel of the Greek Embassies in recipient counties as "Development Officers". This staff is especially assigned development co-operation issues, have University education, international experience and expert-

ise in the field to conduct dialogue on development assistance policy coordination of with developing countries. Furthermore, "Development Officers" participate in donor committees and other relevant International Organizations' committees held locally aiming to promote in the field coordination of aid.

In future more "Development Officers" are to be assigned at Greek Embassies in Priority Countries, in order to raise efficiency and effectiveness of the 2nd PPASBE and improve internal coordination.

Likewise, it is noted that Law No. 2731/1999, which regulates development assistance provision activities, provides for the detachment of civil servants abroad and their assignment at Embassies, in order to monitor and coordinate implementation of development co-operation programmes/projects. In addition, "HELLENIC AID" sends personnel to partner countries suffering from human or natural disasters, to distribute emergency humanitarian aid to the victims.

5. Aid Efficiency, Effectiveness and Results

5.1 Actions taken to implement DAC principles for the evaluation of development assistance

According to the DAC definition, evaluation is an estimation, as systematic and objective as possible, of planning, implementation and results of on going or terminated development co-operation activities.

The evaluator's principal objective is to provide a credible tool to support the decision- making procedure. This tool encompasses the appropriate information, which improves efficiency of the provided development assistance.

Evaluation has to be based on the following universally acceptable development co-operation evaluation principles: (see BOX [5- 1])

BOX 5- 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credibility of results • usefulness of methods/"tools" • participation of donors • co-operation of Agencies to avoid duplication • impartiality and independence of decisions and actions • impact of aid to recipient countries • dissemination and feedback of results and methods

In the year 2001, YPOO, then responsible for coordinating development co-operation provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, conducted the first official evaluation of the 1st PPASBE, assisted by an independent and experienced evaluation Office. The evaluation was compulsory, a prerequisite of the DAC, as the first Peer Review for Greece was scheduled to take place in the following year.

Indeed, the following year the DAC/OECD executed a Peer Review of the policy and activities of the Greek development co-operation and assistance. This Review on the one hand underlined Greece's significant role in the Balkan region and recognized its comparative advantage in the region, due to the impressive activation of several Greek agencies and on the other highlighted Greece's major contribution to sustainable poverty reduction in its complicated and multicultural neighborhood.

A few months later, development co-operation responsibilities were transferred from YPOO to "HELLENIC AID" of YPEJ.

The organigramme of "HELLENIC AID" provides for the establishment of an "Evaluation Office" (see ANNEX [2]). The responsibility of this Office is to undertake occasional yet systematic and detailed evaluations, designed to cover the issues of effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, impact and visibility of the financed development co-operation programmes/projects. The results of the evaluations are to provide to the Administration, proposals for improvement or changes to programme/project strategies. The Evaluation Office is not active as yet.

In its place, a "Performance Monitoring System" is functioning in the framework of "HELLENIC AID". Its objective is to monitor and brief the political hierarchy and "HELLENIC AID" as to whether the goals set, in the context of the MDGs, are accomplished.

The system has been structured around a series of prioritized objectives that link activities and the available assistance with intermediary results and strategic goals, through a cause - effect relation. One or more indicators are selected to evaluate efficiency and effectiveness of goals set, namely the planned results that have to be achieved over specified time - tables.

Thus, personnel from both "HELLENIC AID" and Greek Embassies abroad conduct quality controls during imple-

mentation as well as after the completion of development co-operation programmes/projects (ex post evaluation). The "Performance Monitoring System" is a routine procedure, which requires compilation of information, analysis and reporting of results in pre-determined time periods.

Although "Evaluation" and the "Performance Monitoring System" are different activities, they could become complementary through the appropriate co-ordination. "Evaluation" should be closely linked or embodied to the "Performance Monitoring System". Usually, information from the "Performance Monitoring System" is the spark for the need to conduct an "Evaluation", especially when unexpected (positive or negative) results are observed between planning and results.

6. Aid Management

6.1 Description of the aid management system, organization and staffing

6.1.1 Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Co-ordination of International Economic Relations

The "Committee" has the following competences (Prime Minister's Decision No.Y228, Official Gazette (FEK 676/B/31-5-2000):

- To collect, consider and elaborate all necessary information and data as regards coordination and organization of the international economic relations of Greece.
- To monitor implementation of international economic agreements.
- To draw up relevant programmes and proposals.

In addition to its other subjects, concerning international economic and commercial relations of Greece, the "Committee" is responsible for planning the national policy and strategy of development co-operation and assistance.

The following participate at the works of "EOSDOS":

- Minister of Foreign Affairs as chairman
- Minister of Finance
- Minister of Development
- Minister of Merchant Marine
- Minister of Transportation and Communication
- Other responsible Ministers as members, according to the issue discussed.

The "Committee" is a high-level decision-making body, covering every issue related to development co-operation activities. Its decisions are binding. Every November, the "Committee" submits to the Parliament's Standing "Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense" an "Annual Report" on the course of implementation of the development assistance Programme during the previous year. The "Report" is drawn up by "HELLENIC AID" of YPEJ and submitted to EOSDOS every October (Article 19, of Law No. 2731/1999)

6.1.2 Hellenic International Development Co-operation Department YDAS - "HELLENIC AID"

6.1.2.1 General

The "Hellenic International Development Cooperation Department" (YDAS or "HELLENIC AID") was set up in the year 1999, according to Article 18, Paragraph 1a of Law No. 2731/1999. In September 2000, Presidential Decree No.224 was applied on the "Organization, staffing and operation of the Hellenic International Development Co-operation Department (HELLENIC AID) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"HELLENIC AID" is the newest General Directorate of YPEJ, responsible for monitoring, co-ordinating, supervising and promoting emergency humanitarian aid activities or other forms of aid, as well as for development assistance for reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructures in developing countries, implemented by NGOs, Ministries and other Agencies (see ANNEX [2]).

6.1.2.2 General Competences

The main competences of "HELLENIC AID" include:

- managing the State Budget resources for development co-operation, as well as funds provided by Ministries, Organizations and public or private Agencies in Greece or abroad.

- monitoring and assisting development aid programmes/projects implemented by Public Agencies, NGOs, and other civil society organizations.
- compiling, processing and forwarding statistical data on Greek development aid, to the DAC.
- following the works of Working Groups and Networks of the DAC and the E.U
- making proposals to EOSDOS on future planning of development policy towards priority countries, with a view to maximizing the positive results from the implementation of sustainable programmes.
- financing activities of:
 - emergency humanitarian assistance
 - reconstruction and development programmes/projects
 - development education and information on the promotion of voluntarism in Greece and in developing countries
- supporting Greek participation at programmes implemented by ECHO, EUROPE AID, the E.U and other International Organizations.

6.1.2.3 Structure

"HELLENIC AID" is a General Directorate structured in sections as follows:

BOX 6- 1

- YDAS-1 Directorate for Emergency Humanitarian Aid
 - Section for Immediate Intervention and Forwarding of Humanitarian Aid
 - Section for the Coordination of Ministries, Public and Private Agencies
- YDAS-2 Directorate for Restructuring, Rehabilitation and Development
 - Section for Environmental, Agricultural and Forest Development
 - Section for Small-Medium Enterprises and Tourism
 - Section for Vocational Training, Education and Cultural Development
 - Section for Small Projects and Infrastructures
- YDAS-3 Directorate for Geographical Policy and Strategic Planning
 - Balkan Countries Section
 - Eastern Europe and NIS of the former Soviet Union Section
 - Mediterranean and Middle Eastern Countries Section
 - African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries Section
 - Latin America and Asia Section
 - Strategic Planning Section
- YDAS-4 Directorate for NGOs, Development Education and Evaluation
 - Special Register of NGOs Section
 - NGO Support Section
 - Development Education and Voluntarism Enhancement Section
 - Evaluation Section
- YDAS-5 Technical Services Directorate
 - Competitions and Contracts Section
 - Projects and Infrastructures Construction Sector
- YDAS-6 Directorate for Administrative and Economic Services
 - Human Resources Section
 - Accounting and NGOs financing Department
- Press and Information Office
- Library

6.1.2.4 Directorate Main Competences

YDAS - 1 Directorate

It is responsible for all activities and programmes (coordination, collection, forwarding, distribution) of emergency

humanitarian or food aid, send to meet crises arising from natural or human causes. The Directorate performs the quality control and checks the quantity and nature of products sent, to make sure that these are compatible with international standards and meet the needs of the recipient populations. It evaluates emergency assistance programme proposals submitted to "HELLENIC AID" by NGOs for potential financing. It follows the works of ECHO and other International Organizations engaged in humanitarian aid issues.

YDAS - 2 Directorate

It is responsible for all the stages, from evaluation to implementation, of all international development and reconstruction programmes, submitted to "HELLENIC AID" by NGOs or Universities for evaluation and potential financing. It supports, coordinates and assists NGOs on the implementation of projects, according to the international development goals. It administers Greek - DAC relations, participates in its Working Groups and Networks, as well as to Senior and High Level Meetings. Furthermore, the Directorate keeps the official statistical data base of Greek development aid and dispatches to the DAC analytical statistical data three times per year.

YDAS - 3 Directorate

It is responsible for the studying and planning of the national strategy of development co-operation. It represents "HELLENIC AID" at the relevant geographical "Foreign Relations Working Groups" of the E.U and other International Organizations, as well as at all formal and informal meetings of E.U Development Ministers. It also provides information and supports NGOs in their role, when engaged in EU programmes (PHARE, TACIS, CARDS, MEDA) and in programmes of other International Organizations. It evaluates development aid programmes submitted to "HELLENIC AID" by public Agencies for potential financing. It also provides secretarial support to EOSDOS for informing the Greek Parliament as regards "HELLENIC AID" activities.

YDAS - 4 Directorate

It is responsible for developing civil society, strengthening of developmental NGOs and adopting policies to support the setting up of new NGOs. It provides information and promotes public awareness on issues related to humanitarian and development co-operation in the developing world. It evaluates development education programmes, submitted to "HELLENIC AID" by NGOs for potential financing. It supervises development education activities and promotes the ideal of voluntarism. It also keeps a "Special Register of NGOs" and provides the Certificates of Registration.

YDAS - 5 Directorate (inactive)

It is the technical adviser to the General Directorate. It is responsible for calls of tender and studies while it determines the terms of contracts. It also monitors progress of implemented projects, co-ordinates their implementation and provides technical support to Ministries, NGOs and other Agencies, which undertake development activities in developing countries. This Directorate has not been activated as yet.

YDAS - 6 Directorate

It is responsible for administrative and economic issues of "HELLENIC AID". It prepares all administrative and technical procedures regarding the submission for approval of all Ministerial Decisions for the financing of activities or programmes either of public agencies or NGOs, to the political leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is also responsible for all administrative procedures for the Financing Contracts signed by "HELLENIC AID" and Agencies which implement development co-operation programmes.

6.1.2.5 Co-ordinating role

In order to achieve the optimum efficiency and effectiveness of the granted development co-operation to developing countries, "HELLENIC AID" does what is necessary to monitor, coordinate, supervise and implement emergency humanitarian and development aid activities. Specifically:

- Once a year, "HELLENIC AID" dispatches a Call for Tender to Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs, Universities, awaiting their programme/project proposals for evaluation. This Call includes the annual development co-operation policy goals, Priority Sectors, Priority Countries in relation to the MDGs, as well as details on the procedure to be followed on submitting proposals. Initially, the competent Directorates of "HELLENIC AID" evaluate programme and project proposals. Afterwards, at a second phase, these proposals are examined by a nine-person consultative "Accreditation and Evaluation of NGOs Committee". The objective of this Committee is on the one hand to ensure that all approved programmes and projects cover the goals of the overall development strategy and the geographic and sectoral priorities of the five-year Programme, and on the other to administer the budget of bilateral development assistance.

- "HELLENIC AID" calls inter-ministerial meetings at YPEJ for the coordination, management and monitoring of the implementation process of the five-year Programme. Representatives from all implementing Agencies of development co-operation programmes and projects participate at these meetings, examining inter alia the following issues:

BOX 6- 2

- Ensure that all programmes and projects are eligible.
- Ensure that all activities and projects are in compliance both with the priorities set by the Greek policy of Development Co-operation and the directives of the DAC.
- Organise the evaluation of the Programme (mid-term and ex-post)
- Undertake any suitable measures necessary for accelerating the Programme's implementation in case of delays.
- Examine the necessity of altering the programme i.e. raise the number of activities of one or more implementing Agencies, transfer funds from one Agency to another according to their respective absorption, without altering the total aid budget of any specific financial year.
- Provide information on the Programme to all implementing Agencies.

In the year 2003 inter-ministerial meetings were called, their agendas being poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and water supply.

- "HELLENIC AID" communicates with Foreign Embassies based in Greece, to co-ordinate planning and implementation activities of development co-operation programmes/projects in developing countries.
- It takes part in Working Groups and Networks of the DAC, in order to follow international developments and coordinate national actions. In this respect, "HELLENIC AID" briefs involved Greek implementing Agencies (Ministries, Legal Bodies, etc) by disseminating DAC documents (texts of directives and "good practice papers", work documents, the "Millenium Declaration" etc.) in order to provide guidance for action in developing countries. This way it enhances the process of forming co-ordinated, coherent and complementary activities for poverty reduction.

6.1.3 National Advisory Committee on NGO Issues

Article 17 of Law No.2731/1999 established in YPEJ a "National Advisory Committee on NGO issues".

It is chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replaced by an authorized alternate. Other Members that may participate at the "Committee's" works include:

- representatives of competent Ministries and other implementing Agencies of bilateral official development assistance
- representatives of NGOs, enlisted in the Special Registry of "HELLENIC AID"
- representatives of other Agencies which have or will be undertaking to implement international humanitarian and development co-operation activities
- distinguished personalities, active in Greece or abroad, having significant experience.

The committee meets at least twice a year. Extra sessions are held if the circumstances require so, following a relevant proposal by "HELLENIC AID".

6.1.4 Development co-operation staff

Expert staff engaged with Greek international development co-operation, works for various Agencies, including "HELLENIC AID" and other implementing actors (Ministries, Legal Bodies)

This personnel has been selected to cover a multiplicity of skills. Most have scientific education. Many have had special postgraduate studies in Greek and foreign Universities, nearly all command one or two foreign languages, have valuable international experience, while some of them are graduates of the National School of Public Administration of Greece (ESDD). Their skills include economics, international relations, politics, diplomacy, law, architecture, civil engineering, agronomics, sanitary engineering, etc.)

In the year 2003, thirty five (35) experts worked for "HELLENIC AID", in Directorates as follows (see BOX [6- 3]):

BOX 6- 3		
No.	Directorate	Staff
1.	Office of the Deputy Director General	Dep. Gen. Director +2
2.	YDAS-1 Directorate for Emergency Humanitarian and Food Aid	Director +6
3.	YDAS-2 Directorate for Rehabilitation and Development	Director +6
4.	YDAS-3 Directorate for Geographical Policy and Strategic Planning	Director +7
5.	YDAS-4 Directorate for NGOs and Development Education	Director +3
6.	YDAS-5 Technical Services Directorate (inactive as yet)	-
7.	YDAS-6 Directorate for Administrative and Economic Services	Director +5
	Total	35

Expert staff engaged in other state Agencies implementing sectoral programmes/projects, is shown below (see BOX [6- 4]):

BOX 6- 4		
No.	Agency	Staff
1.	MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DECENTRALIZATION (YPESDDA)	8
2.	MINISTRY OF ECONOMY & FINANCE (YPOO)	5
3.	MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE (YPEUA)	23
4.	MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT LAND PLANNING & PUBLIC WORKS (YPEHODE)	5
5.	MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION AND RELIGIONS (YPEPU)	6
6.	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (YPYGPR)	8
7.	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (YPGE)	6
8.	MINISTRY OF MERCHANT MARINE (YEN)	5
9.	HELLENIC FOREIGN TRADE BOARD (OPE)	4
10.	HELLENIC ORGANISATION FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES & HANDICRAFT (EOMMEH)	10
11.	NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANISATION OF GREECE (EOT)	7
12.	MANPOWER EMPLOYMENT ORGANISATION (OAED)	8
	Total	95

It is noted that each and every one of the about 320 NGOs, registered with the "Special Register" of "HELLENIC AID", is staffed by a minimum of five (5) members.

There is a need for further increase in the number of development co-operation staff in public Agencies, by recruiting new personnel, implementing methods of life-long training and developing considerable international experience. Moreover, career opportunities may have to be further examined and more efforts devoted to identifying the most appropriate mixture of skills, both as regards presently servicing and future staff.

6.2 Measures taken to strengthen aid management

In addition to the aforementioned points in paragraph [6.1.2.5] the new organizational structure (2002) of development assistance administration has another key objective. Namely, to maintain and promote experience developed during the implementation of the 1st PPASBE (1997-2001).

A very important issue for Greece is the new Central Agency responsible for development assistance provision,

"HELLENIC AID", to employ personnel with a good understanding and expertise in development co-operation principles and practices. On the occasion of the transfer of international economic relations functions from YPOO to YPEJ, a core of development co-operation staff was created, responsible for planning, managing, administrating and implementing the 2nd PPASBE (FEK 153/C/2-7-2003). This way, "HELLENIC AID" was staffed with experienced personnel from YPOO. Furthermore, additional experienced staff was recalled from Agencies abroad (especially from the Permanent Delegation of Greece to the E.U. and E.U. staff).

A "Development Officer" has been stationed in Afghanistan right after the breaking out of the crisis. Additional "Development Officers" are expected to be placed in Greek Embassies abroad and in Priority Countries, in order to raise effectiveness and efficiency of development assistance programmes/projects and improve internal co-ordination, as well as co-operation with the local authorities of recipient countries.

During 2003, "HELLENIC AID" staff followed the meetings of DAC Working Groups and Networks engaged in development co-operation issues. In addition, other personnel took part in the respective meetings of E.U. Working Groups involved with humanitarian and development sectors.

6.3 Responses to international emergency operations

The 2nd PPASBE provides for Greece's direct response to international emergency operations, in the form of emergency humanitarian assistance activities.

These activities require availability of appropriate infrastructure, readiness and organizational experience. They are implemented either in co-operation with Greek Agencies (Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs), or under the supervision of International Organisations, as emergency programmes. These programmes are urgently implemented in geographical regions struck by humanly caused crises (conflicts) or natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, famines, fires etc.). Emergency assistance usually provided is in the form of foodstuffs, fresh water, clothing and footwear, blankets, pharmaceutical and medical supplies, establishment and management of camps etc.

Success in the process of delivering emergency humanitarian assistance relies on the rational organization of the competent public Agencies, which have to be always alert, in order to promptly meet the requirements of emergency situations. Their activities encompass safe collection procedures, transportation and distribution of emergency humanitarian assistance to its destination. Emergency humanitarian assistance aims at bringing relief to suffering populations and as a consequence stabilizing the economy and the social state of affairs and facilitating the transition to the phase of rehabilitation and development. The duration of the humanitarian assistance programmes is usually six months, but they can be prolonged, yet depending on the circumstances, they may be extended on a case by case basis.

The Greek administrative mechanism responsible for organizing and forwarding emergency humanitarian assistance abroad in response to emergency crises situations, provides for close co-operation between "HELLENIC AID" and other competent Ministries.

Namely, on a relevant request of the stricken country or an international plea for assistance, Greece takes the pertinent political decision for dispatching humanitarian assistance, in communication with locally stationed Greek Diplomatic Authorities. Afterward, YDAS-1 Directorate for "Emergency Humanitarian and Food Aid" mobilizes the whole spectrum of public administration, responsible to confront humanitarian crises, so as to immediately collect and forward both humanitarian supplies and trained human resources. C-130 "Hercules" commercial aircraft of the Hellenic Air Force transport material and personnel. Agencies usually involved include the Ministry of National Defense (YPEUA), the Ministry of the Interior Public Administration and Decentralization (YPESDDA) through the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, the Ministry of Health and Welfare (YPYGPR), the Fire Brigade (PS), the National Center for Emergency Assistance (EKAB), etc. Greek Embassies abroad and Greek NGOs, forward humanitarian assistance to its destination.

In parallel, voluntary contributions, are anticipated in response to requests for emergency aid provision by International Organizations and UN Bodies, such as the "United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees" (UNHCR), the "United Nations Childrens Fund" (UNICEF), the "United Nations Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs" (UNOCHA) and others.

YDAS-1 Directorate participates at the meetings of the "European Community Humanitarian Office" (ECHO), in the Working Group of the Council of the E.U. on food aid, at the meetings of the 'Food Aid Committee' and the meetings of the "International Grain Council" in London. It also takes part in the ad hoc humanitarian activity evaluation meetings, held within the context of International Organisations, to achieve the best possible results from utilizing contributions of donor Organisations, such as the UN "Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs" (OCHA).

6.4 Budgetary flexibility and shifting funds

Available funds for the financing of the 2nd PPASBE are annually registered in the State Budget following a proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a subsequent decision of the Minister of Economy and Finance. "HELLENIC AID":

- finances development assistance programmes/projects via Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs, Universities or other Agencies. Proposals for action submitted to "HELLENIC AID", are evaluated, so as to ensure that they are in accordance with the geographical and sectoral priorities of the 2nd PPASBE.
- shifts funds for the implementation of the ESOAB.

Annual contributions to International Organizations or financing of programmes implemented by them (multilateral aid), are disbursed through the budgets of the competent Ministries. Therefore, all decisions on the provision of multilateral aid are taken in the context of evaluation, carried out by respective Ministries, according to the national and international priorities and needs.

Redistribution of annually available funds to the aforementioned development co-operation Agencies, is an anticipated option, in order to achieve the best possible annual absorption or cover emergency activities.

6.5 Delegation of responsibility to Field Offices within Embassies

Greek development assistance "Field Offices" in developing countries are stationed within the Greek Diplomatic Authorities. Personnel of the Greek Embassies has been assigned the responsibility of "Development Officers" and is engaged with development co-operation issues. This staff possesses scientific skills, precious international experience and in the field capabilities to discuss policy and co-ordination issues of development co-operation with Authorities in recipient countries.

"Field Offices" have limited responsibilities on decision-making, as the system is not decentralized and important decisions are taken at the center by "HELLENIC AID". Staff of "Field Offices" takes part in local meetings of donors, and respective meetings of International Organizations, for arranging local co-ordination of provided development assistance. Among other competences, "Field Offices" communicate to "HELLENIC AID" their proposals as regards specific programmes/projects to be implemented, in the countries of their responsibility, while they are in contact with local public Agencies and Greek or international NGOs which implement programmes/projects. They monitor the implementation process of development co-operation activities and provide reports to "HELLENIC AID" as regards probable problems or delays, that might clash with the provisions of Contracts of programmes/projects, in order to ensure their smooth completion.

7. Coherence in National Policies towards Developing Countries

7.1 Identifying actions and policies which affect developing countries and initiatives or measures taken related to coherence of national sector policies

The universal dimension of the problems that the world faces, is an essential challenge for the improvement of regional and global co-operations. The nature of these problems has become more complex and as a result, they cannot be solved unilaterally. No nation nor group of nations alone can provide to these problems, no matter how powerful politically and economically they are. All efforts to resolve regional and global problems will fail if countries do not admit that they have to participate in and face these problems collectively.

Greece recognizes that a precondition for sustainable poverty reduction and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in developing countries, is the adoption of complementary and coherent policies, in a wide spectrum of commercial, financial, social, agricultural and environmental issues, as well as in topics having to do with good governance and conflicts. Policy coherence is a major challenge for DAC member states, as the issues of the agenda concern interest groups of the population in donor countries, as well as public Agencies which pursue interests and obligations other than poverty reduction.

Greece supports activities decided in international "fora" such as the DAC and the E.U and promote policy coherence for development. At the same time Greece moves towards the direction of strengthening coherence of its internal policies, in order to be harmonized with the objective of poverty reduction. The fact that Greece's bilateral relations with its neighbouring countries are almost solely relations with the developing world and with countries having economies in transition, is no doubt a significant factor.

7.1.1 International trade

- General

The initiation of the new Round of Negotiations for further liberalizing international trade was decided by the forth Ministerial Conference of the WTO which was held in Doha, Qatar (2002). The subsequent fifth Ministerial Conference held in Cancun, Mexico did not bring results, yet works in the context of the WTO are under way with a view to achieve the goals set by the 'Doha agenda'.

The E.U along with its developing partners and all other WTO member states spares no effort to advance works towards the final accomplishment of the goals set by the new Round of Negotiations. All WTO member states as well as the developing countries could significantly benefit by the outcome of these negotiations.

Further liberalization of international trade along with its subsequent growth, could contribute to the economic development and prosperity of all countries. Yet, the fact that the benefits of liberalization are not equally allocated to all WTO member states, does not mean that some countries are excluded of the opportunities offered via international trade. The poorest partners in world trade and mainly the LLDCs should be assisted, to gain the highest possible benefits.

- Greek views, after the Cancun Conference, could be summarized as follows:

BOX 7- 1

- Support of further liberalization of international trade, along with its subsequent growth. The objective, in co-operation with the E.U, being for the new Round of negotiations to succeed as regards sectors decided in the 'Doha Agenda'.
- Support of the developing countries' requests for increased access to E.U markets, for granting of exemptions from WTO rules to these countries, in the fields where they face serious problems in the implementation of the existent agreements. Furthermore, support for the cause of raising technical co-operations.

tion granted, in order for these countries to gain the highest possible benefits from international trade and integrate fully in the world economy and the WTO. It is anticipated that these countries will incorporate significant benefits from a successful outcome of the New Round.

- As regards the sensitive sector of agriculture, it is estimated that the E.U and especially Greece, have significantly contributed to the negotiations of the New Round, by substantially reducing agricultural subsidies which influence and distort trade. After the revision of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the E.U has significantly reduced these subsidies. At the same time, both the E.U and Greece estimate that the agricultural sector is characterized by "multifunctionality", that is it contributes both to the environment and food security and forms a "special sector" having great differences in respect to other economic sectors.

7.1.2 International means of financial-credit

7.1.2.1 Money laundering

- General

The massive influx in Greece of refugees from neighboring Balkan countries, the former Soviet Union and Middle East countries, dramatically increased crime. Within this context, it is imperative to confront money laundering, both in the banking as well as the non-banking financial sectors. The problem becomes even more profound given that many neighboring countries to Greece have inadequate and incomplete anti-money laundering policies and legislation.

- Greek activities

Greece has laid down a relevant legislative framework to combat the above-mentioned state of affairs. Law No.2331/1995 has incorporated E.U legislation and forty (40) recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). In addition, eight new recommendations of the same body on combating financing of terrorism, as well as the relevant E.U Directive, have been incorporated in the Greek law.

In 1996, by virtue of the Article 7 hereof, a Committee was established responsible for processing intelligence from financial institutions as regards suspicious transactions. The Committee operates with increased efficiency. In 2001 it confiscated funds amounting to 7,100 MGRD (20.84 MEUROs), while only in early 2002 some 3,400 MGRD (9.98 MEUROs). In the same time the Committee enjoys wide authority for carrying out inquiries - investigations, is granted access to numerous archives (Banks, Insurance Companies, Stock Exchange, Income Revenue Forms, Criminal Registeries etc.), while it broadens its international co-operation with other responsible Authorities of E.U member states and other countries. This very important international co-operation procedure in which Greece participates, takes the form of exchange of information and is enhanced at a technical level by the "Egmont Group" staffed by representatives from responsible Authorities, who according to FATF "dialect" are called "Financial Intelligence UNIT" (FIU) and covers fifty two (52) countries, while FATF covers thirty (30).

Greece has successfully passed two mutual evaluations, after thorough examination by a group of specialists who visited Greece. Additionally, Greece participates in continuous self assessment exercises, by filling numerous questionnaires. At these exercises, which examine the degree of compliance of FATF member states to its forty (40) recommendations, Greece is listed among the best performing countries.

Greece has committed itself to incorporate to its legislation within the time limits set, the following legal texts:

- E.U Decision - Framework on terrorism
- E.U Decision - Framework on warrant for arrest
- E.U Decision - Framework on freezing accounts and confiscating property
- Regulation of E.U Council on combating financing of terrorism, confiscating funds and property
- E.U Directive on money laundering

Specific directions have been given to responsible Greek Ministries, such as YPOO and the Ministry of Justice (YPDIK), as regards methods of deterring financing of terrorism, in order for the issue to be fully covered by the anti-terrorist Law (according to Art. 7 of Law No.2331/1995 on "Deterring and controlling legitimization of crime related goods".

Furthermore, Greece has committed itself to enforce all E.U institutional framework on transferring and confiscating of funds, property and other revenue of individuals or legal bodies, directly or indirectly involved in terrorist acts.

7.1.3 Social issues

7.1.3.1 *Linkage between poverty and sex*

- General

It has been observed that in the region of South-East Europe, a significant number of producers and consumers mostly affected by market liberalization and globalization, are women. This is because women do not enjoy the same opportunities offered by globalization in relation to men, as regards access to resources, information and technological progress.

- Greek activities

The aforementioned situation has been examined by Greek authorities, in order on the one hand to discover the kind of poverty affecting women in the region, and on the other to formulate relevant policy, evaluate the impact of its eventual implementation and develop of relevant effective initiatives that would benefit both Greece and recipient countries.

To this end, numerous programmes/projects have been implemented by Greek NGOs and financed by "HELLENIC AID", aiming to secure more opportunities for women participation in the productive process and economic development.

7.1.3.2 *Illegal trafficking in persons*

- General

Illegal trafficking in persons has increased significantly over the past two decades all over the world. "Traditional" slavery trade has evolved into a modern enterprise of economic exploitation, especially of forced labor. It is estimated that illegal trafficking in persons forms the third biggest "criminal enterprise", following illegal drugs trafficking and illegal trade of weapons.

Social factors such as social exclusion, language ignorance, economic problems, render women, children and foreigners, vulnerable and victims of this nasty form of crime, with profound impact to their physical and psychological existence.

Massive influx of refugees, following socio-political changes in CEECs and the Balkans flooded Greece and contributed to the dramatic increase of criminal offences. These include illegal trafficking in persons (basically of foreign women) who in their quest to seek new job opportunities and better luck, are trapped ending up to prostitution. In parallel, Greece is a "transit" country for a significant number of women being illegally transferred to West European countries.

- Greek activities

In order to effectively confront these hideous criminal activities and ensure sufficient and comprehensive assistance to the victims, Greece submitted and passed through Parliament, aside from Laws No. 2928/2001 (FEK 141/A/27-6-2001) on organized crime and 2910/2001 (FEK 91/A/5-2-2001) on migration, Law No. 3064/2002 (FEK 248/A/10-15-2002) on "Combating trafficking in human beings, crimes against sexual freedom, child pornography and more generally on economic exploitation of sexual life and assistance to the victims thereof".

The new Law provides for a more severe penalization of all contemporary forms of trafficking in human beings - such as the sale of human organs, compulsory and deceitful exploitation of labour, economic exploitation of sexual life, recruitment of minors for the purpose of using them in armed conflicts - whereas special emphasis is given to the protection of minors and other vulnerable social groups (women, foreigners). In addition to the above, the Law contains a special provision explicitly designed to confront the problem of child pornography, which has taken on disquieting dimensions through the expansion of Internet.

Accordingly, the same Law establishes for the first time in Greece the necessary legal framework for providing protection and assistance to the victims of the aforementioned criminal acts. Thus, by virtue of the said Law, Presidential Decree (P.D.) 233/2003 (FEK 204/A/28-8-2003) was signed on the «Protection and assistance to the victims of crimes provided for in articles 323A, 349, 351 and 351A of the Penal Code, in conformity with article 12 of Law 3064/2002".

"HELLENIC AID" has undertaken the coordination of the YPEJ Task Force on combating illegal human trafficking and on human security network issues. This Task Force worked complementarily to the P.D in order to provide assistance to international human trafficking victims, to competent Ministries and inter-ministerial committees, while aimed at pointing out malpractices and solving problems in a flexible way, by exploiting the added value of NGO participation and staff expertise.

The Task Force goals were twofold:

On the one hand, co-operation on a bilateral or multilateral level, in the framework of International Organizations, with the countries of origin for the implementation of development strategies, in order to reduce the inflow of victims at the regional level (supply). On the other hand, co-operation within the country, by accommodating assistance to victims through NGO projects, structural assistance policies and information campaigns aiming at reducing demand and posing the "visitors" face-to-face with their moral responsibilities and the traffickers with the penal sanctions.

Within this framework, YPEJ granted 1.10 MEUROs for the implementation of programmes, aiming to establish "shelters" to host and nurse the victims and enhance public awareness as regards the problem. YPEJ committed itself to increase the 2004 budget for purposes of combating human trafficking.

7.1.3.3 Immigration

- General

Insecurity, poor financial prosperity perspectives and living conditions are factors that urge poor populations to immigrate. This phenomenon is observed in South-East Europe, and especially in the Balkan region, where whole families abandon their homes seeking work in West Europe and in Greece. The largest immigration flow in Greece originates from neighboring Albania. The results are positive and negative for both sides. The Albanian immigrants who provide their labour at infrastructure works in Greece, send back home significant sums of money, via remittances. These reached roughly 1,00 MUSD per day in the year 2002, thus constituting the basic lever for the dynamic thrust of their country's economy. Illegal immigration, which is related to criminal behavior, is among the negative results.

- Greek activities

Greece adopted several preventive and control measures according to the "SCHENGEN" Treaty, in order to combat illegal immigration and intra-border criminality. The basic ones were the following:

- establishment of a "Boarder Guarding Agency" that comprises of forty eight (48) "Boarder Guarding Precincts", staffed with three thousand seven hundred men and situated along the borderline and at neighboring Police Headquarters. Their sole responsibility is to guard the borders and prevent illegal entrance of illegal immigrants and prosecute those responsible for trafficking.
- establishment of special "Control Groups" and "Criminality Prevention and Suppression Groups" having similar responsibilities.
- initiation of internal controls to track down and send back illegal immigrants as well as trafficking networks.
- intensification of police controls at transit points along the borders and co-operation between competent Agencies (Port and Customs Authorities).
- intensification of police controls at the sea borders in co-operation with the Ministry of Merchant Marine (YEN), to primarily combat illegal immigration.
- activation of the Ministry of Public Order (YPDHTA) in order to sign "Police Co-operation" and re-accession agreements, aiming at combating different forms of criminal acts, illegal immigration and intra-border criminality being among them.

7.1.3.4 Organized Crime

- General

Organized Crime is the most serious non-military threat. It's basic characteristics are illegal human trafficking, prostitution, illegal weapons and drugs trafficking, and «money laundring». While these activities undermine the endeavours of Balkan societies to build democratic institutions and pose constraints to sound economic policies, thus reducing incentives for direct foreign investment, weak policies concerning law enforcement guarantee that those who carry out these activities have little to fear.

In the west Balkans, the complexity of the problem links with the fact that there are extremist groups in regions (Kosovo / South Serbia / FYROM) neighboring to Albania and inhabited by Albanian populations (minority or majority). The most critical factors that attribute a nationalistic character to the Albanian demands are, the weak institutional environment, absence of democratic criteria (multinationals, civil societies), unemployment, uneven access to the Public sector, the Police and education, colour the demands of the Albanian populations with an ethnic tinge, thus allowing extremist groups to use armed struggle as an alternative.

The further organised crime spreads and strengthens its roots, the more negatively affected the euro-Atlantic prospects of the countries of the region will be. Instead of EU and NATO countries being actively involved, they will react by adopting a more inward looking attitude.

- Greek Activities

Greece, being a member of the E.U and NATO has undertaken the task of supporting its neighbors in order to effectively combat organized crime, on bilateral and multilateral levels, thus strengthening regional collaboration.

Regional co-operation is anticipated in the fields of law and order, supervision of borders and controls. The E.U, NATO and the South East Europe Co-operation Process, will constitute the indispensable mechanisms to this end.

Specifically:

- E.U: taking advantage of the action-plans on asylum and migration for the countries of the region (West Balkans), where E.U member states are invited to submit programmes to be funded.
- E.U: domestic and justice issues. Possible forming of a coherent policy of assistance to the countries of the region.
- NATO: reforms in the military structures of countries - democratization process in the army - intensification of border security and control measures (arms smuggling). Political and military presence in a regional dimension policy, where Italy and Greece could play a pivotal role. The recent signing of a Border Co-operation Agreement between KFOR authorities in Kosovo and the Albanian Government has been a positive step.
- Further strengthening of trilateral co-operation initiated by E.U member states (i.e., Greece and Italy) with countries of the region, as it is the case with Albania, or specific initiatives, such as the operational Centre for illegal trafficking in Vlora, Albania (Greece, Italy, Germany and Albania).
- Co-ordination with initiatives of the U.S. in the region (police-judicial system), with a view to avoiding overlapping effect, thus forging synergies and complementarities.

At the national level, Greece has taken serious steps, motivated not only by its international commitments, but also by the ascertainment of its own needs. In this sense, beyond its active participation in various International Organisations (ODCCP, UNDCP, GPML, CICIP, GPAC, GPAOC, GPATHB, UNCCPCJ, EMCDDA) and Bodies, Greece has concluded the procedure of official commitment as regards the application of the legal framework, by having ratified all relevant international conventions and by having incorporated Community Law into Greek law. Moreover, as far as the application of the above international commitments is concerned, as well as the confrontation of the problem inside the country, Greece has already completed the mapping its national strategy on the issue. This strategy was presented in the "Greek Action Plan", that was drawn up by the competent Inter-ministerial Body (Decision Y876, FEK 1389/B'/22-10-2001), while the competence of the follow-up of its application was assigned to the Organization Against Drugs (OKANA) [Law No. 2955/2001, FEK 256/A'/2-11-2001].

Moreover, Greece has developed a significant network of bilateral police co-operation agreements with twenty (20) countries (Egypt, Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, France, the USA, Iran, Israel, Italy, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, FYROM, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Tunisia, Turkey), which cover all forms of organized crime.

At the regional level, Greece participates in the "Task Force - Regional Anticrime Center" in Bucharest, in the framework of SECI, as well as in the "Adriatic and Ionian Sea Initiative" as well as in the "Round Table" relevant to police co-operation on organized crime issues.

7.1.4 Good Governance - armed conflicts

7.1.4.1 South-Eastern Europe

- General

Within the framework of its foreign policy, Greece promotes a network of principles and rules which are to be applicable in a uniform and consistent way, throughout the broader region of South-East Europe.

Important developments took place in the past few years in the framework of the "EU Enlargement Process". A landmark event in this regard was the European Council of Helsinki (December 1999), that confirmed the official candidature of Turkey for E.U membership, ensured E.U accession prospects for Cyprus as well as candidature status of Bulgaria and Romania. Equally significant were the Resolutions of the Copenhagen European Council (December 2002) on the accession of ten new Member States in the E.U, including two countries of the broader South-East Europe (Cyprus and Slovenia).

At the same time, E.U initiated the "Stabilisation and Association Process" which covers the West Balkans. The "South-East European Co-operation Process" (SEESP) began its activities around the same period. Finally, the decision of the European Council of Feira (June 2000) to declare that the "Stabilisation and Association Process" countries are "poten-

tial candidates for E.U. membership" is another decisive step towards the incorporation of the West Balkans in European structures.

- Greek activities

All these processes shape a framework of principles for the entire South-East Europe in the course of its gradual integration in the core of Europe. For this purpose, Greece has been strenuously supporting a meaningful candidacy of Turkey and the upgrading of relations between the other South-East European countries and the E.U., either in the framework of the "Enlargement Process" or in the framework of the "Stabilisation and Association Process". Therefore, Greece is promoting a comprehensive, visionary and consistent plan, based on principles and governed by concrete stages and schedules. Should these principles be implemented by Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina to Cyprus, the road to broader regional security will open. The strategy of the E.U., of the Euro-Atlantic and the broader international community, for South-East Europe should be based on democracy, security and development. Development should in turn focus on projects that would be beneficial to the entire region and promote intra-regional co-operation and prevent armed conflicts.

7.1.4.2 Combating terrorism

- General

By Resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted specific activities to be undertaken by its member states, aiming at a more effective co-operation in combating terrorism. In brief, these activities include prohibition of funding of the even suspected terrorist acts and organisations, prompt co-operation and exchange of information with other states on potential terrorist activities, refusal of asylum to persons even indirectly involved in such activities, enforcement of very strict controls concerning the issuance of travel documents and cross-border movement of persons, as well as a series of other binding initiatives.

- Greek activities

Greece has ratified 12 Conventions that have been adopted since 1963 for the institutional combating of terrorism. It has also enhanced its co-operation at national, regional and international levels, having signed bilateral and multilateral Police Co-operation agreements, which include provisions on joint actions against terrorism.

Responding to the commands of the UN Security Council Resolution 1371 (2001), Greece adopted combating terrorism on the basis of three axes:

- Active participation in the coordinated efforts of all competent international "fora",
- Practical co-operation at regional level, and
- Harmonisation of national legislation in matters of terrorism and organised crime.

Greece has made a constructive contribution in the process of shaping and adopting by the E.U., of "The Common Plan" of Action, as well as in specific European Council Resolutions, that shape common policies to combat terrorism. Greece is making a positive contribution in the substantial task of the revision of the European Convention against terrorism. It is also actively participating in the intelligence exchange network, established in the framework of the E.U., which involves regular meetings of senior officials responsible on terrorist activities and illegal trafficking of weapons and explosives. Greece is also active in the process of enhancement of co-operation at regional level, namely in the region of South-East Europe and the Mediterranean, having signed a series of bilateral and multilateral agreements aiming at setting up intelligence exchange channels for early warning and exchange of information on illegal activities. Moreover, as a "SCHENGEN" member state, Greece participates in the relevant information exchange network and fully complies with all provisions of the Agreement concerning the movement of citizens from third countries.

Aiming at improving coordination and preventing overlaps, Greek authorities have taken the following actions:

- established a "Coordination Office" at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, headed by a senior diplomatic official responsible for inter-ministerial coordination and assisted by a "Work Group" that is responsible for monitoring the provisions of Resolution 1373 (2001).
- Pursuant to Law No. 2928/2001 (FEK 141/A'/27-6-2001) on "Protection of citizens from criminal acts by crime organisations", the YPDIK made the necessary amendments to the Greek Penal Code and the Code of Penal Procedure, to legislatively cover terrorist acts.
- Law No 3251/2004 (FEK 127/A'/9-7-2004) was drawn up and voted by the Greek Parliament on the "European arrest warrant, amendment of Law No. 2928/2001 on crime organizations and other clauses", which provides for the penalization of terrorist acts and completes-revises former legislation.

After the terrorist attacks all over the world, security and protection measures were revised at the national level

and additional measures were taken concerning potential Greek or foreign high-risk targets. At the same time, all security measures were intensified in entry points and border controls of the country, while contingency plans have been drawn up in the event of crises. Special attention is given by the competent authorities to asylum seekers and to refugees, while all cases are being examined thoroughly, especially those originating from people coming from countries that support or foster terrorism. Effective controls are also being applied on the issuance of identity cards and travel documents, while additional measures were adopted to prevent counterfeiting, forgery or illegal use of identity cards and travel documents.

7.1.5 Environmental sustainability

- General

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002), the international community recognized that poverty is directly linked to natural resources and that security and stability, at intra-state, regional and international levels, are directly linked to the environment. This Conference was also an important step in the efforts of the global community to secure a sustainable environment for future generations. The elaboration of schedules, of practical implementation measures and the possibility of co-operation between governments, civil society and private enterprises, elements that are inherent to the action plan decided during the said "Conference", lay the foundations for the effective protection of the environment.

- Greek activities

Greece considers that the protection of environment should be taken into consideration in all fields of human activity. In this framework, YPEHODE has incorporated the global environmental dimensions in as many domestic policies as possible, in accordance with E.U regulations. For Greece, regional co-operation is essential for the effective implementation of sustainable development principles. In this framework, it has elaborated "Memoranda of Co-operation" with its neighbouring countries.

Greece has ratified, *inter alia*, the "Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change" and supports its ratification and application by all countries, while the "National Programme on Climate Change" was drawn in March 2002, which provides for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions for the period 2000-2010. Greece has also signed the "Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety", while it regularly follows up issues relating to the "Convention on Biodiversity" and the "Convention to combat Desertification", in the framework of which Greece is an active member of the 4th Protocol group of countries (Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Monaco). In order to successfully implement the provisions of the Convention, Greece has established a "National Committee" and has adopted a "National Action Plan to combat Desertification".

Greece via YPEHODE is very active in environmental issues of Mediterranean interest. In the region of South-East Europe and the Mediterranean, both surface and ground water resources are scarce and under various natural and anthropogenic pressures. Shared waters run the risk to become the cause of conflict, but at the same time, they offer the opportunity for co-operation. To address these issues, the Greek E.U Presidency acting via YPEJ, organised jointly with the WB and YPEHODE, an International Conference on "Sustainable Development for Lasting Peace: Shared Waters, Shared Future, Shared Knowledge", which focused on trans-boundary waters.

8. Public Opinion, Information and Development Education

8.1 Report on polls, public opinion and development co-operation with the developing world

To this date no Greek public opinion survey has been conducted by any Greek official body, to examine the views concerning issues of development assistance provision to developing countries.

The OECD "Development Centre" published in 2003 the survey "Public Opinion and the Fight Against Poverty" (I. Mc Donnel et al.), which investigates the views of the European public opinion on development aid. The results of the survey prove that the Greek public considers granting of development assistance to developing countries to be very important and adopts a positive stance towards it, 93.7% in 2003 (whereas 87.3% in 1998), when EU average is 82.5%. A further very important outcome of this survey is that 68.5% of the Greek public believes that Greek development aid granted should further increase, while the corresponding EU-15 average is 56.8%.

Awareness amongst the Greek public and civil society bodies has repeatedly been proven. It is worth noting that in all occasions of emergency pleas for humanitarian assistance, in response to natural disasters or conflicts, the Greek public and civil society were ready to support state efforts and indeed provided considerable quantities of aid in kind, to relieve distressed populations (Turkey, Countries of Former Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Iraq, e.g.). An important role in influencing public opinion has been played by the «Church of Greece» and NGOs, as well as the mass media. These Organizations encourage their followers and the public, to contribute in various ways, particularly in kind. In numerous occasions a dispatch of humanitarian assistance is organized by these Organizations, which transfer and deliver assistance on their own costs, directly to the populations in distress.

8.2 Steps taken to improve public understanding of aid objectives

According to the Law which provides for the legal basis of "HELLENIC AID", YDAS-4 Directorate for "NGOs and Development Education", is responsible to support mainly the established development NGOs, to provide the necessary know-how for their operation and to plan and adopt of a policy which will enhance the development of civil society and encourage the setting up of new NGOs or other relevant organizations and development networks, both in Greek cities and the periphery.

The Directorate supervises activities and programmes concerning development education as well as regular and systematic provision of information and public awareness raising activities, particularly among young people, as far as development and humanitarian co-operation issues are concerned. In the same time it promotes methods for strengthening and promoting the idea of voluntarism mainly among the young.

The Directorate keeps the "Special NGO Registry". NGOs can register if they fulfill all Law provisions, in order to implement development co-operation programmes in developing countries approved by "HELLENIC AID".

In 2003, the following activities were implemented concerning the Greek Civil Society:

- Funding of the "3rd National Exhibition of NGOs", which took place on 25-26/10/2003 at "Zappeion Megaron", by the NGO "Bridges of Friendship", under the auspices of "HELLENIC AID" and the "Federation of Voluntary Non Governmental Organizations of Greece". Approximately one hundred and twenty (120) NGOs from all regions of Greece participated, while hundreds of people visited the Exhibition. The main goal of the Exhibition was to present the humanitarian, developmental and environmental projects of NGO activities, to promote Voluntarism and co-operation among Civil Society, as well as to stress the need to combat poverty problems in the developing world.
- Planning, funding, implementing and co-ordinating of an International Conference on "Participation of Civil Society in EU Development Policy" which took place on 5-6/5/2003 in Athens, during the Greek Presidency of the E.U. Commissioner Nielsen, who is responsible for Development and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece participated, as well as representatives of Civil Societies from 49 developed and developing countries. YDAS-4 Directorate edited the Conference's Conclusions which were forwarded to the CGAER and

to the "Informal Council of Development Ministers" of Alexandroupolis, Greece.

- Supervising and co-ordinating of the Development Conference on "The Future of Europe in the Hands of its Citizens" (6-7/6/2003) which was organized by the "Greek NGO Platform" in Thessaloniki. YDAS-4 Directorate participated at the panel that discussed "The future of E.U Development Cooperation".
- Participating at the Conference of the Confederation of the European NGOs for Development (CONCORD), on "Financing for Development and the Millennium Development Goals" (Brussels 12-14/5/2003), representing the Greek Presidency at the panel on "The Campaign for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals".
- Financing of the magazine of the "Federation of Greek Voluntary Non Governmental Organizations" entitled "Voluntary Expression".

In 2003 disbursements aiming to raise the flow of information and interest for development cooperation reached 0.25 MUSD.

8.3 Development education and voluntarism

In the framework of policy planning as regards development education and voluntarism YDAS-4 submitted proposals to support NGOs and promote voluntarism.

8.3.1 Development Education and encouragement of voluntarism

In the framework of policy planning for strengthening civil society and promoting voluntarism, the following proposals have been submitted:

- Establishment of a data base to monitor demand and supply of voluntary work at "HELLENIC AID" and of a communication network between "HELLENIC AID" and volunteers through the internet, in conjunction with the existing web-site of YPEJ.
- Participation of "HELLENIC AID"-volunteers at programmes which are financed by it.
- Development of a programme for the provision of information and awareness raising of young people and the greek civil society, on issues of humanitarian and development co-operation. The goal of this programme being to support and develop voluntarism both in Athens and in other cities around the country. Indicative activities would be, one day conferences and seminars for provision of information and awareness raising of the public, particularly of young people, on issues concerning humanitarian and development cooperation.
- Motivation- promotion and enforcement of motives already determined by law, for the promotion of voluntarism.
- Institutionalization of events involving award of diplomas and rewards or small appreciation prizes and remembrance objects, for participation in voluntary activities.

8.3.2 Capacity Building of NGOs

There have been proposals for supporting capacity building of established development NGOs. In this respect it is necessary to adopt a dynamic strategy for the provision of information and know-how on issues of NGO establishment and functioning. The ultimate goal being to raise efficiency of implemented activities and programmes. Some indicative actions would be:

- One-day conferences - topic specific seminars, in Athens and in other regions, initially for the registered with "HELLENIC AID, NGO Registry" in cooperation with the "Platform" and the "NGO Federation" and at a later stage with the E.U, aiming to provide know-how on:
 - the establishment of new NGOs, both in cities and the periphery, as well as for the day to day functioning of the established NGOs (administration, accounting e.t.c.)
 - the methodology of drawing up development co-operation programmes, on eligible activities and priority countries of "HELLENIC AID".
 - on possibilities of finance through EU programmes and on techniques of programme submission to the EU.
- Provision of incentives, institutionalization of events, including award of diplomas and prizes to NGOs, for successful and consistent development cooperation activities.

PART TWO

BASIC PROFILES



9. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Volume and Outlook

9.1 Trends in ODA disbursements

A disbursement for development assistance to a developing country is defined as Official Development Assistance - ODA when the following three criteria are met:

- it is provided by an official agency,
- it has a development goal and
- it is concessional in character and conveys a grant element

According to the first criterion of the "official agency", in order to consider a financial flow as ODA, it must be offered either by the State, or by Local Government, or their executive Agencies. What is important is whether financing of a development programme derives from an official state source. As far as the implementation of the programme is concerned, there are more than one options: the state agency may either undertake implementation through its services or assign it to an NGO, active in the field of development assistance provision or to another Agency.

According to the criterion of the "development goal" a financial flow is considered as ODA when it is granted having as its main objective to promote economic development, to improve living conditions and enhance welfare in developing countries. In this regard, loans or grants for military purposes are exempted.

DAC defines countries to which development assistance provision is considered as ODA, [Part I countries] (see ANNEX [3]) according to the characteristics of their economies and intensity of their problems. Furthermore, in order to secure the development goal, and avoid misunderstandings as regards the types of programmes/projects donor countries may implement, DAC has issued a table of eligible activities (see ANNEX [4]).

Finally, according to the third criterion, a necessary condition in order to consider disbursements to a developing country as being ODA, are for flows to be provided on "concessional terms" and convey a grant element of at least 25%

Development assistance does not always take the form of grants, in cash or in kind for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient. It also includes loans provided to developing countries on concessional terms, that convey a grant element of at least 25%. The grant element is the difference between the face value of a loan and the present value of the service payments the borrower will make over the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value.

The Greek target since 1996, issuing year of the first medium term "Five Year Development Co-operation and Assistance Programme of Greece" (1997-2001), was to raise total ODA that would be provided on bilateral and multilateral basis during the years 1997-2001, from 0.12% of GNP in 1996 (0.02 bilateral and 0.10 multilateral) to 0.20% of GNP (0.10% bilateral and 0.10% multilateral) in 2001 (see TABLE [1]).

Indeed, according to planning, total bilateral ODA disbursements rose considerably, whereas the corresponding amounts for multilateral ODA remained almost unchanged. Box [9-1] presents the picture:

BOX 9- 1

Bilateral ODA

- year 1997: 0.03 % of GNP or 36.33 MUSD.
- year 1998: 0.05 % of GNP or 63.32 MUSD, that is a rise of 26.99 MUSD.
- year 1999: 0.06 % of GNP or 79.02 MUSD, a rise of 15.70 MUSD in comparison to the previous year and 12.69 MUSD in comparison to 1997
- year 2000: 0.09 % of GNP or 98.91 MUSD, that is a raise of 19.89 MUSD in comparison to 1999.
- year 2001: 0.07 % of GNI or 82.52 MUSD, sole year in which there was a 16.32 MUSD decrease, in comparison to the previous year.

(see GRAPH [A]).

The above mentioned goal was reached one year ahead of schedule. During the first Peer Review of Greece (2002), the Committee welcomed Greek endeavors and noted that Greece has clearly made a good start in building up its aid efforts, reaching almost the average of the 22 DAC members (0.22% of GNP).

During the first two years of the 2nd PPASBE (2002-2003) ODA disbursements tended to increase further, namely:

BOX 9- 2
Bilateral ODA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • year 2002: 0.08% of GNI or 106.97 MUSD, that is a rise of 24.45 MUSD or 29.5% in comparison to 2001. • year 2003: 0.13% of GNI or 228.26 MUSD, that is a rise of 121.29 MUSD in comparison to the previous year.

(see GRAPH [A])

An important issue is the rise of ODA granted to African countries in general and particularly to Sub-Saharan Africa countries, where the majority of the "Least Less Developed Countries (LLDCs), are located. These countries are the main target countries of the international development community.

In 2003 bilateral ODA provided to African countries reached 13.66 MUSD, whereas in the pervious year it amounted to 2.24 MUSD. This represents a considerable rise of bilateral ODA from Greece to African countries amounting to 11.42 MUSD, reaching almost 500%.

Total bilateral ODA provided by Greece to Sub-Saharan countries in 2002 amounted to 1.40 MUSD, of which 1.12 MUSD in the form of technical co-operation and 0.09 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance. In the following year 2003 ODA granted rose by 1.65 MUSD or 120% and reached 3.05 MUSD.

It is remarkable to note that Greece had committed itself to the DAC in the year 2000, to raise yearly its ODA grants to LDDCs, by approximately 25%. The target of Greek programmes/projects implemented during 2002-2003 to the said countries was to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Thus, Greek bilateral ODA to LLDCs during 2002 amounted to 11.28 MUSD, through the implementation of one hundred and two activities (102). In the following year 2003, bilateral ODA rose by 10.96 MUSD or 95%, reaching 22.24 MUSD, exceeding the yearly target set.

9.2 Multilateral as compared to bilateral ODA

According to planning of the 2nd PPASBE total multilateral ODA disbursements will remain almost unchanged at around 0.10% of Gross National Income (GNI) (see BOX [9-3]):

BOX 9- 3
Multilateral ODA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997: 0.11% of GNP or 136.31 MUSD • 1998: 0.10% of GNP or 118.47 MUSD • 1999: 0.10% of GNP or 118.00 MUSD • 2000: 0.11% of GNP or 129.41 MUSD • 2001: 0.10% of GNI or 119.02 MUSD

In 2002 Greek total official development assistance (bilateral and multilateral ODA) amounted to 276.14 MUSD or 0.21% of GNI, of which multilateral ODA reached 169.17 MUSD or 0.13% of GNI, while bilateral ODA 106.97 MUSD or 0.08% of GNI.

In 2003 Greek total official development assistance (bilateral and multilateral - ODA) reached 362.16 MUSD or 0.21% of GNI. In comparison to the previous year it rose by 86.02 MUSD or 31%. Multilateral ODA reached 133.90

MUSD or 0.08% of GNI, while bilateral ODA 228.26 MUSD or 0.13% of GNI. The share of multilateral ODA was 37% and of bilateral 63% in respect of total ODA.

(see TABLE [1A] and GRAPH [A1])

According to the above mentioned, Greece improved its position in relation to the other DAC members, both in respect of the volume of bilateral and multilateral ODA granted in the year 2003 and in respect of ODA/GNI ratio. DAC official statistical data for the year 2003 present Greece having gained the 19th place among 22 DAC members in respect of ODA volume granted (362.16 MUSD) and the 17th position in respect of ODA/GNI ratio (0.21%). In 2002 Greece was in the 20th and 20th places respectively.

(see ANNEXES [5] and [6])

The main recipients of Greek multilateral ODA in the year 2003 were the following:

- the EU with 115.52 MUSD. This refers to Greece's contribution to the E.U budget for the implementation of development cooperation programmes and to its contribution to the "European Development Fund" (EDF) (86.27% of total multilateral ODA)
- the World Bank and its affiliate Organizations with 6.32 MUSD (4.72% of total multilateral ODA),
- the United Nations Organizations and its affiliates with 6.64 MUSD (4.96% of total multilateral ODA), while
- the remaining amount 5.42 MUSD (4.05% of total multilateral ODA), was disbursed to other International Organizations and Regional Development Banks.

Box [9- 4] presents Greek multilateral ODA disbursements by competent Agency and International Organization for the year 2003.

BOX 9-4			
in MUSD			
AGENCY	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
Greece's contribution to the EU budget for the enhancement of development programmes in developing countries	EU, EDF	115,52	86,27%
YPOO	GEF (77%), IDA, UNIDO	11,10	8,29%
YPEJ	ICSG, IFAD, INSG, INSTRAW, ITTO, OECD, UNDP, UNDCP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNITAR, UNO, UNOCHA, UNRWA, UNVFT	2,50	1,87%
YPEHODE	EEB, IUCN, UNEP, UN-CBD, UN-EMEP, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UN-HABITAT, UN-TF-OZON, RAMSAR	1,78	1,33%
YPYGPR	ASPHER, EPFA, ICRC, IHF, IUSTI, UNO, WHO	1,57	1,17%
YPGE	CIHEAM, EPPO, FAO, ISTA	1,42	1,06%
YPEUA	WMO	0,01	0,01%
	TOTAL	133,90	100%

The complete picture of Greek development assistance provided in 2003 (official bilateral and multilateral ODA and OA) is presented in TABLE [1A].

9.3 International commitments of Greece in respect to ODA disbursements, ODA/GNI ratio and targets

Greece has set a new target during the implementation of the 2nd PPASBE. Namely to progressively build longer term development activities and continue raising its ODA to GNI ratio. Greece made a commitment for this target in three international "fora", namely: at the "Madrid Summit" in the framework of the E.U, during the "International Conference on Financing for Development" which took place in Monterrey, Mexico (March 2002) and to the DAC. The commitment refers to the increase of combined ODA (bilateral and multilateral) from 0.20% of GNI in 2002, to 0.33% by the year 2006. Multilateral assistance is expected to remain unchanged at 0.10% of GNI per year. Budget planning of

bilateral and multilateral ODA for the five year period 2002-2006 is presented in BOXES [9- 5], [9- 6] and [9- 7]):

BOX 9- 5									
Bilateral and Multilateral ODA Disbursements									
Year 2002		Year 2003		Year 2004*		Year 2005*		Year 2006*	
\$	GNI	\$	GNI	\$	GNI	\$	GNI	\$	GNI
276,1	0,21%	362,1	0,21%	467,5	0,26%	561,0	0,30%	642,0	0,33%
			\$172.892		\$179.808		\$187.000		\$194.480

* Estimations

BOX 9- 6									
Bilateral ODA Disbursements									
Year 2002		Year 2003		Year 2004*		Year 2005*		Year 2006*	
\$	% GNI	\$	% GNI	\$	% GNI	\$	% GNI	\$	% GNI
106,9	0,08	228,3	0,13	287,7	0,16	374,0	0,20	447,3	0,23%

* Estimations

BOX 9- 7									
Multilateral ODA Disbursements									
Year 2002		Year 2003		Year 2004*		Year 2005*		Year 2006*	
\$	% GNI	\$	% GNI	\$	% GNI	\$	% GNI	\$	% GNI
169,2	0,13	133,9	0,08	179,8	0,10	187,0	0,10	194,5	0,10

* Estimations

In 2002 implementation reached the ODA target (bilateral and multilateral) of 0.21% of GNI and disbursements amounted to 276.14 MUSD. In 2003 despite the fact that bilateral and multilateral ODA disbursements rose considerably reaching 362.16 MUSD (increase by 86.02 MUSD or 31% in comparison to 2002), ODA to GNI ratio remained unchanged (0.21%), mainly due to a significant increase of GNI of almost 8%, including inflation (see TABLE [2]).

Having said this, it must be clear that it is rather difficult to be precise about questions concerning future ODA budget plans and this is because various parameters are arise, such as and among others, the course of GNI, Euro/Dollar exchange rate, voting of relevant legislation and State Budget e.t.c. In this regard, all assessments at this stage are to be considered as being strictly preliminary estimations. Projections for ODA disbursements until the year 2006 have been estimated assuming average real growth in GNI of approximately 4% per annum.

10. Statistical Reporting Aid Flows

10.1 Compliance with statistical reporting requirements of the DAC

In the context of Greek membership to the DAC, the system of statistical monitoring of Greek development assistance was planned, implemented and functioned from 1997 to 2001, with assistance from a Technical Office not belonging to the public sector, which in close co-operation with YPOO staff, aimed at:

BOX 10- 1

- provide statistical data according to DAC requirements, as these are set in DAC Statistical Questionnaires:
 - a) "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" and
 - b) "Main DAC Questionnaire"
- cover monitoring needs of the Development Co-operation Programme of Greece (YPOO and YPEJ hierarchies, "HELLENIC AID", other YPEJ Directorates, other Ministries, etc.) in order to improve aid provision policy, through feedback of results
- cover the special needs of data of Greek Embassies and OEY Offices

In the above mentioned time frame both YPOO and the responsible DAC Authorities ascertained that the computerized statistical monitoring system was planned correctly and functioned satisfactorily.

The above mentioned statistical system was continuously being improved and expanded, according to the needs that arose every year, in order to cover two sectors, first expanding Greek activities in the provision of bilateral official development assistance and second changing demands of the DAC statistical system.

After the transfer of development assistance responsibilities from YPOO to YPEJ in the year 2002, the statistical coverage of the 2nd PPASBE was undertaken by YDAS-2 Directorate. During the years 2002-2003 new needs arose for the expansion of Greece's statistical reporting system. YDAS-2 Directorate undertook the following actions:

- expanded the system in order to make available all information required to fill E.U technical statistical bulletins
- adjusted print outs and data base tables to Euro values
- began the drawing up of a study for the covering of the needs of filling the third and most detailed DAC Statistical Questionnaire "Creditor Reporting System - CRS". Greece had asked the DAC for a transitional period to upgrade its existing statistical system, in order to comply with CRS statistical reporting directives.
- Adjusted its data base in view of the forthcoming initiation of the evaluation process of development assistance programmers/projects
- Adjusted its data base according to the DAC statistical system requirements, in order to compile and report statistical data regarding private flows
- Anticipated for covering new expected needs of the statistical system

After the last system upgrade, by using the services of external associates, who worked in close cooperation with YDAS-2 personnel, test runs were applied having successful results. Thus, in 2003 YDAS-2 Directorate was ready for the first time, to begin reporting statistical data to the most sophisticated and detailed DAC statistical questionnaire, the "CRS". The results were excellent and fully recognized by the Statistical Department of the DAC/OECD.

11. Composition of Aid and Sectoral Distribution of Aid

11.1 Developments in the composition of aid

All projects and programmes of international development and humanitarian aid are part of the Greek development diplomacy and an important section of the Greek foreign policy. Considering this, together with DAC recommendations from the first evaluation of the Greek development assistance policies and programmes, as well as the "Millennium Development Goals" (MDGs) [mainly the reduction of poverty by 50% until 2015], the composition of the Greek bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), comprises of the following:

11.1.1 Development programmes

Development programmes are based on MDGs, their main target being to eradicate poverty in developing countries, to raise living standards and improve local development potential.

Implemented programmes fulfill the following basic standards:

- Effectively meet the basic needs for economic and social development of populations in developing countries, particularly of the poorest social classes and vulnerable groups, such as children and women
- Improve living standards of target groups and simultaneously enhance capabilities of local populations to promote development by their own means and increase their incomes
- Take due note of development priorities and goals set by governments and decentralized administrative authorities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, within the framework of "a partnership relation"
- Promote local capacity building from the development benefits that evolve from the implementation of programmes

11.1.2 Emergency humanitarian and food aid programmes

Emergency humanitarian aid programmes/projects are implemented in cases where a crisis is evolving. They require pre-existent infrastructure, readiness and experience from the part of the organization which intends to implement them. They are immediate reaction activities and are implemented in co-operation with and under the supervision of International Organizations and the International Red Cross, providing emergency assistance in the form of food supplies, drinkable water, personal hygiene items, blankets, medical treatment, clothing, transportation of individuals, establishment and administration of camps, and provision of food aid.

Emergency humanitarian aid programmes/projects are mainly oriented to:

- provide assistance and relief to suffering populations due to multi year crises (conflicts, civil wars)
- transport and distribute aid to the suffering
- assist refugees and expatriates in countries and regions where they have sought refuge and at a later stage repatriate them
- carry out, in a short period of time, reconstruction works of basic infrastructure projects, aiming at providing self-accommodation to the suffering populations, stabilizing economies and social conditions, while simultaneously facilitating the transition to the phase of rehabilitation and development.
- prevent conflicts wherever possible and contribute in consolidating stability.

11.1.3 Development education programmes

The international term "development education" entails all those activities that aim at raising public awareness, as

regards countries of the developing world. European development NGOs, use this term to characterize a set of activities which have a training nature and target the social spectrum, students, young people and civil society, aiming at raising awareness and the flow of information on issues that touch North-South relations and promote voluntarism, not only in donor but in recipient countries too.

11.2 Structure of development co-operation by sector

Having the MDGs as their basis, the Greek development co-operation priority sectors, are the following:

- Infrastructure programmes in the sectors of primary and secondary education and vocational training, especially for job creation.
- Infrastructure programmes in the sector of health, small medical centres, mainly for children and women, who are the most underprivileged groups of the population in LLDCs.
- Programmes in the sector of water supply, drinkable water, small dams, reconstruction of houses as well as basic social infrastructures for villages and small towns.
- Environmental protection and agricultural development programmes, repairing of agricultural equipment, new crops and job creation programmes.
- Programmes that establish and promote institutions, support democratization and strengthen the young and women, to enable them having access on equal terms, to basic education, training, health, financing e.t.c.

An analytical overview follows, presenting the basic statistical data for the year 2003 (see TABLE [4] for detailed information on Part I and Part II countries).

11.2.1 Social Infrastructure and Services

During 2003, this main priority sector for Greece, that basically refers to activities of human capital development in recipient countries, received 80.74% of total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), amounting to 201.09 MUSD or 177.98 MEUROs. Specifically:

ODA disbursements in this sector reached 191.50 MUSD or 169.50 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	4,41	4,98
2.	Programme Aid	0,88	0,99
3.	Technical Co-operation	95,93	108,38
4.	Other	68,28	77,15
	TOTAL	169,50	191,50

11.2.1.1 Education

This is a priority sector of primary importance for Greece and for this reason special emphasis and efforts are put year after year. In 2003 it was finance with 32.88% of total credits (ODA/OA), that is 81.90 MUSD or 72.49 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 11110 Educational policy and administrative management (0.42 MUSD or 0.37 MEUROs)
- 11120 Educational facilities and training (8.49 MUSD or 7.52 MEUROs)
- 11130 Teacher training (3.26 MUSD or 2.89 MEUROs)
- 11220 Primary education (20.53 MUSD or 18.17 MEUROs)
- 11240 Early childhood education (15.83 MUSD or 14.01 MEUROs)
- 11320 Secondary education (24.44 MUSD or 21.63 MEUROs)

- 11330 Vocational training (8.61 MUSD or 7.62 MEUROs)
- 11430 Advanced technical and managerial training (0.32 MUSD or 0.29 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector amounted to 80.46 MUSD or 71.22 MEUROs in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: EDUCATION: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	1,35	1,52
2.	Programme Aid	0,37	0,42
3.	Technical Co-operation	69,49	78,51
4.	Other	0,01	0,01
	TOTAL	71,22	80,46

11.2.1.2 Health

In 2003, 10.79% of total credits (ODA/OA), were allocated to the health sector, that is 26.88 MUSD or 23.79 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 12110 Health policy and administrative management (0.78 MUSD or 0.69 MEUROs)
- 12181 Medical education/training (1.03 MUSD or 0.92 MEUROs)
- 12191 Medical services (1.30 MUSD or 1.15 MEUROs)
- 12220 Basic health care (21.92 MUSD or 19.40 MEUROs)
- 12230 Basic medical infrastructure (1.64 MUSD or 1.45 MEUROs)
- 12250 Infectious disease control (0.11 MUSD or 0.10 MEUROs)
- 12282 Health personnel development (0.10 MUSD or 0.09 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector amounted to 21.02 MUSD or 18.60 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: HEALTH: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,76	0,86
2.	Programme Aid	0,50	0,57
3.	Technical Co-operation	12,29	13,88
4.	Other	5,05	5,71
	TOTAL	18,60	21,02

11.2.1.3 Programmes and policies on population and reproductive health

In 2003, 0.33% of total credits (ODA/OA), were allocated to programmes and policies for population and reproductive health, that is 0.82 MUSD or 0.73 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 13020 Reproductive health care (0.03 MUSD or 0.03 MEUROs)
- 13040 Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS control (0.79 MUSD or 0.70 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector amounted to 0.82 MUSD or 0.73 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES ON POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,11	0,12
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,43	0,48
4.	Other	0,19	0,22
	TOTAL	0,73	0,82

11.2.1.4 Water Supply and Sanitation

In 2003, 0.54% of total credits (ODA/OA), were allocated to water supply and sanitation, that is 1.35 MUSD or 1.19 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 14010 Water recourses policy and administrative management (0.06 MUSD or 0.05 MEUROs)
- 14015 Water recourses protection (0.28 MUSD or 0.25 MEUROs)
- 14030 Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation (0.74 MUSD or 0.65 MEUROs)
- 14050 Waste management/disposal (0.27 MUSD or 0.24 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector reached 1.24 MUSD or 1.10 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,69	0,78
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,41	0,46
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	1,10	1,24

11.2.1.5 Government and civil society

In 2003, 33.35% of total credits (ODA/OA), were allocated to government and civil society, that is 83.07 MUSD or 73.53 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 15010 Economic and development policy / planning (0.23 MUSD or 0.20 MEUROs)
- 15030 Legal and judicial development (0.67 MUSD or 0.59 MEUROs)
- 15040 Government administration (1.32 MUSD or 1.17 MEUROs)
- 15050 Strengthening civil society (0.06 MUSD or 0.06 MEUROs)
- 15061 Post conflict peace-building (UN) (71.22 MUSD or 63.04 MEUROs)
- 15063 Human rights (3.77 MUSD or 3.34 MEUROs)
- 15064 Demobilisation (0.78 MUSD or 0.69 MEUROs)
- 15066 Land mine clearance (5.02 MUSD or 4.45 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector amounted to 80.05 MUSD or 70.85 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	7,82	8,83
4.	Other	63,03	71,22
	TOTAL	70,85	80,05

11.2.1.6 Other social infrastructure and services

In 2003, 2.84% of total credits (ODA/OA), were allocated to the social infrastructure and services, that is 7.07 MUSD or 6.26 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 16110 Employment policy and administrative management (1.40 MUSD or 1.24 MEUROs)
- 16210 Housing policy and administrative management (0.28 MUSD or 0.25 MEUROs)
- 16310 Social / welfare services (2.05 MUSD or 1.81 MEUROs)
- 16350 Culture and recreation (3.34 MUSD or 2.96 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector reached 7.92 MUSD or 7.01 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	1,50	1,69
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	5,51	6,23
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	7,01	7,92

11.2.2 Economic Infrastructure and Services

During the year 2003, this main sector, received 0.90% of total credits of bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), that is 2.23 MUSD or 1.97 MEUROs.

ODA disbursements in this sector amounted to 1.99 MUSD or 1.76 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,12	0,14
2.	Programme Aid	0,04	0,05
3.	Technical Co-operation	1,60	1,80
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	1,76	1,99

11.2.2.1 Transportation

In 2003, 0.10% of total ODA/OA credits, were allocated to transportation, that is 0.26 MUSD or 0.23 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 21020 Road transport (0.23 MUSD or 0.21 MEUROs)
- 21040 Water transport (0.03 MUSD or 0.03 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector reached 0.23 MUSD or 0.20 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: TRANSPORTATION: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,04	0,05
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,16	0,18
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	0,20	0,23

11.2.2.2 Communications

In 2003, 0.05% of total ODA/OA credits, were allocated to communications, that is 0.14 MUSD or 0.12 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 22020 Telecommunications (0.14 MUSD or 0.12 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector amounted to 0.14 MUSD or 0.12 MEUROs , in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: COMMUNICATIONS: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,12	0,14
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	0,12	0,14

11.2.2.3 Banking and Financial services

In 2003, 0.09% of the total ODA/OA credits were allocated to Banking and Financial services sector, that is 0.22 MUSD or 0.19 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 24010 Financial policy and administrative management (0.11 MUSD or 0.09 MEUROs)
- 24081 Education / training in banking and financial services (0.11 MUSD or 0.09 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector reached 0.19 MUSD or 0.21 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,19	0,21
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	0,19	0,21

11.2.2.4 Development of Business activities

In 2003, 0.65% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to the development of business activities sector, that is 1.61 MUSD or 1.43 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 25010 Business services (1.61 MUSD or 1.43 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector reached 1.41 MUSD or 1.25 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	1,25	1,41
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	1,25	1,41

11.2.3 Production Sector

During the year 2003, these sectors received 1.47% of total credits of bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), that is 3.66 MUSD or 3.24 MEUROs.

ODA disbursements amounted to 2.96 MUSD or 2.62 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: PRODUCTION SECTOR: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	2,46	2,78
4.	Other	0,16	0,18
	TOTAL	2,62	2,96

11.2.3.1 Agriculture

In 2003, 0.86% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to agriculture, that is 2.15 MUSD or 1.90 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 31110 Agricultural policy and administrative management (0.31 MUSD or 0.28 MEUROs)
- 31120 Agricultural development (0.12 MUSD or 0.11 MEUROs)
- 31163 Livestock (0.38 MUSD or 0.34 MEUROs)
- 31181 Agricultural education (1.31 MUSD or 1.16 MEUROs)
- 31183 Agricultural research (0.03 MUSD or 0.03 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector reached 1.70 MUSD or 1.50 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: AGRICULTURE: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	1,35	1,54
4.	Other	0,15	0,18
	TOTAL	1,50	1,70

11.2.3.2 Industry

In 2003, 0.17% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to industry , that is 0.43 MUSD or 0.38 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 32130 SME development (0.43 MUSD or 0.38 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector amounted to 0.23 MUSD or 0.20 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: INDUSTRY: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,20	0,23
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	0,20	0,23

11.2.3.3 Policy and regulations of trade

In 2003, 0.17% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to policy and regulations of trade, that is 0.42 MUSD or 0.37 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 33110 Trade policy and administrative management (0.06 MUSD or 0.05 MEUROs)
- 33120 Trade facilitation (0.08 MUSD or 0.07 MEUROs)
- 33130 Regional trade agreements [RTAs] (0.28 MUSD or 0.25 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector reached 0.37 MUSD or 0.33 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: POLICY AND REGULATIONS OF TRADE: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,33	0,37
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	0,33	0,37

11.2.3.4 Tourism

In 2003, 0.27% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated in tourism, that is 0.66 MUSD or 0.58 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 33210 Tourism policy and administrative management (0.66 MUSD or 0.58 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements amounted to 0.66 MUSD or 0.58 MEUROs in the sector, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: TOURISM: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,66	0,58
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	0,66	0,58

11.2.4 Emergency / Distress relief

During the year 2003 this sector received 4.49% of total bilateral ODA/OA credits, that is 11.17 MUSD or 9.89 MEUROs. Specifically:

ODA disbursements in this sector reached 10.60 MUSD or 9.38 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: EMERGENCY / DISTRESS RELIEF: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	9,38	10,60
	TOTAL	9,38	10,60

11.2.4.1 Emergency food aid

In 2003 0.05% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to emergency food aid, that is 0.12 MUSD or 0.10 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 71010 Emergency food aid (0.12 MUSD or 0.10 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector amounted to 0.12 MUSD or 0.10 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: EMERGENCY FOOD AID: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	0,10	0,12
	TOTAL	0,10	0,12

11.2.4.2 Other emergency and distress relief

In 2003, 4.41% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to other emergency and distress relief, that is 10.98

MUSD or 9.72 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 72010 Emergency food aid (7.65 MUSD or 6.78 MEUROs)
- 72020 Aid to refugees [in donor country] (3.13 MUSD or 2.77 MEUROs)
- 72030 Aid to refugees [in recipient country] (0.20 MUSD or 0.18 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector reached 10,48 MUSD or 9.28 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: OTHER EMERGENCY AND DISTRESS RELIEF: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	9,28	10,48
	TOTAL	9,28	10,48

11.2.4.3 Reconstruction relief

In 2003, 0,03% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to the reconstruction relief sector, that is 0.07 MUSD or 0.06 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 73010 Reconstruction relief (0.07 MUSD or 0.06 MEUROs)

11.2.5 Other

During the year 2003, this sector received 6.57% of total credits of bilateral development assistance ODA/OA, that is 16.36 MUSD or 14.48 MEUROs. Specifically:

ODA disbursements in this sector amounted to 16.24 MUSD or 14.37 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: OTHER : ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	14,37	16,24
	TOTAL	14,37	16,24

11.2.5.1 Administrative costs of donors

In 2003, 6.46% of total credits ODA/OA were allocated to administrative costs of donors, that is 16.10 MUSD or 14.25 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 91010 Administrative costs (16.10 MUSD or 14.25 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector amounted to 16.04 MUSD or 14.20 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS : ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	14,20	16,04
	TOTAL	14,20	16,04

11.2.5.2 Unallocated / Unspecified

In 2003, 0.10% of total ODA/OA credits were unallocated or unspecified, that is 0.26 MUSD or 0.23 MEUROs.
Sub-sector activities:

- 99820 Promotion of development awareness (0.26 MUSD or 0.23 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector reached 0.20 MUSD or 0.18 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: ALLOCATED / UNSPECIFIED: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,18	0,20
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	0,18	0,20

11.3 Emergency / distress relief activities

11.3.1 Emergency Food Aid

YDAS 1 Directorate of YPEJ takes part in the meetings of the working groups of the European Council that is responsible for food aid, where the renegotiation of the "Food Aid Convention" is currently being discussed. In this context, Greece has pledged for the supply of Food Aid at an annual basis to Armenia, Eritrea and Ethiopia. The whole process is conducted through tenders via the Ministry of Development (YPAN) and the Ministry of Agriculture (YPGE).

11.3.2 Other emergency and distress relief

After the establishment of "HELLENIC AID", Greece took its first organised steps in the sector of emergency humanitarian assistance in the year 2003, aiming at effectively and promptly covering emergency needs, which arise in the world. This aid sector constitutes a field of action that expresses the spirit of solidarity that Greece shares with the International Community.

By now Greece responds promptly in a spirit of solidarity, wherever there is a need for urgent assistance in the event of natural or manmade disasters (like earthquakes, fires, floods, droughts, famines, armed conflicts, actions of terrorism and other unpredictable events).

This is an effort that involves the joint co-operation of the Greek Diplomatic Missions abroad, the competent State Authorities (YPEJ, YPEUA, YPESDDA, YPYGPR, YPGE, EKAB, PS etc.) as well as NGOs. This proves the potential of civil society that contributes its know-how, and brings Greece closer to those in need of emergency assistance wherever in the world.

In this context, YDAS-1 Directorate co-ordinated the dispatch of two kinds of assistance abroad. On the one hand,

aid that had been gathered by official Agencies and on the other through NGO aid programmes/projects, funded by "HELLENIC AID". In some occasions "HELLENIC AID" responded to pleas of International Organizations providing financial support, while in other emergency situations it sent directly financial support to suffering countries through Greek Embassies, which delivered the said aid, to the responsible local Agencies in order to immediately confront the crises.

The objective of humanitarian programmes, which are funded by "HELLENIC AID" and are implemented by NGOs, is the provision of care to direct or indirect victims of any kind of humanitarian crisis. Management of problems arising in cases of humanitarian crises is an issue of concern for "HELLENIC AID" and for this reason planning of activities includes this difficult sector. Preparation, gathering of material and scheduled coordination of the practical part of programme implementation, has provided Greece with the necessary know-how to deal with humanitarian crises. In all the above mentioned cases YDAS- 1 Directorate's concern was to ensure that all aid provided reached the final recipients. For this reason granted aid was either accompanied by a member of staff of "HELLENIC AID", or else members of staff of the local Greek Embassies were highly involved during delivery.

Greek Humanitarian Activities around the world in the year of 2003 were as follows:

- **AZERBAIJAN**

Provision of emergency humanitarian aid to support refugees and expatriated population, amounting to 0.04 MEUROs.

- **ARMENIA**

In order to meet needs arising from the damage to the agricultural production caused by frost, mainly to vines, fruits and potatoes, Greece offered to the Armenian Ministry of Agriculture, in April 2003, the amount of 0.10 MEUROs.

- **ALGERIA**

After the devastating earthquake that struck Algeria in 21-5-2003, Greece promptly supported the suffering area. The earthquake caused the death of 550 citizens and the injury of another 5,000. Greece declared immediately its readiness to support and sent a Hellenic Air Force C-130 aircraft carrying humanitarian aid (tents, blankets, bandages and medical supplies). Moreover rescue teams were dispatched, including the NGOs "Hellenic Rescue Team" and "Prometheus". Furthermore, a sum of 0.20 MEUROs was granted for the relief of the sufferers.

- **GEORGIA**

Financial support amounting to 0.20 MEUROs, for the rehabilitation of the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- **MEXICO**

In January 2003, an earthquake struck the province of Colima, Mexico. Following an appeal for emergency humanitarian assistance made by the Mexican government to the international community, Greece granted 0.20 MEUROs.

- **CHINA**

Sinjiang province in N.W. China was struck by an earthquake. It proved extremely disastrous causing 260 deaths and 2.000 injured and extensive damages in more than 8,000 buildings. Greece was the first country to express its support by contributing 0.20 MEUROs to the relief of those in need.

- **TURKEY**

Once again, the reaction of Greece was immediate to the plea for financial and in Kind aid to meet the needs of the victims that struck the area of Pouloumour- Tountzeli of Turkey in 27-1-2003. The Greek side dispatched the "Hellenic Rescue Team" consisting of 100 persons and also an amount of 0.20 MEUROs at the disposal of Turkey. Accordingly, in the spring of the same year, another earthquake struck the province of Bingol in South-East Turkey. Greece expressing its sympathy, granted 0.30 MEUROs for the relief of suffering population.

- **MALAWI**

Humanitarian assistance amounting to 0.07 MEUROs was granted to cover the needs of the victims of cyclone "Delphina".

- **PAKISTAN**

In the summer of 2003, devastating floods struck the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan of Pakistan. After the appeals of the Pakistani government to the international community, Greece granted the amount of 0,05 MEUROs.

- **SOUDAN**

Humanitarian assistance amounting to 0.10 MEUROs was dispatched by a C-130 aircraft of the Hellenic Air Force (medical material, tents, blankets), to support those suffering from floods.

- EL SALVADOR

After the earthquakes of 2001 and 2002 that struck El Salvador, the population continued to encounter difficulties until 2003. Many public buildings, including schools were destroyed. Greece offered to "adopt" and support with 0.05 MEUROs reconstruction of one of the destroyed schools.

- SOUTH AFRICA

Provision of emergency humanitarian assistance in the sector of education and health, amounting to 0.19 MEUROs.

- FIJI ISLANDS

Provision of emergency humanitarian assistance amounting 0.07 MEUROs to the suffering population from cyclone "Amis".

- IRAQ

The events in Iraq dominated the international scene in the first six months of 2003 and coincided with the Greek Presidency of the E.U.

The Greek position about the crisis in Iraq and the related humanitarian problems, was that the U.N. should undertake the co-ordination of related activities. In any case the Greek Presidency assisted European initiatives and proposed, to send an aircraft with medical supplies to Iraq, under the auspices of ECHO and to transport Iraqi children to Europe for medical treatment. This was after all the conclusion of the European Council of Athens, in April 2003.

The Greek side fully supported, at the European General Affairs Council and via letters, efforts of the European Commissioner, responsible for humanitarian aid, Mr. P. Nielson and requested the readiness of the European Commission, to deal with the consequences of the crisis. In order to ensure smooth promotion of humanitarian assistance, a letter was sent (21-4-2003) to the U.N. Secretary General Mr. K. Annan, requesting provision for the accreditation of NGOs in Iraq, in conformity with UN.

The Greek interest over the humanitarian situation in Iraq was underscored by the following activities:

- Before even the initiation of the Iraqi crisis, YDAS-1 Directorate co-ordinated meetings to confront face the crisis and set policy in terms of the goals, into activities and geographical areas of priority for Greece.
- In 26-3-2003 Greece announced to the Deputy General Secretary of the U.N. Mrs L. Frechette a Greek contribution of 1.00 MUSD for Iraq. The amount was delivered at UN Headquarters by the Greek Permanent Representative to the U.N. suggesting its allocation to UN Organizations as follows: 0.30 MUSD to UNHCR, 0.20 MUSD to UNICEF, 0.20 MUSD to WFP, 0.20 MUSD to WHO and 0.10 MUSD to OCHA.
- Immediately responding to the plea of the Jordanian Ministry of Planning, some 0.25 MEUROs were granted (30-4-2003) to the disposal of the Iraqi population, for the provision of pharmaceuticals and clinical assistance, through Jordanian competent Ministries.
- YDAS - 1 organized during the Greek Presidency of the E.U. the "Informal Meeting of Humanitarian Assistance" (Zappeio Megaron 22-23/5/2003). The meeting was attended by the Directors of humanitarian aid from the E.U. member states, representatives of states under accession, executives of ECHO and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and members of NGOs. The meeting examined issues of emergency humanitarian aid provision in the field, and specifically, entry - exit strategy from humanitarian crisis, criteria of selectivity among countries and of co-ordination between administrative centres and the field, through the examination of two "case-studies". Institutional issues were also discussed concerning the future of humanitarian assistance, through the work of the Constitutional Meeting. YDAS-1 Directorate was congratulated by ECHO, as regards the organization, as much as for the quality of proposals and the whole structure of the meeting.
- In co-ordination with ECHO, YDAS -1 Directorate loaded Greek emergency aid to an ECHO cargo aircraft when it landed in Athens, on its way from Brussels to Iraq, on 6-5-2003. The humanitarian aid had been assembled by the NGOs "Doctors of the World" and "Hellenic Rescue Team". Moreover, the same Directorate co-ordinated in Greece, with support from the "Hellenic Rescue Team", on the one hand assembling of humanitarian aid, that previously had been assembled by Prefectures, after a relative initiative of Local Government Organizations (OTA), and on the other, dispatching of this aid to Iraq with successive voyages of commercial vessels, through Jordan. Moreover three C-130 transport aircrafts of the Hellenic Air Force flew to Iraq through Jordan, carrying food aid and medical supplies.
- A significant activity that took place was the programme of air transportation of injured and ill children from Iraq to European countries, for treatment. The Greek Presidency encouraged an evaluation on the account of ECHO, by the NGOs "Doctors of the World- Greece", of a number of children which could be transported in

Europe for treatment. Thereafter, two hundred (200) children were selected. From these, the first thirty seven (37) were transported to Greece under the Greek programme "Chain of Hope", were successfully treated in Greek hospitals and most of them returned to Iraq. It is worth mentioning that Greece was the only country that responded and financed such a programme.

- As early as the first weeks of April 2003, YPEJ in co-operation with YPEUA, carried out a series of air transports of humanitarian aid on behalf of the Archdiocese of Athens to Amman. This aid was further transported to its final destination in Iraq, in cooperation with the Greek Embassies in Amman and Baghdad.
- Furthermore, other Programmes for the provision of humanitarian assistance from Greek NGOs to Iraq were also approved. These concerned provision of humanitarian aid to refugees (medicines, food, blankets, equipment), improvement of services for the provision of medical and pharmaceutical care, secure safe drinking water, provision of technical assistance in other NGOs and air transportation of children for medical treatment in Greece.

Remarkable was the speed of mobilization of Greek NGOs, two of which, the "Doctors of the World" and the "Doctors of the Heart", despite unfavourable conditions and the lack of secure environment, achieved to transport material, during the war in Iraq. The former NGO transported, in spite of the difficulties, approximately thirty six (36) tons of humanitarian assistance, while the latter quantities of medicines, that were sent by the Greek Parliament to the Embassy of Greece in Damascus.

The following NGOs were active in Iraq during 2003 providing humanitarian assistance:

BOX 11- 1		
No.	NGOs	Programme / project
1.	Solidarity	Provision of medicines (Jordanian - Iraq progress)
2.	Doctors of the World	Chain of Hope (Transportation and medical treatment of children from Iraq)
3.	Doctors of the World	Humanitarian activity and support to the Pediatric University Hospital and the Al-KADISIYA Hospital of Baghdad
4.	International Development Centre	Health and Peace-Iraq 2003
5.	I.O.C.C	Emergency response of IOCC to the crisis of Iraq Emergency assistance (Baghdad-Mosul)
6.	Greek Committee of International Democratic Solidarity	Provision of a mobile medical unit to Iraqi Kurdistan for treatment of the injured and the displaced
7.	Hellenic Rescue Team	Transportation from Greece and distribution of a significant quantity of pharmaceuticals and food stuffs that were assembled by Greek Prefectures
8.	Hellenic Rescue Team	Emergency humanitarian assistance to populations in danger in Iraq (purchase of 2 ambulances)
9.	Hellenic Red Cross	Provision of Humanitarian Assistance constituting of 21.000 blankets and cooking sets
10.	Greek Association for International Development	Provision of humanitarian assistance in South-East Iraq, Basra and East Nasirigia regions
11.	European Perspective	Emergency humanitarian assistance to N.Iraq and establishment of a network of Greek Humanitarian Assistance
12.	One Earth	Programme for securing of drinkable water for the Iraqi people
13.	Klimaka	Provision of a mobile unit for primary health care and disease prevention in North Iraq
14.	KESSA DIMITRA	Distribution of emergency humanitarian assistance to the suffering population of Baghdad
15.	Paremvasi - Network NGOs	Sanitary and Psycho-pedagogic assistance to Iraq

On 16-7-2003, NGOs "Doctors of the World", "Hellenic Rescue Team" and the Organization "Doctors of Heart", were awarded by YPEJ for their humanitarian activities in Iraq. The said NGOs were the first internationally, that crossed the borders of Iraq during hostilities.

Disbursements of emergency humanitarian assistance implemented by Greece in the year 2003, by geographical region, are presented below:

BOX 11- 2		
No.	Geographical Region	Disbursements (in MUSD)
	"ODA" (Official Development Assistance)	-
1.	EUROPE	3,99
2.	AFRICA	0,65
3.	AMERICA	0,26
4.	ASIA	5,70
5.	OCEANIA	0,00
	TOTAL "ODA"	10,60
	"OA" (Official Aid)	-
6.	MORE DEVELOPED OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	0,07
7.	CEECs / NIS	0,43
	TOTAL "OA"	0,50
	GENERAL TOTAL "ODA" & "OA"	11,10

11.4 Aid to special objectives

Women in development (WID), Environment, Multisector education

11.4.1 Multisector programmes

During 2003 this sector received 5.83% of total credits of bilateral development assistance ODA/OA, that is 14.51 MUSD or 12.84 MEUROS. Specifically:

ODA disbursements in this sector amounted to 4.97 MUSD or 4.40 MEUROS, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector : MULTISECTOR PROGRAMMES : ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROS	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	1,40	1,58
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	3,00	3,39
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	4,40	4,97

11.4.1.1 General environmental protection

YPEHODE being the main implementing Agency, 2.10% of total credits ODA/OA were allocated to the sector of general environmental protection, that is 5.24 MUSD or 4.64 MEUROS. Sub-sector activities:

- 41010 Environmental policy and administrative management (0.74 MUSD or 0.66 MEUROS)
- 41020 Biosphere protection (0.47 MUSD or 0.42 MEUROS)
- 41030 Bio-diversity (0.53 MUSD or 0.47 MEUROS)
- 41081 Environmental education / training (2.69 MUSD or 2.38 MEUROS)
- 41082 Environmental research (0.81 MUSD or 0.72 MEUROS)

ODA disbursements amounted to 3.89 MUSD or 3.44 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	1,40	1,58
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	2,04	2,31
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	3,44	3,89

11.4.1.2 Women in development

In 2003 0.43% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to active accession of women in development, that is 1.08 MUSD or 0.96 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 42010 Women in development (1.08 MUSD or 0.96 MEUROs)

ODA disbursements in this sector reached 1.08 MUSD or 0.96 MEUROs, in the form of grants and were distributed as follows

Sector: WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: ODA Disbursements in the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,96	1,08
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
	TOTAL	0,96	1,08

11.4.1.3 Other multisector programmes

In 2003, 3.29% of total credits ODA/OA were allocated to other multisector programmes, that is approximately 8.19 MUSD or 7.25 MEUROs. Sub-sector activities:

- 43081 Multisector education / training (8.19 MUSD or 7.25 MEUROs)

11.5 Coherence between strategic goals and sectoral distribution of aid

The strategic goal of Greece and of YDAS-2 Directorate is mainly to achieve sustainable poverty reduction and the MDGs, by implementing programmes/projects in specific sectors. During 2003 Greek development assistance focused specific sectors and was provided exclusively in the form of grants. Further study of data in Paragraphs [11.2] and [11.3] above, together with the corresponding statistical data for 2002, present the following picture as regards disbursements by priority sector (see BOX [11- 3]).

BOX 11- 3			
SECTORS	Year 2002	Year 2003	Difference
Construction/reconstruction of primary and secondary educational infrastructure	2.83	8.49	+ 5.66
Professional training for the creation of new jobs	0.22	0.32	+ 0.10
Construction/reconstruction of health infrastructures, small medical treatment centers for women and children	0.90	1.64	+ 0.74
Construction/reconstruction of drinking- water supply networks and small dams	0.38	0.74	+ 0.36
Reconstruction of houses, as well as main social infrastructures of villages or towns	0.79	2.33	+ 1.54
Environmental protection	5.82	4.65	- 1.17
Agricultural development, creation of new jobs and income generation	1.03	2.15	+ 1.12
Construction and strengthening of institutions, support for democratisation	4.28	2.05	- 2.23
Enhancement of the role of women for achieving equal access to the sectors of basic education, training, health and finance	0.43	1.08	+ 0.65

Its is evident from the above that there is coherence and complementarity between strategic goals and sectoral distribution of aid, since disbursements for strategic priority sectors are considerably higher between the years 2002-2003. Reduction appears to have occurred only in the sector of environmental protection and institution building, but this is considered to be merely coincidental.

11.6 Implementing agencies of development co-operation programmes / projects and disbursements

BOX [11- 4] presents the main implementing agencies of bilateral development co-operation programmes/projects of Greece (ODA/OA), as well as disbursements of each in the year 2003.

BOX 11- 4				
No.	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	DISBURSEMENTS (in Million)		Percentage
1.	YPESDDA	0,42 €	0,48 \$	0,19%
2.	YPOO	3,63 €	4,10 \$	1,65%
3.	YPEJ	38,18 €	43,14 \$	17,32%
4.	YPEUA	63,12 €	71,31 \$	28,63%
5.	YPAN	0,13 €	0,14 \$	0,06%
6.	YPEHODE	2,31 €	2,61 \$	1,05%
7.	YPEPU	71,75 €	81,07 \$	32,54%
8.	YPYGPR	20,07 €	22,68 \$	9,10%
9.	YPGE	1,16 €	1,31 \$	0,53%
10.	YEN	0,26 €	0,30 \$	0,12%
11.	YPMAURA	0,04 €	0,04 \$	0,02%
12.	EOMMEH	0,37 €	0,42 \$	0,17%
13.	Other	18,99 €	21,45 \$	8,62%
	TOTAL	220,43 €	249,05 \$	100,00%

12. Multilateral Contributions

12.1 Management of multilateral assistance alongside other channels toward strategic co-operation objectives

In order to achieve the goal of projecting Greece as a reliable international donor and achieving the best possible effectiveness of the granted development assistance funds, Greece participates in numerous International Organisations of economic/financial, social and developmental character, whose objectives promote the development goals set by Greece too. Namely, human capital development, sustainable development and protection of the environment. The activities of the above International Organisations in combination and co-ordination with the bilateral official development assistance provided by Greece contribute substantially and in a complimentary manner to the achievement of globally recognized development.

Being a founding member of the main International Development Organizations, and of many Regional Development Banks, Greece considers their work very important and subscribes fully, both to their core budgets, as well as to Trust Funds established on "*ad hoc*" basis, to finance specific sectoral needs.

Total multilateral contributions of Greece (ODA and OA) to International Organisations for the year 2003, amounted to 194.29 MUSD or 0.11% of GNI, of which ODA amounted to 133.90 MUSD or 0.08% of GNI. Subscriptions were paid to:

BOX 12- 1

- E.U budget for International Development Activities,
- W.B and its subsidiary Organizations
- numerous U.N. Organizations like UNDP, UNDCP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNITAR, UNO, UNOCHA, UNRWA, UNVFVT UNEP, UN-CBD, UN-EMEP, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, WHO, FAO, WMO
- numerous Regional Development Banks, like the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) et. al.

Co- operation with International Organizations is mainly sought via:

- Co-ordination
- Coherence and
- Complementarity of policies and activities

Greece takes part and subscribes to International Organizations, in order to leave room for the implementation of co-ordinated activities in the field of multilateral assistance, while in the same time it is taking part and is subscribing to multilateral assistance activities of the E.U.

12.2 Ministries with oversight responsibilities for multilateral institutions

Ministries or Legal Bodies of the Greek state, provide funds through International Organisations to meet international development objectives, in accordance to their purpose and competences that stem from International Conventions. This means that multilateral development assistance funds granted by Greece via several International Development Organizations, Regional Development Banks and the E.U do not have one specific source.

Assistance is also provided in cases of emergency situations or other "*ad hoc*" needs, through Trust Funds established on a case by case basis, by International Development Organizations, to meet specific objectives.

Before proceeding to the provision of multilateral aid, Greece participates in international preparatory conferences,

organized by International Organizations and coordinates its policy according to the decisions taken there. Consequently, Greece is always informed on international developments and is prepared to contribute in a positive manner. Furthermore, in cases of regional initiatives, Greece proceeds to bilateral contacts with the interested parties in order to achieve the best possible outcomes.

In 2003 Greek multilateral subscriptions were smoothly implemented and in fact in most cases subscriptions increased, according to the capabilities of the Greek economy. During the year examined, the most significant multilateral subscriptions were implemented by: YPEJ, YPOO, YPEHODE, YPYGPR, and YPGE (see BOX [9 - 4]).

12.3 Multilateral intra-governmental coordination for Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) United Nations (UN) programmes and others

Development of intra-governmental co-operation and the coordination is initially implemented via attending the works of International Organisations and Regional Development Banks. During this phase programmes are identified which can be supported by the Greek development co-operation Programme. Discussions follow determine the terms of co-operation, followed in turn by procedures for the signing of Trust Fund Agreements or Contribution Agreements, between the Greek Government and the relevant International Organizations. Funding of selected projects is implemented by relative Ministerial Decrees.

12.3.1 World Bank Group (IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA)

12.3.1.1 "Private Sector Liaison Office" of the World Bank

The "Private Sector Liaison Office of the World Bank" continued its operation. It was established in 2000 in Thessaloniki and in Athens (EBEA) by the World Bank (WB), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), in co-operation with the Inter - Balkan and Black Sea Business Centre (DIPEK). The role of the Centre is to provide information to the Private Sector on issues concerning WB programmes and financing opportunities, thus aiming to raise participation of this sector in the investment activities of the Bank.

12.3.1.2 Establishment of "Trust Funds" in co-operation with subsidiary Organizations of the World Bank

Since the 1970s, the WB is signing contracts with its MS called "Trust Fund Agreements - TF", having several development goals, the benefits of which are gained by both recipients, donors and the WB. Contributions to TFs increased in a decade from 676 MUSD in 1991 to almost 2,200 MUSD in 2001, while their number reached 861 from 655 during the same period. The important qualitative development difference of TFs, in comparison with other WB activities, is their flexibility in transferring funds for developmental purposes and the facility offered to donor countries, to apply intra-complementary co-operation policies for development.

The programmes funded by the WB are mostly implemented by businesses of the developed countries (technical, co-operatives, consultancy). Since participation of Greek businesses in the implementation of WB programmes is rather small, in comparison to the present potential, YPOO through the responsible Directorate for "International Organizations and Policies", initiated an effort to further develop co-operation with the Bank, in order to increase the number of participating Greek enterprises in projects funded by the IBRD/IDA and IFC. In order to achieve the above goal it was decided to establish two (2) Greek "Trust Funds" in co-operation with IBRD/IDA and IFC, the purpose of which being to provide technical co-operation to programmes funded by the abovementioned Organizations. These technical co-operation projects will be implemented by Greek Consultant Companies as follows:

BOX 12- 2

- with IBRD/IDA:

The initial contribution of Greece in the year 1999 amounted to 2.00 MEUROs for activities in Bulgaria, Romania, FYROM, Albania and the F.R. of Yugoslavia (including Kosovo). In the year 2001 the TF was replenished by 1.10 MEUROs.

- with the IFC:

The initial contribution in the year 1999 amounted to 1.00 MEUROs for activities in Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, FYROM, Albania and Bosnia-Herzegovina. In 2001 the TF was replenished by 1.25 MEUROs.

12.3.1.3 International Development Association (IDA) replenishment

In 1999, the Board of governors of the "International Development Organization" (IDA) approved the twelfth replenishment of the Organization's funds. During the negotiations between IDA and donor-countries it was decided that the replenishment would reach the sum of 86.50 MSDR. The amount would be disposed from July 1999 until June 2002.

Greece increased its contribution to the 12th IDA replenishment (IDA-12) from 4.32 MSDRs to 10.00 MSDRs (11.98 MEUROs), because its participation ratio until the 11th replenishment was low, just 0.05% of the total, in comparison to its level of development. In the year 2001 the percentage of Greece reached 0.12% of the total.

During the year 2003, 2.82 MEUROs were disbursed to cover the Greek subscription to IDA-12 and another 0.90 MEUROs for IDA-13.

12.3.2 Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB)

The "Black Sea Trade and Development Bank" (BSTDB) constitutes the most important means for the realization of the goals of the "Black Sea Economic Co-operation" (BSEC). The establishing Convention was signed during the Assembly of Foreign Affairs Ministers in Tbilisi Georgia, in June 1994 and was set in effect from June 1997. The Hellenic Republic was nominated Trustee of the Convention. The Bank is an independent international Foundation having full legal entity. It initiated its works on the 1st of June 1999.

The purpose of the Bank is to effectively contribute to the evolution of its MS to economic prosperity, to finance and promote regional projects and provide other Banking services to projects of the public and private sectors as well as to trade activities of its members. The Bank promotes:

BOX 12- 3

- intra-regional trade, especially of capital goods
- regional development co-operation and generally co-operation between member- states, as well as investments in financial and social infrastructure projects in MS.
- financing of productive projects and enterprises in member-states
- co-operation with other international development foundations and similar foundations of member-states
- establishment and administration of Trust Funds for specific objectives decided by the Board of Directors.

The founding members of the BSTDB are the 11 countries members of the BSEC (Azerbaijan, Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Ukraine, Romania, the Russian Federation and Turkey).

Greece is a founding member of the Bank having subscribed 16.5% of its subscribed capital. Greece signed the Establishing Agreement of the Bank in Tbilisi, Georgia on 30-6-1994 and ratified it by Law No. 2380/1996 (FEK 38/A/17-3-1996)

Greece pays particular attention to BSTDB as an institution, because it believes that the Bank will constitute the lever for the implementation of BSEC goals, as well as because the Bank is the first international financial institution based in Greece. Greece therefore made every effort to accelerate the initiation of BSTD activities.

Within this framework, besides fulfilling its conventional obligations, Greece has:

- called and hosted four Conventions of the Preparatory Committee that paved the way for initiating the activities of the Bank, as well as three Conventions of the Experts Team for the preparation of the Operational Plan.
- arranged the funding of the "Operational Plan" from the TACIS Project with the amount of 0.25 MECU.
- called and hosted in Athens the emergency Convention of MS, which had by then covered their financial obligations to the Bank.
- called and hosted in two phases the initiating Conventions of the year 2000 of the Board of Governors of the Bank.
- funded in the form of grants the "paid in capital" shares to the Bank of Georgia and Armenia.

Greece agreed with the BSTDB to contribute the amount of 0.80 MEUROs for the establishment of a "Special Technical Co-operation Trust Fund". The "Fund" aims at supporting the preparation of projects and will be utilised by the Bank in order to employ consultants who will support its work, in feasibility studies and business plans, the upgrading of financial sheets and accounts as well as a plethora of technical co-operation issues, as required for the improvement of projects submitted by MS of the Bank for financing.

Considering that the "BSTDB" is the first Developmental Regional Foundation located in the historically sensitive region of the Balkans and the Black Sea, the Greek presence in all levels of administration aims to be constructive and seeks to render the Bank into a functional "tool" which will contribute to:

- reduction of economic inequalities in the region
- modernisation of MS and establishment of political stability, by providing guarantees, when decisions are to be taken in respect of projects that will bring about development and in combination with the transition process of recipient countries.

12.4 Progress of multilateral funding for contributions, capital subscription/fund replenishments and other contributing procedures

Greece has always been consistent with its financial obligations to International Organizations and has selected the system of recording subscribed funds as soon as the amounts are deposited and not at the time of submission of Promissory Notes to International Organizations. This way, recorded data is not fictitious. Once the same system is adopted by all DAC MS there will be complete concordance of statistical data.

(see also Paragraph [12.1]).

13. Debt Reorganization, Forgiveness

13.1 Policies on debt relief

Greece provides nearly all of its bilateral ODA to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the form of grants. Despite this, it participates actively in international initiatives aiming at debt relief of developing countries.

Greece has responded to the WB's initiative for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). In this regard and at the beginning of the application of the above mentioned initiative in 1996, Greece contributed the amount of 1.00 MUSD. The importance of this contribution was recognised by the WB. In the year 2001 Greece deposited an additional second contribution to the HIPC initiative amounting to 2.50 MUSD.

13.2 Recent ODA debt relief operations

The 1999 Annual Meeting of the WB and the IMF adopted the "Enhanced HIPC Initiative". Its target was to promote wider, faster and more substantial relief to the problem of heavy indebtedness. It was agreed that the transfer of resources for debt relief purposes, as well as conditional lending of the heavily indebted poor countries, will be carried out on the precondition that interested countries will have drawn up a "National Strategic Plan for Poverty Reduction". It was decided that the said strategic programmes would be in future included in the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers" (PRSP). These will be drawn by the said countries with the participation and co-operation of local civil societies, the private sector of the economy, NGOs and the contribution of donor countries, Regional Development Banks, the IMF and the WB, in order to illustrate the appropriate strategy to be followed, for poverty reduction.

The positive results of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative have become visible as years go by and its contribution to the reduction of poor countries' indebtedness is already substantial. Successful completion of the initiative, will contribute to the goal set by the international community, to halve the population living under conditions of extreme poverty by the year 2015 (1st MDG) (see ANNEX [1]).

14. Geographical Distribution

14.1 Policies and initiatives on geographic allocation of aid among recipients and categories of countries

According to the planning of the geographical distribution of Greek bilateral official development assistance, certain priorities have been set, aiming at making a substantial impact in the fight against diversified problems that arise in societies of the developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Greece follows the internationally acceptable development strategies. In this respect development assistance granted covers the needs of the recipient countries. A prerequisite for the selection of a country to become an aid recipient is its expressed will to develop, within the framework of Greek development strategy. That is to prioritise poverty reduction, strengthening of democratic institutions, human rights, good governance and environmental sustainability.

Developing countries constitute a set of nations characterized by great diversity as far as their economic and social systems, social and political structures and cultures. They have chosen different developing strategies and respond in differing degrees to international economic conditions or crises. On the other side, countries with economies in transition, especially of the Balkans, Central and Eastern Europe (CEECs) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (NIS), exhibit special and unique features, rendering them into very attractive recipients of development co-operation initiatives.

According to international practice and DAC principles and in order to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the granted Greek development aid, measures have been taken to ensure that Greek assistance focuses on a limited number of Priority Countries (see map at the end of this chapter). In this regard, to the extent that Greek Aid is interrelated to the geographical orientations of foreign policy, in conjunction with the internationally accepted development goals, the geographical distribution of the 2nd PPASBE, is directed at the following priority geographical regions, based on country strategies:

BOX 14- 1

- The Balkan peninsula
- The Black Sea
- The Middle East
- Sub-Saharan Africa

The country strategy approach and at the same time the holistic process followed, provides Greece with the capability to make annual budget allocations of funds to priority countries and main sectors and then determine which implementing Ministries, Legal Bodies and NGOs, are best suited to contribute to the set goals.

Gradually, a greater portion of aid granted, is channeled to LLDCs in Asia and Africa. This constitutes a commitment of the International Community. In this respect, the Greek strategic framework in its main policy orientations for the 2nd PPASBE, provides for new initiatives in favor of LLDCs, among which is the annual increase of ODA granted.

Due to limited experience in the field of development co-operation with LLDCs, Greece will work initially to establish and develop the necessary and appropriate elements, policies, mechanisms and procedures in order to start providing aid to LLDCs in an efficient manner. Aid activities will be focused on poverty reduction and the international development goals (MDGs).

As far as the distribution of grants between Part I and Part II countries is concerned (see ANNEX 3), it is anticipated that funds will be concentrated to the former by an 80% ratio, according Greek commitments to the DAC. This planning fulfils two basic needs:

- to support the economies of countries that face serious problems due to poverty. In fact a significant number of these are located in the wider geographical region of Greece. Economic development of these countries will depend on the successful transition to the market economy.

- to meet the commitments made to the DAC, in the form of maintaining the distribution of development assistance to the above rates between Part I and Part II countries.

(see GRAPH [B])

14.2 Priority or concentration countries

In 2003 the best part of Greek bilateral official assistance was directed to Part I countries (with the exception of two) as follows:

BOX 14- 2

- **Balkans**
Albania, Serbia Montenegro, Bosnia - Herzegovina, FYROM, Bulgaria (Part II), Romania (Part II)
- **Black Sea**
Armenia, Georgia
- **Middle East**
Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Palestinian Administered Areas, Jordan, Iraq and Afghanistan
- **Sub- Saharan Africa**
Ethiopia, Ivory Coast

(see map at the end of this chapter)

Specifically, and according to the "DAC List of Aid Recipients" (as of January 2003), the main Greek development co-operation activities in priority countries were the following:


Part I Countries

Some 228.26 MUSD or 202.03 MEUROs, that is 91.65% of total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA) which reached 249.05 MUSD or 220.43 MEUROs (see GRAPH [B]), were allocated to Part I countries (see ANNEX [3]).

14.2.1 EUROPE


The Greek strategic goal in South-East Europe is to create the appropriate conditions for stability, democratic order, good governance, co-operation, development and prosperity, as well as the fulfillment of all relevant political criteria for the accession of all countries in the region, without exception, to the E.U.

Total bilateral ODA granted to Part I countries of the European continent amounted to 176.81 MUSD (see GRAPH [C]), of which 89.66 MUSD in the form of technical co-operation and 3.99 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance. The picture, as far as priority countries were concerned, was the following:

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
ALBANIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipping of the Tirana Maternity Hospital • Installation of web-net infrastructure in the University of Kornal • Establishment of a center for the ill-treated women • Pilot programme against illegal trafficking of women/youth • Construction of Kornal Cultural Center • Support in all levels of education • Groups of projects in the framework of ESOAB • Combating illegal trafficking of persons • Construction of a primary school in Shkoder • Provision of electrical power in Shkoder • Rehabilitation of the sewerage network of the town of Fier • Transportation and distribution of humanitarian aid • Provision of higher education scholarships


Kinds of development assistance granted to ALBANIA during the year 2003

No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,78	0,884
2.	Programme Aid	0,92	1,039
3.	Technical Co-operation	66,98	75,673
4.	Other Aid	5,12	5,785
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO ALBANIA	73,80	83,380

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
<p>SERBIA MONTENEGRO</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of technological support infrastructure for enterprises • Reconstruction of houses in Kosovo • Enhancement of friendship and peace • Financial support of a regional clearing point • Equipping of outpatients department • Development of peace training • Enhancement of know-how in the sector of education • Combating of violence against women • Building and enhancing institutions on sustainable development • Group of projects in the framework of ESOAB • Transportation and distribution of humanitarian aid • Provision of higher education scholarships


Kinds of development assistance granted to SERBIA - MONTENEGRO during the year 2003

No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,21	0,232
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	3,80	4,294
4.	Other Aid	48,40	54,682
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO SERBIA - MONTENEGRO	52,40	59,208

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
<p>BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demining in the area of Starigrad • Strengthening of legislative reform in Brcko • Development of effective 'tools' for the strengthening of friendship and peace in South - East Europe • Transportation and distribution of humanitarian aid • Provision of medical support • Organisation of a tumor unit and provision of diagnostic equipment to the University Clinic of Fotsa • Reorganisation of the education system • Provision of higher education scholarships


Kinds of development assistance granted to BOSNIA - HERZEGOVINA during the year 2003

No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,000
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	2,10	2,377
4.	Other Aid	2,60	2,938
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO BOSNIA - HERZEGOVINA	4,70	5,314

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
F.Y.R.O.M. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of school buildings in the Municipalities of Gostivar and Bitola • Improvement of the water supply purification system in the Municipality of Kratovo • Construction/rebuilding of the Red Cross regional educational centre • Establishment of educational and vocational training centres for young people in the cities of Gostivar, Tetovo, Prilep • Training of scientists on issues of sustainable management of water resources • Promotion of gender equality • Provision of higher education scholarships

Kinds of development assistance granted to FYROM during the year 2003

No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,16	0,178
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	1,52	1,717
4.	Other Aid	0,00	0,000
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO FYROM	1,68	1,895

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
TURKEY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and management in swampy resources • Preventive medicine and donation of a highly modern mobile unit for mastography and blood/urine analysis • Vocational training in the municipality of Mordogan • Establishment of a business activity and handicraft centre in Yialova • Establishment of a creative training centre for women - children • Humanitarian assistance for earthquake victims • Establishment and operation of social support divisions • Provision of higher education scholarships


Kinds of development assistance granted to TURKEY during the year 2003

No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	1,44	1,621
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	1,78	2,007
4.	Other Aid	0,50	0,565
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO TURKEY	3,71	4,193


14.2.2 ASIA

Due to historical and geographical reasons, relations between Greece and Asian countries are not developed in the same degree. It is only with the Indian subcontinent that Greece has had traditional relations dating back as far as the ancient times. On the contrary, with the other countries situated in the area and especially the Far East, bilateral relations with Greece have only recently started to develop both in the political and the economic sector. Greece supports initiatives targeting solutions for the settlement of existing differences and/or conflicts, the avoidance of all negative results for the economies of the Asian region, democratisation through institutional reform, the fight against illegal cultivation and trade of narcotics, as well as efforts towards securing respect for the principles of International Law.


Total bilateral ODA granted to Part I countries of the Asian continent amounted to 37.33 M USD (see GRAPH [C]), of which 20.68 MUSD in the form of technical cooperation and 5.70 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance. The picture, as far as Priority Countries are concerned was the following:

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
IRAQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and organisation of humanitarian aid distribution to victims of war • Securing of drinkable water quantities, rehabilitation of the water supply system and of the sewerage system • Provision of mobile medical units • Emergency medical and pharmaceutical care • Psycho-pedagogic assistance for children • Medical treatment of wounded children from the war in Greek hospitals


Kinds of development assistance granted to IRAQ during the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,23	0,264
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	1,59	1,802
4.	Other Aid	3,01	3,402
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO IRAQ	4,84	5,468

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
JORDAN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social inclusion of women • Emancipation and enhancement of the living standards of women • Water resources management • Support of children - teenage refugees • Provision of emergency assistance for refugees • Provision of higher education scholarships


Kinds of development assistance granted to JORDAN during the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,000
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,79	0,897
4.	Other Aid	0,85	0,956
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO JORDAN	1,64	1,853

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
LEBANON 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demining in South Lebanon • Demining of Nabatŷy region • Establishment of a center for environmental (marine) studies at the University of Balamand • Establishment of mental health centre in South Lebanon and Western Bekaa • Provision of emergency assistance

Kinds of development assistance granted to LEBANON during the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,10	0,113
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	3,17	3,584
4.	Other Aid	0,06	0,073
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO LEBANON	3,34	3,770


Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of school complex in the city of Beit Jala • Emergency repair of the water supply infrastructure • Financial support for the drawing up of the Palestinian Constitution • Job provision for the unemployed in the West Bank • Provision of primary health mobile unit in the Gaza Strip • Social rehabilitation (inclusion) for people with special needs • Provision of higher education scholarships

Kinds of development assistance granted to PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY during the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,48	0,542
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	1,29	1,462
4.	Other Aid	0,00	0,000
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY	1,77	2,004

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
SYRIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of school building in the city of Halep • Support for the development of agricultural areas in Sweeda • Provision of surgical unit - "Al Hussein" hospital • Establishment of Medical Centre • Business activities support centre for women • Installation of epidemiological supervision system for broukelossis • Treatment of infectious diseases • Provision of consulting services for women • Provision of emergency assistance • Provision of higher education scholarships


Kinds of development assistance granted to SYRIA during the year 2003

No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,89	1,003
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	2,61	2,950
4.	Other Aid	0,28	0,317
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO SYRIA	3,78	4,270

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
<p>AFGHANISTAN</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of the Kabul museum • Establishment, operation and equipping of a professional training centre for women • Establishment of a support centre for women and provision of training programmes • Support of pre-hospital and hospital care • Provision of assistance and repairs to school buildings • Provision of know-how for legislative reform • Transportation and distribution of humanitarian aid

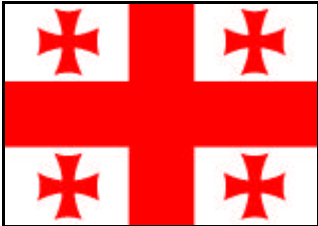
Kinds of development assistance granted to AFGHANISTAN during the year 2003

No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,07	0,076
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,42	0,472
4.	Other Aid	7,14	8,067
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO AFGHANISTAN	7,63	8,615

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
<p>ARMENIA</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a water supply network • Consulting services for enhancing legislative work • Reproductive health training • Programme to combat sexually transmitted diseases (STD) • Support of education at all levels • Training for peace • Provision of higher education scholarships • Establishment and operation of a mental health centre

Kinds of development assistance granted to ARMENIA during the year 2003

No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,40	0,450
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	2,13	2,409
4.	Other Aid	0,00	0,000
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO ARMENIA	2,53	2,859

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
GEORGIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of socially secluded women • Reorganisation of Parliament (GEOPARES) • Reproductive health training • Programme against sexually transmitted diseases (STD) • Medical infrastructure, equipping and medical-pharmaceutical care • Training of young lawyers • Education support at all levels • Restoration of damages to the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Provision of emergency assistance • Provision of higher education scholarships

Kinds of development assistance granted to GEORGIA during the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,15	0,169
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	4,06	4,584
4.	Other Aid	0,39	0,442
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO GEORGIA	4,60	5,195

14.2.3 AFRICA

Relations between Greece and Africa date back as far as the ancient times. Greece maintains especially friendly relations with Sub-Saharan Africa countries and has signed a significant number of Agreements in the following fields:

- Economic and Technical Cooperation,
- Tourism,
- Agricultural co-operation etc.

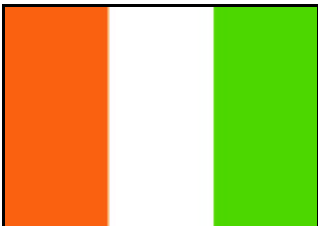
On the basis of these Agreements, many African students attend programmes, of Greek Higher Education Institutions (Universities - AEI), Colleges and Technical Education Institutions (TEI), making use of scholarships granted by Greece.

Total bilateral ODA granted to countries of the African continent in 2003 (Part I countries) reached 13.66 MUSD (see GRAPH [C]), of which 6.04 MUSD in the form of technical co-operation and 0.65 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance.


In 2002, total bilateral ODA granted to African countries amounted to 2.24 MUSD, of which 1.83 MUSD in the form of technical cooperation and 0.23 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance. As a result bilateral ODA grants from Greece to African countries increased between 2002 and 2003 by 11.42 MUSD or approximately by 500%.

Respectively, bilateral ODA granted to Sub-Saharan African countries increased as well. Whereas in 2002 total ODA granted to these countries amounted to 1.40 MUSD, in the following year 2003 it rose by 1.65 MUSD or approximately 120% and reached 3.05 MUSD.

The picture, as far as Priority Countries for Greece are concerned, was the following:

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
IVORY COAST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of an orphanage for children infected by HIV/AIDS virus in the area of Dabou • Enhancement of women's co-operatives • Strengthening of agricultural production • Improvement of the living standards • Activities to reduce unemployment • Programme for processing agricultural products • Provision of higher education scholarships

Kinds of development assistance granted to IVORY COAST during the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,11	0,124
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,09	0,103
4.	Other Aid	0,00	0,000
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO IVORY COAST	0,20	0,227

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
ETHIOPIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income generation and development activities in agricultural communities • Construction of a primary school complex in the Bulbulo region of the independent state of Amhara • Training trainers in cultivation techniques, irrigation and water resources administration • Construction of a system to purify drinking water - water resources administration • Provision of higher education scholarships

Kinds of development assistance granted to ETHIOPIA during the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,03	0,033
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,19	0,209
4.	Other Aid	0,16	0,175
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO ETHIOPIA	0,37	0,417

14.2.4 AMERICA

Greece traditionally, maintains very close ties with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), despite the vast geographical distance that separates them. This is attributed mainly to the fact that Greek classical education is an integral part of the educational system in many Latin American countries (LAC) and is greatly appreciated too. Moreover, the positive impact of Greek communities in LAC countries, works as a bridge of mutual cultural exchange and co-operation. Greece and LAC countries closely co-operate within the framework of International Organisations. Dedication of both sides to the Principles and Rules of International Law and the Resolutions of International Organisations, further enhance co-operation.

Greece supports initiatives for constructive debate, targeting at a peaceful resolution of conflicts in the LAC region, as well as at reducing the negative effects of international or regional financial crises and natural disasters in their economies, while it supports efforts for further democratization and respect for human rights. At the same time it firmly supports the efforts made by the countries of the region in the fight against organized crime and corruption that are particularly threatening social cohesion. Greece follows and observes closely and with particular interest, initiatives taken to promote regional cooperation and integration in the region.

Total bilateral ODA granted to Part I countries of the American continent (LAC countries) amounted to 0.47 MUSD (see GRAPH [C]), of which 0.18 MUSD in the form of technical cooperation and 0.26 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance. The picture (there are no priority countries in this continent) was the following:

- Mexico : 0.22 MUSD
- El Salvador : 0.02 MUSD
- Cuba : 0.03 MUSD

14.2.5 OCEANIA

Due to historical and geographical reasons, relations between Greece and Oceania countries differ substantially as to the degree of development. With Australia and New Zealand Greece maintains close ties something, which is mostly due to the presence of numerous and thriving Greek communities, as well as to the fact that these countries fought together with Greece during World Wars I and II. Generally speaking, relations between Greece and the wider region are still developing rapidly in both the political and the financial sector.

Greece supports initiatives for constructive debate, targeting to the settlement of existing differences and/or conflicts, avoidance of all negative results of international or regional financial crises and natural disasters on the economies of the Pacific countries, democratization through institutional reform, fight against illegal cultivation and trade of narcotics, as well as efforts towards securing respect for the principles of International Law. Greece follows and observes closely and with particular interest any initiatives that are taken in order to promote regional co-operation and integration in the area.

In 2003 development assistance was not granted to any of the Oceania countries (see GRAPH [C]).

14.2.6 LEAST LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LLDCs)

In the year 2000 Greece committed itself to the DAC to increase its annual ODA grants to the LLDCs (see ANNEX [3]) by approximately 20-25%. The programmes/projects that were implemented during the biennium 2002-2003 were compatible with the framework set by the international development community of donors that is the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). More specifically, ODA grants to LLDCs in 2002 amounted to 11.28 MUS\$ through the implementation of one hundred and two (102) activities, while in the following year grants increased by 10.96 MUS\$ or approximately 95% and reached 22.24 MUS\$. Some characteristic activities of the year 2003 are presented below:

- Bangladesh

Total ODA grants: 0.50 MUS\$

Main activities:

- Provision of medical services to uninsured foreigners in Greece
- Provision of higher education scholarships

- Sudan

Total ODA grants: 0.37 MUS\$

Main activities:

- Provision of higher technical and administrative training
- Provision of higher education scholarships
- Emergency humanitarian assistance to flood victims

- Uganda

Total ODA grants: 0.17 MUS\$

Main activities:

- Establishment of an educational institution for processing sesame-oil, as well as of multisectoral vocational training.
- Establishment of an urban health centre, accessible to populations regardless of race, religion and nationality.
- Reconstruction, on the basis of a model engineering plan adjusted to local conditions, of four health centres in rural areas, accessible to populations regardless of race religion and nationality.
- Construction of educational facilities, equipping of classes, physics-chemistry-biology laboratories, provision of school books.
- Provision of higher education scholarships.

- Liberia

Total ODA grants: 0.16 MUS\$

Main activities:

- Repair of destroyed schools after the civil war, reconstruction of buildings and provision of furniture and equipment.

- People's Republic of Congo

Total ODA grants: 0.15 MUS\$

Main activities:

- Provision of higher education scholarships

- Μαυραβία

Total ODA grants: 0.12 MUSD

Main activities:

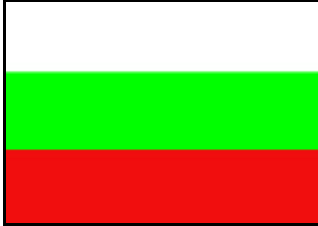
- Co-financing with Norway of a UNICEF food aid programme for starving children.

Part II Countries

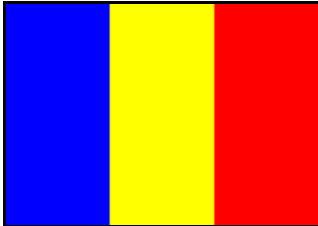
The amount of 20.79 MUSD or 18.40 MEUROs was disbursed for programmes/projects in Part II countries (see ANNEX [3]), that is 8.35% of the total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA) which amounted to 249.05 MUSD or 220.43 MEUROs (see GRAPH [B]).

14.2.7 CEECs/NIS COUNTRIES

Total bilateral OA granted to Central and Eastern European Countries and the New Independent States [Part II CEEC/NIS countries] (see ANNEX [3]), amounted to 19.41 MUSD (see GRAPH [D]), of which 18.66 MUSD in the form of technical cooperation and 0.43 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance. The picture, as far as Priority Countries are concerned, was the following:

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
BULGARIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of young people for the establishment of SMEs • Subscription for the dismantling of the nuclear energy station of Kozlodui • Social and financial enhancement of agricultural areas • Development of degraded agricultural areas Sliven through crop improvement • Co-operation of information centres on environmental issues • Establishment of a training center for women • Establishment of a vocational training center for women • Development of a peace training model • Group of projects in the framework of ESOAB • Provision of higher education scholarships

Kinds of development assistance granted to BULGARIA during the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,08	0,092
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	5,04	5,698
4.	Other Aid	0,00	0,000
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO BULGARIA	5,12	5,789

Country	Main Programmes/ Projects
ROMANIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of training and support centre for children of the gypsy minority (ROMA) • Evaluation programme for environmental impacts • Group of projects in the framework of ESOAB • Provision of emergency humanitarian assistance • Development of training for peace • Enhancement of know-how in the sector of education • Provision of higher education scholarships

Kinds of development assistance granted to ROMANIA during the year 2003			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEUROs	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,11	0,119
2.	Programme Aid	0,00	0,000
3.	Technical Co-operation	3,01	3,404
4.	Other Aid	0,38	0,428
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AID TO ROMANIA	3,50	3,950

14.2.8 MORE DEVELOPED OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Total bilateral OA granted to Part II more developed of the developing countries, (see ANNEX [3]), amounted to 1.38 MUSD (see GRAPH [D]), of which 1.31 MUSD in the form of technical co-operation and 0.07 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance.

The picture (there are no priority countries in this continent) was the following:

- Cyprus : 0.47 MUSD
- Israel : 0.47 MUSD
- Slovenia : 0.25 MUSD
- Korea : 0.15 MUSD

Note:

Disbursements of bilateral ODA to Part I countries and bilateral OA to Part II countries by kind of assistance, during the year 2003, are presented in (TABLE [3]) and in (GRAPHS [E] and [F]).

The kinds of development assistance according to the DAC include:

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

- Experts and equipment
(e.g. missions of doctors, law experts, administrative officers, etc.
(possible provision of supportive equipment is included)
- Research programmes and studies (e.g. funding of institutions or programmes for research and studying of problems faced by the developing countries.
- Scholarships
- Training

PROGRAMME AID

- Budget and Balance of payments support.

INVESTMENT PROGRAMMES

- Construction and repair of various projects and infrastructure
- Investment Related Technical Co-operation
- Preparation activities for the implementation of an investment programme
- Any other disbursement regarding implementation of an investment programme

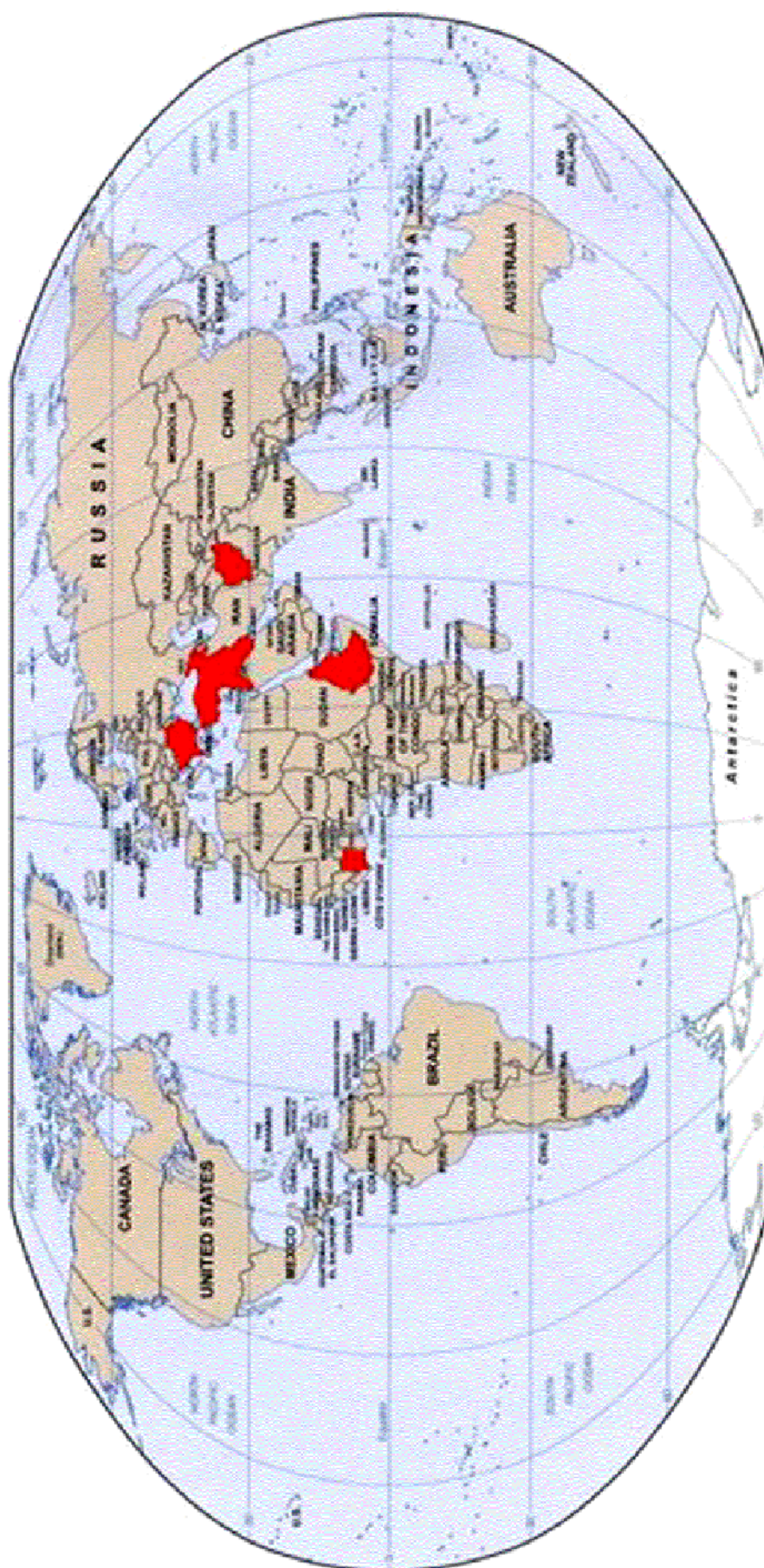
OTHER AID

- Goods for immediate consumption or use (aid in kind) such as food and emergency (food staff, medicines, blankets, etc.).
- Covering of deficit (assistance relating to debt).
- Donations to NGOs
- Administrative costs
- Amounts that at the time of reporting, it is not possible to estimate the type of assistance.

14.3 Planning Process for geographical distribution

Greek national policy planning and strategy, as regards the geographical distribution of development aid, is the responsibility of EOSDOS [see Paragraph 6.1.1 above] following a relevant proposal submitted by "HELLENIC AID". For this reason "HELLENIC AID" draws up country strategies, taking into account, for those countries that are available (approximately 40, due to lack of wider participation of civil society in developing countries), their 'Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs).

Priority Countries of Greek Development Co-operation



Balkan Countries

Albania, Serbia-Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, F.Y.R.O.M., Bulgaria, Romania

Black Sea

Armenia, Georgia

Middle East

Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Palestinian Admin. Areas, Jordan, Iraq, Afghanistan

Sub-Saharan Africa

Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ivory Coast

15. Technical Co-operation

15.1 Technical Co-operation Policies and Practices

15.1.1 Development co-operation in the form of "Technical Co-operation"

- General

Granted development assistance in the form of "Technical Cooperation" (T.C), includes a number of activities referring to human resources development, through the enhancement of skills, knowledge, technical expertise and productive inclinations of human resources of the recipient countries.

In this sense, T.C. includes missions of experts or/and equipment to recipient countries, reception of trainees in Greece for training, provision of higher education scholarships at undergraduate and postgraduate levels to students from developing countries in Greek Universities and Polytechnics, as well as financing of programmes/projects for research and study of problems faced by recipient countries.

The aforementioned programmes/projects are implemented within a time period that expands from one to five years, focusing on co-operation activities that promote self-employment and human resources education - training in developing countries.

More specifically, Greece specializes in the provision of T.C in the sector of "Social Infrastructure and Services", that is in activities of social development, promotion of medical care, primary and secondary education of populations, provision of drinkable water and sanitation, vocational training for young people and women for job creation, building up of institutions, strengthening of democratization and promotion of equal access for women in the developmental procedure.

Development assistance in the form of T.C which is granted by Greece, includes the establishment of organisational and institutional structures, that form guaranteed preconditions that the skills and technology being transferred to countries receiving assistance, will have a substantial impact and will allow these countries to implement relevant programmes/projects without external assistance, when Greek activities will have reached an end.

- Experts' Missions

In most occasions, the Agency that implements a Greek programme/project, dispatches to the recipient country an expert or a group of experts, who transfer essential skills and know-how, to the competent administrators, researchers and technicians of the interested country. In order to ensure effectiveness of the transferred technology, its compatibility is being seriously considered in order to be suitable for the recipient region.

- Dispatch of material

Equipment and material for the implementation of programmes/projects are in addition dispatched wherever and whenever they are needed, especially when the recipient partner-country is unable to provide them. Transfer of know-how by Greek experts includes the appropriate training of the recipient country's staff on the operation of the equipment granted.

- Training

Training involves counterparts from the Public or Private sectors of recipient countries to travel to Greece and attend training classes, seminars, meetings etc. in research Institutes, training Institutes, Hospitals, Laboratories etc. to study programmes/projects management methods and to improve their technical skills. In numerous occasions Greek participation in similar programmes has established an internationally recognized specialized expert know-how. Training takes place in developing countries too and is provided by Greek experts travelling for this purpose from Greece. Usually, trainers are trained on various skills.

- Scholarships

Greece provides an extensive scholarship programme through a number of ministries (YPEPU/IKY, YPOO, YPEJ, YPMAURA, YPYGPR). Scholarships cover learning of the Greek language and full studies in AEI and TEI, the duration

depending on the years of study required by each department. In this respect, regulations - instructions have been drawn for students, in order for them to be aware of their rights and obligations. Generally students are obliged to regularly attend their classes and be present during all exam periods, in order to ensure continuity and stability in their progress. Scholarships may be discontinued, not only due to lack of satisfactory study progress, but also in cases of misconduct in the students behaviour. Students have the opportunity, amongst others, not only to attain specialised knowledge and skills but also to become familiar with the Greek civilisation and the institutions of the Greek society.

- Studies

Greece finances in the form of grants, the implementation of research and study programmes/projects on problems that developing countries face, on the condition that the final study will be submitted to competent Agencies of the recipient country in order to be utilised. The aforementioned assistance is in no way connected with the implementation by Greek Agencies, of projects that may emanate from relevant research and studies.

15.1.2 Local ownership of "Technical Co-operation" programmes/projects

Technical Cooperation programmes/projects are in most cases supervised by staff coming from Greece as well as the recipient country. After their completion these become the property of the recipient country. If the aforementioned countries cannot provide suitable infrastructures (e.g. buildings) for T.C provision, these are provided by the Greek side, along with the suitable equipment. Before the completion of each programme a number of issues are evaluated, such as the degree of achievement of the initial goals, the results, as well as the visibility prospects for the recipient country, as to whether it is feasible to take up the operation - management of the programme/project in the future. In some occasions, where it is judged necessary, the time period of the programme/project is prolonged by one or two years, in order to ensure its viability and provide further support to the recipient country, so as to be able to manage it on its own without external assistance.

15.1.3 Purpose and results of "Technical Co-operation" programmes/projects

The Greek objective in respect of the development of the social sector, is not only to enhance human resources in the framework of improving social infrastructure, but also to implement programmes/projects focused on human beings and society, through for example the establishment of organisations and institutions and the development of human resources with a wide range of skills.

Greece confronts in a composite way the handling of issues related with the problem of poverty. Apart from directly supporting the poor, it is recognized that co-operation is a prerequisite between human resources and organizational development, in the process for poverty reduction. It is thus necessary for programmes/projects targeting to relieve populations from poverty, to include amongst others, support for community organization, through participatory procedures and training of state officials, so as for the later to become essentially involved with poverty problems.

In the case of technical training programmes/projects, training on specialized skills by using conventional methods, does not constitute the most suitable method any more. There is a growing need for organizations and institutions, which will ensure that transferred skills to the recipient country will on the one hand become firmly rooted in its institutions and will have a positive impact in future and on the other, that the recipient country will be able to manage implemented development programmes/projects for itself, once Greek co-operation has ended.

As far as aid provision in the form T.C in the environment sector is concerned, Greece recognizes that response must be offered to global issues across national borders. As a consequence, efforts are being made for the enhancement of mutual links, through networking of related programmes/projects and exchanging of information and research conclusions.

The sector of health is of high importance, as it composes the cornerstone in the establishment of a cohesive society at regional, national and global levels. Yet, in many developing countries a significant part of the population is under threat from endemic diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria) poor hygiene conditions and starvation. At the same time, the high infant mortality rates and the hard living conditions for individuals and families, inhibit economic development. In order face this situation, Greece finances amongst others, health policy and administration programmes/projects, training of doctors in Greek Hospitals, training of paramedical personnel in Greece and in recipient countries, combating the sexually transmitted diseases (STD), aid provision to persons suffering from tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious diseases.

T.C provided by Greece in the sector of agriculture aims to contribute in raising of food produce, increasing rural income and living standards of farmers, abolishing regional imbalances in recipient countries, utilizing in an effective way natural resources and providing for environmental sustainability. The means to attain these goals include, development of agricultural and livestock methods appropriate for the conditions of each developing country, training of farmers, professional research, as well as suitable use of agricultural natural resources. Granted T.C in the agricultural sector includes also other differentiated programmes/projects, aiming other goals such as, poverty reduction and the participation of local societies and in particular of women, in the agricultural development.

15.2 "Technical Co-operation" personnel and disbursements

For the implementation of sectoral projects of the 2nd PPASBE 2002-2006, T.C. personnel is being used, which includes Professors from the Greek University Community, other specialized and experienced training personnel, as far as training programmes are concerned, as well as volunteers mainly in the implementation of NGO programmes/projects.

Law No. 2731/1999 anticipates, on the one hand for the provision of incentives to all those who wish or those who are asked to participate in development cooperation activities implemented by Greek NGOs in developing countries and on the other for regulations concerning training issues, in order to promote the spirit of voluntarism among the young people and especially among the student community. Moreover, the aforementioned Law, anticipates for non money prize awards to young people, for their participation in missions or humanitarian activities implemented by Greek NGOs.

Disbursements for Greek bilateral T.C activities by geographical region, implemented during the year 2003, are being presented below (See BOX [15- 1]).

BOX 15- 1		
No.	Geographical Region	Disbursements in MUSD
	"ODA" (Official Development Assistance)	-
1.	EUROPE	89,66
2.	AFRICA	6,04
3.	AMERICA	0,18
4.	ASIA	20,68
5.	OCEANIA	0,00
	TOTAL T.C. "ODA"	116,56
	"OA" (Official Aid)	-
6.	MORE DEVELOPED OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	1,31
7.	CEECs/NIS	18,66
	TOTAL T.C. "OA"	19,97
	TOTAL AMOUNT T.C.	136,53

16. Tied Aid and Associated Financing

16.1 Policies, practices and trends in handling tied and untied aid, including application of DAC's New Measures in the field of tied aid, designed to limit aid and trade distortion

DAC's intention is to do its best to encourage member states to achieve aid "untying" provided in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The DAC provides the following definitions:

BOX 16- 1

"Tied" aid,

Bilateral loans or grants tied:

- contractually or
- in effect to procurement (a transaction is regarded as tied in case it is subject to formal or informal agreement between the recipient and the donor country, or in case it includes practices that the DAC considers that may determine the result)

in one of the following:

- Donor country only
- Donor and specified aid recipient countries
- Specified aid recipient countries
- Specified developed and aid recipient countries
- Other

BOX 16- 2

"Untied" aid,

Bilateral loans or grants whose proceeds are fully and freely available to finance procurement from substantially all aid recipient countries and from OECD countries.

BOX 16- 3

"Partially Untied" aid,

Bilateral loans and grants which are tied contractually or in effect to procurement of goods and services from the donor country and from a restricted number of countries, which must include substantially all aid recipient countries.

There are no Greek Bodies that can implement big scale official development co-operation programs and projects. Almost all activities financed are small, their cost being under the threshold of E.U Directives. These are mostly small scale projects in the fields of services provision, training seminars and provision of scholarships, implemented in a short time period and having a low budget, without exceeding E.U Directives. As a rule, public contracts are not partitioned in order to evade application of E.U Directives.

Greece took the following action during recent years, in order to apply the New Measures of the DAC in the field of tied aid, that are designed to limit distortion of development assistance and of trade:

- Adopted DAC member states' decision to untie aid to LLDCs due to their relevant dependence on aid and their comparably greater need for accelerating progress towards the international development "Goals". In particular, DAC members agreed to untie ODA provided to LLDCs since 1-1-2002, in the following sectors: balance of payments and structural adjustment support, debt forgiveness, sector and multi-sector programme assistance,

investment project aid, import and commodity support, commercial services contracts and ODA through Non-Governmental Organisations for procurement related activities.

- Enhanced efforts on harmonization of development assistance provision, with those of the DAC and the E.U, in the framework of the 2nd PPASBE.
 - implementation of ESOAB was initiated, which applies the principle of partnership in aid delivery
 - official proposals for projects are being submitted by recipient countries by a standardized "application form", they must be compatible with E.U principles and contribute to the application and principles of the E.U.
 - procedures for the assignment of services, as well as procedures for procurement contracts and contracts for projects financed in the framework of ESOAB, are being implemented according to the PHARE programme.
 - all co-operation Protocols signed between Greece and recipient countries in the framework of ESOAB, are being regularly send to the E.U.
- Gradually reduces the number scholarships granted to foreign students for studies in Greek Universities, that constituted a portion of Greek aid grants.

• A significant part of small scale emergency humanitarian and development projects in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition is implemented by NGOs and other civil society bodies, that cannot be regarded as violating E.U competition rules, since they have a non profit character and depend on voluntarism.

All the aforementioned evolutions constitute beyond any doubt, significant steps taken by Greece within a short time period, towards the rationalization of the whole system for development aid provision in developing countries and factually prove Greek determination to grant development assistance within the framework of both E.U and DAC/OECD specifications.

All implementing Agencies of development assistance programmes plan and implement programmes/projects according to Law No. 2731/1999 and DAC directives, while in all occasions all procedures are compatible to the general arrangements and principles of the Treaty of Rome. In this respect, every possible effort is made in order to abide to procedures and Directives established by the E.U (Directives 93/36/EEC, 93/37/EEC, 92/50/EEC) and by the DAC. The clauses of these Directives determine thresholds that differentiate procedures, as well as methods of project implementation and provision of services, such as signing of bilateral agreements between donor and recipient country and announcement to E.U Services. These provisions are applied with no deviations by Greece.

As far as the adoption and application of specific implementation procedures of development co-operation activities are concerned, the following criteria are applied:

BOX 16- 4

- Submission of a request by the recipient country for the provision of specific kind of aid (ownership/partnership)
- Compatibility to the principles of the 2nd PPASBE
- Evaluation and approval of the requests through specific procedures, such as:
 - intermediation of Greek NGOs,
 - pre-evaluation of programmes,
 - approval of programmes etc.

All new implementing Agencies of development co-operation programmes make substantial efforts, in order to meet the particularly high demands for adjustment according to the provisions of the international development community of donors. Most of them implement programmers/projects the cost of which does not overcome the amount of 0.20 MEUROs. Coincidental exceptions may take place in cases of implementation of a limited number of programs with cost over 0.20 MEUROs, mostly through NGOs and when no other available alternative exists, mainly in the emergency humanitarian aid section.

The selection criteria are the following:

BOX 16- 5

- promotion of goals that the recipient countries show interest in
- viability of actions
- added value of actions in development cooperation
- multiplicative effects and their diffusion
- combating poverty

Coincidental exceptions are by no means intentional nor consolidated development assistance provision policy, but merely coincidental circumstances, since in many occasions for the implementation of specialized activities in specific recipient countries, there is only one available Agency with respective experience, know-how, previous co-operation with the recipient country, as well as previous experience in equivalent activities on the same subject, appropriate for the implementation of programmes with guaranteed quality results. In addition, assignment of programmes' implementation over 0.20.MEUROS, that are in no way connected with each other, sometimes arises from a direct and emergency need for implementation of technical co-operation and emergency humanitarian aid programmes in Balkan Countries, which, as it is widely known, face serious problems.

Finally, it should be noted that programmes assigned by certain Agencies through public calls for tender, are based on the former signing of "Bilateral Development Cooperation Protocols" for the financing of relevant programmes and serve the need for urgent response of Greece to persistent and urgent requests by recipient countries.

DAC member states, Greece being one of them, except from the classification of "tied" and "untied" aid, disbursements for "Administrative Costs" and "Technical Co-operation". Therefore, only aid disbursements in the form of "Investments", "Programme Aid" and "Other Aid" are registered. Most aid granted by Greece is in the form of many short and low cost technical cooperation and urgent humanitarian aid programmes, that are implemented by NGOs.

As a consequence of the above, the picture for Greece in the year 2003 was the following:

- "Untied" aid: 91.39 MUSD or 93.80% of bilateral aid
- "Partially Untied" aid: 1.16 MUSD
- "Tied" aid: 0.46 MUSD

17. Procurement Policies

17.1 Procurement policy

It was only in 1997 that Greece initiated the implementation of the 1st PPASBE for the period 1997-2001, participating in the efforts of the international development community for economic and social development of the developing countries and of the countries with economies in transition. This was the first medium term Program of Greek development assistance provision, drawn up on the basis of the relatively limited experience that had been gained through the provision of limited bilateral aid over the previous years. As a consequence it was a pilot Programme that attempted to combine the constantly raising - and in most occasions imminent and urgent - requests of the developing countries for aid provision, according to international standards.

Law No. 2731/1999 was voted to cover the framework for the implementation of the 1st PPASBE. Amongst others the Law defines the framework for procurement that is still in force to the present day and covers the implementation of development co-operation programmes/projects (Articles 5-7). In particular it anticipates for:

17.1.1 Procurement and Provision of Services Contracts within Greece

Procurements or provision of services with a budget up to 0.20 MEUROs per programme are implemented under the responsibility of the contractor after a call for tender or after direct assignment, in cases of special circumstances. The call for tender includes the purpose of the procurement or service, the budget and the terms of participation, while it is published in two daily newspapers of the capital of the Prefecture where Ministries or Organizations are located. The acceptance of the tender takes place within thirty (30) days after the publishing. A relevant contract is signed between the assignee and the contractor. For procurements or provision of services with a budget of over 0.20 MEUROs per program, the arrangements presented below are applied:

- Procurements: Presidential Decree 370/1995
Adjustment of Greek legislation concerning procurements of the Public sector to community law and in particular to European Union Council's arrangements 93/36/EEC of June 14th 1993 about process coordination on public procurements contracts.
- Services: Presidential Decree 346/1998
Adjustment of Greek legislation concerning Public contracts for services to the arrangements of Directive 92/50/EEC of July 18th 1992.

Equivalent to the aforementioned are the arrangements of Law No. 2731/1999 for projects having a budget up to or over 5.00 MEUROs.

17.1.2 Procurement and Provision of Services Contracts abroad

Contracts having a budget of up to 0.02 MEUROs are contracted by direct assignment, while up to 0.10 MEUROs after a call for tender.

The call for tender includes the purpose of the contract, the budget and the terms of participation, while it is published in two daily newspapers of the location of the Authority of the signing Officer. Contracts for procurements, provision of services and projects abroad are contracted by the relevant executive Agency representatives or by the Greek Diplomatic or Consulate Authority after provision of the relevant authorization. The acceptance of the tender takes place within thirty (30) days after the publishing.

It is pointed out that the aforementioned provisions of Law No. 2731/1999 regarding different legislative regulations for public contracts within Greece and abroad, are there in order to cover the needs of supporting and implementing small and basically micro technical projects, in recipient countries, that have a direct impact on local societies. This is an international practice undertaken by most donor countries.

17.2 Practice of the procurement process

During the previous years Greece enhanced its efforts to harmonize - adjust the procedures activated for the provision of development aid through procurements, with those of the DAC and the E.U, in the framework of the 2nd PPAS-BE. In general all the aforementioned in paragraph [16.1] is valid. The development co-operation programmes/projects are being implemented on the basis of Law No. 2731/1999, DAC directives and the general arrangements and principles of the Treaty of Rome.

17.2.1 Bilateral food aid

In particular, as far as bilateral "food aid" provision is concerned, the following are noted:

The normal procedure followed in all occasions, except in those of emergency and humanitarian assistance activities, is the public call for tender undertaken by YPAN according to Law No. 2286/1995 on "Public Sector procurements and regulation of relevant issues" and according to the Presidential Decree 394/96. That is to say that E.U legislation is strictly applied.

In cases of emergency and humanitarian activities (due to natural disasters or severe economic crisis, leading local populations to food insecurity [severe food crisis]), almost all of them were implemented in the past (1999-2000) by YPGE. These concerned humanitarian aid provision to Kosovo, due to the need for urgent food aid supplies, to the refugees who flooded Albania, FYROM and the F.R. of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo. The later were implemented by NGOs or via direct negotiations conducted by the YPGE. The procedures followed consisted of:

BOX 17- 1

- Request of the recipient country
- Consultations and coordination with other Agencies of the public and private sectors as regards the selection of products and implementing Agencies for each project (YPMAURA, YPEUA, YPEJ, NGO, Dioceses, etc.)
- The YPGE was responsible for procurement and transportation for some projects, while for others "HELLENIC AID"

The normal procedure followed in all occasions, was not possible to be implemented in the cases of missions to Albania, F.Y.R.O.M, the F.R. of Yugoslavia and in the region of Kosovo, because it is extremely time consuming (lasts for approximately eight months) and does not allow for urgent provision of food aid to populations in need of imminent assistance.

17.2.2 Multilateral food aid

Greece being an E.U member country, is a co-signing member of the "Food Aid Convention" 1999 (F.A.C) and also of previous Conventions ('95 etc). Under this status Greece has undertaken the obligation to annually send 10.000 tones of grain or other selected products, according to the arrangements of the Convention, to developing countries in need of assistance. Missions are basically implemented to the horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Eritrea) due to the structural nature of food insecurity in the region, but also to countries such as Armenia and Georgia or to Balkan countries (Bulgaria).

Up to the year 2000 calls for tender were announced by the General Directorate DAGEP of the YPGE that was competent for the conduct of "E.U food aid". Today, these conducts are undertaken by YPAN according to the aforementioned procedure and take the form of untied aid.

17.2.3 Bilateral Co-operation Protocols

Greece supports the view that development is the responsibility of recipient developing countries and that the external aid provided must aim at supporting their efforts to develop local infrastructures necessary for social and economic development and poverty reduction.

Within this framework, Greece has signed special partnership agreements with recipient countries. These include the basic axes upon which future development co-operation will be based. Partnership Agreements include sectors of devel-

opment co-operation that are relevant to the particular needs of each partner country and the comparative advantage of the Greek development aid programme, in the selection of particular sections. It is indicatively noted that bilateral co-operation protocols have been signed with, Albania, Bulgaria, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine, F.R. of Yugoslavia, Romania, F.Y.R.O.M, the Palestinian Administered Areas, Cyprus, Turkey, Poland, Mauritius, the Russian Federation, Iran, Moldavia.

18. Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

18.1 Modalities, policies and criteria for co-financing NGO projects

There is no doubt that during the past few years a fundamental change has taken place in the role of civil society within the framework of international development co-operation. Both States and International Organisations finance NGOs with ever higher amounts of money. This is not an accidental option. NGOs possess fundamental comparative advantages in the process of providing development co-operation, that are in the same time the criteria for their selection by Countries, for co-financing of programmes. In particular NGOs:

BOX 18- 1

- Have lower administrative costs compared to other bodies (States and International Organisations) since they depend to a great extent to volunteers
- Are in a position to utilise financial resources not only from the Public but also from the Private Sector in a multiplying way
- Make better use of financial resources for fighting poverty, since they know better that any other donor, the true needs of the communities of the recipient countries
- They are more flexible, adjust easier and are in a position to face dangers, especially in conflict regions
- They can grant assistance directly to those who are in need, without the intervention of negotiators in the recipient countries
- They hire experienced personnel with considerable technical know-how without the relevant restrictions that States and International Organisations face

Civil society was not developed in Greece until recently. However, the globalization swirl, the Balkan crisis, the economic growth of Greece and the modernization of society, enhanced voluntarism, resulting in NGOs firmly gaining ground.

Greek humanitarian and development NGOs could be divided in two categories:

- to purely Greek, which are the most numerous
- to those that compose the Greek antennas of wider international organizations (e.g. "Doctors of the World", "Greek Red Cross", "Doctors Without Frontiers", "Actionaid", etc.)

A large number of Greek development NGOs are still at an elementary level and lack of technical know-how and experienced personnel. However, today many Greek NGOs implement significant international development co-operation projects and successfully compete other European NGOs, to attain financial resources from International Organisations. The personnel working for these NGOs is characterized by scientific expertise, language skills, professionalism and international experience.

Greek NGOs' financial resources - like those of the equivalent European NGOs - are being derived from International Organisations, States, businesses grants and private contributions. It is estimated that NGOs depend on International Organisations and financial resources of bilateral official development assistance, by more than 50% of their total disbursements. However, this distribution (which does not deviate from the international average) does not touch all Greek NGOs. Organisations such as the Greek antenna of the "Doctors Without Frontiers" and "Actionaid Hellas" are mostly dependent on private contributions rather than official financing from "HELLENIC AID".

18.2 Use of NGOs as implementing agencies of development co-operation projects

Greece through "HELLENIC AID" gives increasingly more emphasis in the involvement of civil society in development co-operation issues. These efforts have flourished, resulting in the establishment of a significant number of com-

petent and relatively experienced NGOs that are able to handle international development issues. Nonetheless, many NGOs must further develop their activities and obtain more field experience abroad and skills to manage official financing.

YDAS - 4 Directorate keeps the "Special NGO Registry" of "HELLENIC AID". To this day more than 320 Greek NGOs have registered. In order for NGOs to register to the "Special Registry" the following procedure is required:

BOX 18- 2

- submission of an application
- submission of an approved statute
- submission of a certificate as regards the commencement of works signed by the competent internal revenue Authority (AFM/DOY)
- presentation of the organisational structure of the NGO, at administrative and operational levels, as well as curriculum vitas of its managing staff
- for the newly established NGOs, submission of approved copies of the analytical receipts-expenses book for the past two years, that is submitted with the income-tax form.
- Submission (if these are available) of documents, programmes, or any other evidence and certificates that prove international experience of the NGO - at least during the past two years - from the implementation of activities and programmes of any kind abroad
- Submission (if these are available) of documents or other evidence that prove that the NGO has been financed by E.U. Authorities or by other International Organisations and Bodies or that it has signed "co-operation contracts" with ECHO of the E.U. or other specialised Bodies

In order to encourage the establishment of a solid NGO basis in Greece, "HELLENIC AID" has flexibly interpreted registration terms. However, in order for NGOs to remain registered in the "Special NGO Registry" it is necessary for them to have been active, in the field of international development, during the previous three years and to have implemented projects and programmes in developing countries.

Greek NGOs appreciated the value of establishing an "umbrella" organization, in the form of a forum, where NGOs, active on issues of international aid provision, will meet and exchange experiences and conclusions. In this regard they have established two "umbrella" organisations, their purpose being to help NGOs raise their potential and obtain higher experience. These organisations are:

BOX 18- 3

- The "Federation of Voluntary Non Governmental Organizations of Greece" (O.E.M.K.O.E)
This is a second degree coordinating Body of voluntary NGOs that are active in a wide range of social work. It was established in 1996, responding to the need for co-ordinated NGO activity, for the achievement of common targets and goals, such as effective promotion of the work and activities implemented by each voluntary organization. Members of the O.E.M.K.O.E are dozens of Bodies active in various fields, such as: human rights, civil protection, humanitarian aid and development in developing countries, social solidarity to refugees - immigrants, the environment, culture, young people, children, health, welfare, people with special needs etc.
- The "Hellenic Committee of NGOs for Development" or "Greek Platform"
This is a second degree association, operating as an NGO since the year 2000, with sixteen (16) NGOs registered members, that have all registered with the "Special NGO Registry" of "HELLENIC AID" and have international experience. Its objective, among others, is to promote the idea of NGOs in Greece and abroad, participation at NGO programmes, promote the idea of voluntarism and international co-operation between Greek and foreign NGOs and provision of support, information and validation to Greek developmental and humanitarian NGOs.

Three years ago "HELLENIC AID" published the "Special Guide for Non Governmental Organisations and other Civil Society Bodies" (universities, local bodies, co-operatives etc.). The aforementioned "Guide" describes "HELLENIC AID's" philosophy and priorities and includes details about the supporting documents and registration procedures, as well as the necessary procedures for submitting proposals for co-financing. Furthermore, the "Guide" provides basic information on the E.U. and Multilateral Development Organisations that co-finance NGO activities.

Once a year "HELLENIC AID" sends a call for tender to Ministries, N.Ps, NGOs etc. inviting them to send proposals for programmes/projects for approval. Initially, proposals are evaluated by the competent "HELLENIC AID" Directorates. Later, at a second stage, these are evaluated by the nine-member "Committee for selection, evaluation and approval of programmes/projects", for the final approval. It is compulsory for Greek NGOs to have at least two (2) years of experience in the field, suitable human capital and administrative experience, in order to be able to implement significant programmes in developing countries.

"HELLENIC AID" via YDAS-2 and YDAS-4 Directorates co-finances rehabilitation, development and development education programmes/projects respectively, up to 50% of their total budgets. Interested NGOs have to contribute (own participation) by at least 15% in kind or in funds. In some occasions co-financing may rise up to 75% as long as: the aforementioned programmes/projects are implemented in priority countries of the Greek development policy, there is partnership with new NGOs that do not have a two-year international experience on the implementation of programmes/projects in developing countries, compatibility is ascertained between the programmes/projects and the development priorities of the developing country and the programmes/projects provide substantial contribution in combating poverty. The presence of a reliable local partner capable of ensuring visibility and local ownership of the programmes/projects after the completion of Greek NGOs' engagement, is a fundamental precondition for the provision of financing by "HELLENIC AID".

Emergency humanitarian assistance programmes/projects can be fully financed (100%). "HELLENIC AID" retains the right of recessing financing of a programme/project and of immediately suspending its implementation, in cases of *"force majeure"* or in cases that NGO personnel are exposed to danger. In such an event NGOs are obliged to return the non disbursed funds to "HELLENIC AID", according to the standing regulations concerning public funds.

In the year 2003 "HELLENIC AID" continued the policy of co-financing NGOs for the implementation of development co-operation programmes/projects and sought to:

BOX 18- 4

- strengthen not only the experienced and specialized NGOs but also the promising new NGOs
- co-finance (covering part of the NGO's own participation) programmes that had either been already approved or there were significant indications that it was likely to be co-financed by the E.U
- strengthen the visibility of the Greek development assistance in recipient countries.

The basic priority sectors of the co-financed development programmes/projects by YDAS-2 Directorate for the year 2003 were:

BOX 18- 5

- enhancement of social sector anthropocentric programmes, primary health care, basic education and professional training, basically for youth and women
- programmes for the protection of the environment, rural development, housing and material and technical infrastructures
- income generating programmes that dramatically reduce poverty levels
- construction of small infrastructure programmes and local business initiatives for combating unemployment
- programmes in the sector of human rights, gender equality, establishment of democratic institutions, enhancement of local societies and participative and decentralised development..

Current supplementary objectives sought by "HELLENIC AID" include enhancement of NGOs' programmes concerning:

- development education

Public awareness raising, on problems of the developing world, through training programme activities, seminars enhancing skills, training and education on developing professional skills, public awareness raising events (exhibitions, concerts, conferences, etc), publishing of educational material etc.

- promotion of voluntarism

Voluntarism is a multi-dimensional and dynamic system where personal fulfillment meets with collective prosper-

ity. Nowadays, the forms of voluntarism constantly expand and spread in a wide range of social life. Volunteer action is an educational experience that develops social, communicational, and professional skills of the volunteer. The volunteer is not only a transmitter but also a receiver of the benefits that derive from his/her volunteer action. During 2003 many events concerning voluntarism took place. Public Bodies such as YPYGPR and YPESD-DA, coordinated their activities with those of civil society, by creating co-operation networks with NGOs.

- the problematic of North - South relations

that are implemented not only in Greece but in developing countries too.

Other "HELLENIC AID" pursuit are:

- strengthening the sense of NGOs' responsibility, on the one hand towards "HELLENIC AID" and recipient countries and on the other towards other NGOs
- enhancing of co-operation among Greek NGOs
- enhancing of the information provided to the public on development issues, on policies of Greek development programmes and on NGOs activities.

The criteria used during 2003 for evaluating and approving of programmes submitted by NGOs, were compatible with the DAC and E.U Authorities, as follows:

BOX 18- 6

- thorough knowledge of the country and the area where the programmes are to be implemented, of the local needs, circumstances and problems faced
- possibility of co-operation and coordination with local NGOs, other local development Agencies and knowledge of the official priorities of the recipient country
- possibility of co-operation with European NGOs and international organizations active in the same region
- ability of mobilizing Greek civil society and volunteers to implement solidarity activities and tackle the problems of recipient countries
- level of technical know-how and experience
- securing that all approved programmes/projects fall within the targets of the development strategy, the geographical and sectoral priorities of the 2nd PPASBE

Moreover, additional criteria were set that have to be met by submitted programmes/projects by NGOs to "HELLENIC AID", in order to be evaluated for financing.

Specifically:

BOX 18- 7

- effective fulfillment of the basic needs for economic and social development of populations in developing countries, especially of poorer social classes and vulnerable groups (children, women)
- improving the quality of life of the target group and at the same time strengthening the ability of the local populations to promote by its own means development and increase its income
- considering development priorities and targets set by governments and decentralised administrations of recipient countries
- promoting local communities' ownership of development benefits emerging from the implementation of programmes/projects

Particular attention is given to the issue of transparency and the flow of information, while wider and more frequent contact between various actors involved in development co-operation is being encouraged.

Total ODA/OA disbursements granted by "HELLENIC AID" during 2003 amounted to 43.14 MUSD or 38.18 MEUROs. This includes disbursements for the provision of higher education scholarships by YPEX, for emergency humanitarian assistance to countries facing natural or humanly caused disasters, as well as for the implementation of reconstruction, rehabilitation and development programmes/projects.

PART THREE

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES



