

**HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**“Hellenic International Development Cooperation Department”
Y.D.A.S**



**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GREEK BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL
OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
AND ASSISTANCE**

YEARS 2004 - 2005



**Athens, GREECE
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HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
“Hellenic International Development Cooperation Department”
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE GREEK BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL
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AND ASSISTANCE
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ADDRESS
by the Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Dora Bakoyannis,
in the Hellenic Aid
Annual Report 2004-2005.

The contemporary, fluctuating international system presents considerable opportunities for the states it is composed of yet – at the same time – it does not allow countries to feel untouched by the problems faced elsewhere. These problems are interconnected and across borders.

Issues such as environmental pollution, natural disasters, contagious diseases, disruptions of the food chain, do not stop at the borders of the developed and the developing world. This is something we are all aware of. However, this also applies to issues such as poverty, malnutrition, regional conflicts, brutal and oppressive regimes. Indeed, the consequences of such issues are also quite familiar to us all: illegal immigration, human trafficking, weapons and drugs smuggling, terrorism.

No state, no matter how prosperous it may be, can remain idle in the face of these problems. They are global issues, demanding global solutions. Dealing with them haphazardly or sporadically is not enough. The international community has the duty to act collectively and immediately in order to confront these issues at their source.

By adopting the “Millennium Declaration”, all countries – developed and developing – demonstrated their resolve to work side by side in order to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, combat diseases, ensure environmental sustainability, as well as promote democracy and the respect of human rights. Through development cooperation we can contribute toward increasing prosperity, improving social cohesion, promoting stability and peace.

In this global effort, Greece not only actively participates, but also helps shape future developments and goals. Through the re-organized International Development Cooperation Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by making the best use of our position in international organizations and fora – particularly our seat in the UN Security Council – we have placed development cooperation and assistance among the priorities of our foreign policy.

In 2004, Greece ranked among the countries with the largest increase of development assistance in real terms, which is estimated to amount to 13.1%. At the same time, we also expanded the area in which our “development diplomacy” takes place beyond our immediate geographic area of the Balkans, the Black Sea region, the Mediterranean and the Middle

East. Greek presence is today more reinforced in Sub-Saharan Africa, in the Less Developed Countries, in South-East Asia, as well as in areas such as the Philippines and the Caribbean. We aim to increase Greece's development assistance further as well as improve our services in order to continuously secure transparency and the effectiveness of our policy in the field of development cooperation.

Through its policy, Greece demonstrates that she is ready to be an active and efficient partner in the global effort for a future based on sustainable development, peaceful co-existence, consolidation of democracy and mutual respect. The challenge we have before us is immense; but equally immense is the opportunity we have to live up to this challenge through mobilizing our resources and cooperating with other nations, international organizations and non-governmental organizations. As members of the international community we cannot afford to miss this opportunity. Because, in today's international system, threats do not stem from a certain state or ideology, but from poverty and hunger, and from the despair they can cause.

Dora BAKOYANNIS



FOREWORD
by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Our world has changed dramatically in the recent past. New opportunities have emerged but in the same time a series of challenges and serious interdependent problems that plague our world, thus causing feelings of deep anxiety to the peoples of the developing and the developed countries alike.

The new globalized reality that has been shaped by the globalization of problems, such as poverty, hunger, illiteracy, social-humanitarian-environmental and economic crises, epidemic diseases, organized crime, creates a series of severe problems like, illegal trafficking and exploitation of persons, illegal arms and drugs trade, as well as exaltation of civil wars and trans border conflicts.

The challenges involved and the need for collective and radical measures to confront them, have reinforced the decisiveness of governments and peoples of both developed countries and their developing partners, to work in concert, with solidarity, irrespective of any geographical, cultural or religious factors, for a more developed, fair and secure world. The international community has made significant steps in order to shape and enhance international cooperation within the framework of development assistance, which seems to be the most efficient way to effectively confront severe global problems.

The first step was taken in New York in the year 2000, by the adoption of the “Millennium Declaration” and the eight “Millennium Development Goals” to be achieved by the year 2015. The Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organization followed, where it was announced that a new round of trade negotiations would begin (Doha 2001), followed by the historic consensus between donors and recipients of development assistance as regards the means of achieving and financing of the “Millennium Development Goals” (Monterrey 2002), the World Summit on sustainable development and the adoption of a plan for action to implement international environmental and development targets (Johannesburg 2002) and the Meetings that adopted declarations for the harmonization and promotion of aid coordination (Rome 2003) and the enhancement of aid effectiveness (Paris 2005).

Despite these and the considerable progress that has been achieved in recent years in the sector of international development cooperation, there is still inequality and delay in the process of achieving some of the Goals that have been set, in specific regions of the world.

In 2005, a watershed year in the process of poverty reduction, it was acknowledged that there is a need for further encouragement and enhancement of the procedures to implement

the “Millennium Declaration” and the Monterrey commitments. This was also the case during the initial assessment of the achieved progress, as regards the “Millennium Development Goals”, that took place in the framework of the annual UN General Assembly (New York 2005).

By responding to its new role as a member of the UN Security Council for the biennium 2005-2006, Greece - primarily via HELLENIC AID - continues to enhance its efforts in the sector of “development diplomacy”. Greece has declared its solidarity to the efforts of the international development community for poverty reduction, by utterly harmonizing its national policy with the “Millennium Development Goals” in cooperation with and according to the priorities of the OECD/DAC and the EU. For this purpose Greece has decided on the one hand to reorganize, upgrade and enhance its “development diplomacy”, that composes one of the three pillars of its foreign policy, in order to be orientated in conformity to the international targets and on the other to substantially raise the Official Development Assistance (ODA) it grants to developing countries, according to its international commitments.

In parallel, Greece contributes to the enhancement of transparency and effectiveness of granted aid, to the process of creating the appropriate environment for the prosperity of developing countries, to the consolidation of an open international trade system, to the increase of international investments and enhancement of accessibility in international markets, to the reduction of corruption and of the debt problem of the heavily indebted poor countries, to combating international environmental problems, as well as to the acceleration of the process of achieving the “Millennium Development Goals”, especially in Africa where results have been evidently delayed.

Furthermore, the Greek government - via HELLENIC AID - is substantially contributing to the provision of relief aid to victims of natural or humanly caused disasters, such as in Latin America, the Philippines, Beshlan – Russia, Iran, Morocco, Afghanistan, the Balkans, the Mediterranean, Sri Lanka and South-Eastern Asia. The prompt and effective response of Greece immediately after the huge destruction caused by the tsunami, was praised by Mr. Kofi Annan, the UN Secretary General, who characterized Greece as a “Global Humanitarian Power”.

By adopting the “Millennium Declaration” both developed and developing countries engaged ourselves to a common long term partnership commitment and to a demanding effort to systematically combat the new global reality and achieve ambitious targets until the year 2015. The developed world is already proceeding to a daring increase of ODA. In order for this to have essential results, it must be combined with a corresponding implementation of commitments undertaken by the developing countries, that is for democratic governance, eradication of corruption, redrafting of government expenditures and expansion of the private sector.

We will all be accountable to our conscience and to humanity, if we will not boldly mobilize our efforts in order to “make poverty history”, achieve stable and sustainable development, peaceful coexistence among peoples and respect of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

Evrypidis STYLIANIDIS

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Periklis Sigalas
 Expert -Counselor (YDAS-2 Directorate)
 Athens, December 2005

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ACP	African Caribbean Pacific Countries
AEI	Institute of Higher Education (University)
ASPHER	The Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region
AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Cooperation
BSTDB	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy (of the EU)
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
EMAK	Special Units to Confront Disasters / Fire Brigade Corps
EMU	Economic and Monetary Union
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Center on Drugs and Drug Addiction
EOMMEH	Hellenic Organization for Small and Medium Industries and Handicraft
EOSDOS	Inter-ministerial Committee for the Coordination of International Economic 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 Number
FEMIP	Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment Partner
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FLEGT	EU Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade

FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNP	Gross National Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GPAC	Global Programme Against Corruption
GPAOC	Global Programme Against Organised 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
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICBSS	International Centre for Black Sea Studies
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
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
IFI	International Financial Institution
INSG	International Nickel Study Group
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
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
KKE	Communist Party of Greece (Political Party)
KYA	Common Ministerial Decree
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LLDCs	Least Less Developed Countries
MCSD	Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MA/EE	Permanent Delegation of Greece to the EU
MEDA	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MS	Member States
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ND	New Democracy (Political Party)
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
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 the UN
ODA	Official Development Assistance (to Part I countries)
ODCCP	Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEY Offices	Economic and Commercial Affairs Offices of Greek Embassies

OEMKOE	Federation of Greek Voluntary Non Governmental Organizations
OKANA	Organization Against Drugs
OPE	Hellenic Foreign Trade Board
OTA	Local Authority Organization
PASOK	Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Political Party)
PD	Presidential Decree
PHARE	Assistance for Economic Restructuring in the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe
PK	Criminal Code
PPASBE	Five Year Programme of Development Cooperation and Assistance of Greece
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
PS	Fire Brigade
SAPARD	Special Accession Programme for Agriculture & Rural Development
SDRs	Special Drawing Rights
SEECF	South East European Cooperation Process
SECI	South East Europe Cooperation Initiative
SMAP	Short and Medium Term Priority Environmental Action Programme
SMEs	Small and Medium sized Enterprises
SPSEE	Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe
SYNASPISMOS	Coalition of the Left and Progress (Political Party)
TACIS	Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
TC	Technical Cooperation
TEI	Institute of Higher Technology Education
TF	Trust Fund
TME	Small Projects Fund
TRIPS	Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCPCJ	UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCSD	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	United Nations Office of the Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/MAP	The Mediterranean Action Plan of the United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
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 Coordination 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
WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society
WTO	World Trade Organization
YA	Ministerial Decree
YDAS	Hellenic International Development Cooperation Department - HELLENIC AID
YEN	Ministry of Merchant Marine
YPAN	Ministry of Development
YPAAT	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Foodstuffs
YPDHTA	Ministry of Public Order
YPIK	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
YPSDDA	Ministry of the Interior Public Administration and Decentralization
YPEUA	Ministry of National Defense
YPEUO	Ministry of National Economy
YPMaura	Ministry of Macedonia & Thrace
YPOO	Ministry of Economy and Finance
YPYGKA	Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity

EXCHANGE RATES

Year 1996:	1 US Dollar =	240.712 Greek Drachmas (GRD)
Year 1997:	1 US Dollar =	273.058 GRD
Year 1998:	1 US Dollar =	295.529 GRD
Year 1999:	1 US Dollar =	305.6926 GRD
Year 2000:	1 US Dollar =	365.4544 GRD
Year 2001:	1 US Dollar =	380.492 GRD
Year 2002:	1 US Dollar =	1.0611 EURO
Year 2003:	1 US Dollar =	0.8851 EURO
Year 2004:	1 US Dollar =	0.8049 EURO

Small discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to the second Peer Review of Greece that will be held from June to November 2006 by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), this "Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Cooperation and Assistance" covers the biennium 2004 – 2005.

Purpose of the Report

The purpose of the "Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Cooperation and Assistance for the years 2004-2005" is to provide detailed public information to the interested parties and reach useful conclusions, regarding the implementation process during the third and fourth year of the second medium term "Five-Year Program of Development Cooperation and Assistance of Greece" (2002-2006). This is a framework text on the strategy of development cooperation that was approved in 2002 by the Inter-ministerial Committee for the Coordination of International Economic Relations (EOSDOS). Greek development cooperation policy is drawn up at a yearly basis, by recipient partner country and sector of aid, according to this text.

In this respect, the "Report" covers the following purposes:

- First, to present detailed information to the Greek public on the Development Cooperation and Assistance Program, 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 review of proceedings, to the Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defense of the Greek Parliament, as regards a key sector, such as the provision of development assistance to developing countries.
- Thirdly, to enhance public awareness as regards the achievement of the "Millennium Development Goals", the promotion of the role of Greece and the encouragement of civil society to be active, in conjunction with HELLENIC AID of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in developing countries, in order to achieve sustainable poverty reduction.
- Finally, to update the OECD/DAC, the international coordinating Agency for aid, as regards Greek activities during the years 2004-2005.

Submission of the Report

The Report is submitted by the Hellenic International Development Cooperation Department (YDAS – HELLENIC AID), to the Inter-ministerial Committee for the Coordination of International Economic Relations (EOSDOS), to the Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defense of the GREEK PARLIAMENT and to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) – Paris.

Structure of the Report

The "Report" presents the activities and achievements of efforts undertaken by Greek Ministries, Agencies, Legal Bodies and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), during the period from January 2004 to December 2005, 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 (chapters, sub-chapters, statistical tables, graphs etc.) according to DAC regulations, as these are presented in Doc. DCD/DAC(96)25.

The Report is composed of four (4) Parts and twenty two (22) Chapters.

- In the **First Part** and in eight chapters the issues examined include, the Greek strategic framework of international development cooperation with the developing world. Special emphasis is given to the basic policy framework, the follow-up taken on DAC development policy principles and recommendations, the Greek contribution in the process of achieving the "Millennium Development Goals", aid coordination – development strategies and country strategies, aid efficiency – effectiveness and results, aid management, coherence of policies, and public awareness.
- The basic program of Greek development cooperation, as this was implemented in 2004-2005, is being examined in the **Second Part** of the Report and in ten chapters. Data is provided on aid volume, on statistical reporting, the composition of aid by sectors and kinds, its geographical distribution, bilateral and multilateral flows, contribution to debt relief of the developing world, technical cooperation, tied and untied aid, procurement policy, as well as the role of NGOs.
- A number of photographs presenting some of the most characteristic development assistance programs implemented in 2004-2005, are being displayed in **Part Three**.
- Finally, three chapters in **Part Four** present in the form of Tables, Graphs and Annexes, a synopsis of the years 1997-2004.

Basic characteristics of the years 2004 and 2005:

General

Parliamentary elections were held in Greece on March 7th 2004. The New Democracy (ND) Party won by 45,5% and elected 165 deputies out of 300 in total. PASOK was voted by 40,6% (117 seats). The rest of the seats were filled by KKE voted by 5,8% (12 seats) and by SYNASPISMOS voted by 3,2% (6 seats).

Mr. Evrypidis Stylianidis undertook the office of Deputy Minister responsible for development cooperation issues, succeeding Mr. Andreas Loverdos who occupied the post since 2002.

In general 2004 was a landmark year for Greece. The great success of the Olympic and Paralympic Games presented Greece with the admiration of the whole world and enhanced the country's prestige worldwide. It was an experience which proved that when the Greeks join forces they can achieve significant objectives.

The stake that remains to be achieved today by Greece is to capitalize in the best possible way the post Olympic era for its national economy. To overcome the difficult fiscal problems that it faces and ensure the right circumstances for stable and high growth. A basic presupposition for this, on a more lasting basis, is the creation of conditions and the appropriate climate for the private business sector to undertake significant initiatives, so as for new sectors of economic activity to be developed, especially export oriented ones, in order to reduce unemployment. Equally important is the creation of preconditions for attracting significant direct investments from abroad, as well as the implementation of radical structural reforms to improve competitiveness of the Greek economy.

In September 2004 Greece achieved to be elected, nearly unanimously, as a non permanent member of the supreme collective security body of the United Nations (UN) - the Security Council - for the biennium 2005-2006, for the first time after 1952-53. This election was a particular honor for Greece since it confirmed the stature and credibility that it enjoys in the international community. During its two year participation Greece will be guided by the basic principles of its foreign policy, that is dedication to peace, respect for international law, democracy, human rights and enhancement of international cooperation.

The course of the International Development Assistance program.

1. Basic Development Policy Framework and New Orientations.

The years 2004 and 2005 were the third and fourth respectively of implementation of the second medium term "Five-Year Program of Development Cooperation and Assistance of Greece" (2nd PPASBE 2002-2006). Greece continued during this biennium to actively participate at the global alliance that aims at confronting a series of international problems such as, poverty, hunger, illiteracy, social-humanitarian-environmental and economic crises, epidemic diseases, organized crime. Specifically, HELLENIC AID sought on the one hand to align Greek development cooperation goals with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as these were defined in the year 2000 in the framework of the UN and on the other to ensure that these targets are in conformity both with EU priorities and national priorities of Greek foreign policy.

It is worth noticing that the percentage of ODA grants provided by Greece rose to 0.23% of its Gross National Income (GNI), from 0.21% in the year 2003. Greece is a cordial supporter of EU's leading role on development cooperation issues and of the Unions' solidarity, being the biggest world donor of aid to the developing countries. Greece will spare no effort to fulfill its commitments, despite the fact that it faces serious fiscal difficulties, which are partly due to the expenditures made for maximum security during the successful, by general acknowledgement, Olympic Games. In this regard, it is anticipated – and a wish is expressed - that in 2006 Greek ODA granted to developing countries will reach 0.33% of GNI, while in 2010 will reach 0.51%.

Within the framework of the election of Greece as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for 2005-2006, Greece presided over the Security Council in July 2005, during a period that the Organization was particularly engaged with problems in Africa, where long lasting conflicts and the resulting prolonged instability, in combination with endemic poverty, have created an extremely adverse environment for the peoples of the African continent. It is customary for each country that exercises the rotating monthly presidency, to present during a special thematic discussion, an issue of wider political interest that is directly related to global peace and security. Greece presented the issue of the role of the Security Council in cases of humanitarian crises, in the framework of its competences for preserving peace and security. The consequences of armed conflicts and environmental disasters on the peoples were underlined, that signify the importance and the breadth of such problems.

Great efforts have been made to overcome institutional, financial and other problems that had arisen during the implementation of the Greek Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (ESOAB), according to the six agreements signed between the Greek State and the recipient countries and were ratified by the Greek Parliament. Thus, three important projects in the framework of ESOAB begun to be implemented, namely, the road axis of Konispoli – Saranda and Pogradec – Korca in Albania, the reconstruction of the building of "Institutions" in Sarajevo of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the European road axis X that refers to the construction of sections of the axis Serbia (Serbia/Montenegro) – Skopje (FYROM).

After the prompt response of HELLENIC AID, in cooperation with the Ministry of National Defense, in order to meet the urgent humanitarian needs at the aftermath of the great disaster caused by the tidal wave "tsunami" in South-Eastern Asia, during which Greece provided emergency humanitarian assistance - the competence of YDAS-1 Directorate – and was praised internationally, Greece undertook during 2005 to implement "follow up" activities for the reconstruction of Sri Lanka. This is a pioneering procedure in the framework of HELLENIC AID that anticipates active participation of Greece to the "Reconstruction Plan" of Sri Lanka, via the establishment and staffing with experts from HELLENIC AID, of a Field Office in Colombo (HELLENIC AID OFFICE), for the provision of development assistance,

according to the principles of aid effectiveness, harmonization and local ownership of policies. For this purpose YDAS-2 Directorate, in cooperation with the competent Authorities of Sri Lanka, drew up a two year program according to EU principles, that anticipates implementation of projects by NGOs in Southern and Eastern regions of the Island and in the sectors of social infrastructure development, vocational training and construction of small ports.

In addition, Greece actively contributed in the formulation of EU views and decisions on issues of development cooperation, which is a competence of YDAS-3 Directorate. Of great importance for Greece were the fulfillment of the Barcelona commitments and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, that include the issues of raising ODA and of finding out new sources of financing for development, as well as the important contribution of Greece in the process of providing relief to the “tsunami” victims.

Furthermore, Greece had the opportunity to play a stabilizing and developmental role in the Balkans, via its presidency (2005-2006) in the South East European Cooperation Process (SEECP). The targets and the priorities set by Greece were to enhance regional cooperation and good neighborly relations among Member States and to adapt the SEECP into the new European and regional evolutions. Specifically, the Greek presidency of the SEECP sought to enhance regional cooperation in the sectors of investments, transportation, energy and telecommunications, internal affairs issues and justice, intra-parliamentarian cooperation and foreign policy, to promote the institutional upgrading of the SEECP and to support interested Member States as regards their European prospects.

Greece played also a constructive role within the framework of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (SPSEE) by supporting the need for an evolution of the Pact into a prevention and dispute resolution mechanism at the civil society level. Greece seeks also to participate more actively in various initiatives like, the return of refugees to their homes, enhancement of education, combating of human trafficking and development of social cohesion.

The basic objective of the Greek presidency of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), that lasted from November 2004 to April 2005, was to promote EU – BSEC relations, at all levels and in all sectors. Activities focused at sectors that cover the whole spectrum of the Organization’s activities, mainly of economic nature, like energy, transport, tourism, small and medium sized enterprises, research & development, technology, good governance and combating organized crime. The Greek presidency of the BSEC was characterized by its eleven partners as “the most successful” since Greece rose to a bridge that brought closer the Black Sea countries to the EU.

Greece leads the “Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative” (MED – EUWI) which, in the framework of the EU, seeks to make common waters an opportunity for cooperation among peoples living in the Mediterranean and the Balkans and avoid motives for friction and conflicts.

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

As it was mentioned above, the basic objective of the Greek development cooperation policy is to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, in the same time Greece seeks to fulfill the DAC recommendations set after the first Peer Review of the policies and programs of Greece. The Peer Review took place in the time period from 2000 to 2002 by the DAC and two Member States, namely Finland and Spain. In the mean time since then (2002-2005) Greece was substantially active towards fulfilling DAC recommendations.

The recommendations of the first Peer Review refer to the issues of, clarifying the goals and objectives of the aid program, developing of an assessment framework to support decision-making and budget allocations, building on and expanding longer-term development activities, working to operationalize the new policy on poverty reduction, gender equality and the environment. Furthermore, ensuring that organizational structures promote efficient and effective achievement of development cooperation goals and objectives, building up of a group of development cooperation specialists to manage and implement the aid program, adopting a more integrated and programmatic approach to country programming and budgeting, conducting a review of tertiary scholarship schemes and increasing support for basic social services. Moreover, investigating opportunities for streamlining procedures, pursuing of a more strategic and integrated approach to multilateral assistance and working to bring bilateral and multilateral channels closer together, commencing reporting to the DAC's Creditor Reporting System, putting monitoring and evaluation systems in place, making a high-level commitment to policy coherence for poverty reduction as a government-wide objective and adapting existing structures to foster more systematic addressing of policy coherence issues. Finally, the recommendations of the Peer Review refer to the need for increasing efforts to inform Parliamentarians and the public of results achieved and development impact of activities funded by the official Greek aid program.

3. The Greek Contribution to the Process of Achieving the “Millennium Development Goals – MDGs”

The end of the 1990s was a milestone for the poverty reduction process, since it was the point in time when a huge effort was initiated, by common consent from the international community, to achieve this objective. Thus, possibilities for the complete eradication of poverty, via the achievement of the MDGs, rose substantially. According to recent data, it is feasible to meet the goals until the year 2015 in Asia, difficulties are faced in Latin America, while it is unlikely for them to be fulfilled in Africa.

It is more than clear that many radical measures are needed to be undertaken in order to achieve the MDGs in Africa until the year 2015. What is encouraging is that as years pass by some signs of progress emerge, due to the fact that leaders of African countries participate at the drawing up of activities for enhancing the pace of development. Activities of the “African Union”, of “NEPAD”, as well as the invitation of African leaders to participate in the works of the G-8, are some tangible examples. In this respect a favorable climate has been molded so as for both donors and recipients to understand that it is only a “partnership” relationship among them, established on mutual concessions, that will only bring in the medium-term positive results.

The vision and the basic goals of the Greek policy of international development cooperation 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.

It is worth noting that Greece implemented a series of programs for the achievement of the MDGs. Briefly, the aggregate Greek contribution in this process in the year 2004, by goal and target, was as follows:

Goal 1	target 1	In a sense, all activities that were implemented, may be considered to have sought to achieve Goal 1.	
Goal 1	target 2	9.35 MEURO	or 11.62 MUSD
Goal 2	target 3	32.09 MEURO	or 39.87 MUSD
Goal 3	target 4	0.63 MEURO	or 0.78 MUSD
Goal 4	target 5	6.06 MEURO	or 7.53 MUSD
Goal 5	target 6	No activities were implemented for the achievement of this target.	
Goal 6	target 7	0.49 MEURO	or 0.60 MUSD
Goal 6	target 8	0.33 MEURO	or 0.41 MUSD

Goal 7	target 9	2.50 MEURO	or	3.11 MUSD
Goal 7	target 10 & 11	1.14 MEURO	or	1.42 MUSD
Goal 8	target 12 & 13	0.51 MEURO	or	0.64 MUSD
Goal 8	target 14	51.40 MEURO	or	63.85 MUSD
Goal 8	target 15	No activities were implemented for the achievement of this target.		
Goal 8	target 16	7.81 MEURO	or	9.70 MUSD
Goal 8	target 17	Relevant activities Goal 6 target 7, 8 & 5, 8, 17		
Goal 8	target 18	1.27 MEURO	or	1.58 MUSD

4. Aid Coordination, Development Strategies and Country Strategies.

Recently, the issue of harmonization and coordination of aid has been given high priority in the agenda of both donors and recipients. As a result, there is some improvement in coordination and effectiveness of the granted aid. Besides, harmonization plays also a significant role in reducing the administrative burden that falls on administrative structures of the recipient partners. HELLENIC AID participated in all working stages focusing on harmonization that took place in the framework of the DAC and the EU, such as the meetings of Rome (2003), Marrakech (2004) and Paris (2005).

In 2003 the international development community committed, via the "Rome Declaration", to align development assistance with partner country strategies, in order to harmonize donor policies and procedures. A year later in Marrakech (2004) the need was affirmed to align cooperation programs, track progress and assess outcomes, by relying on partner countries' monitoring and evaluation systems.

According to these commitments Greece drafted and sent to the DAC and the EU (November 2004) the "Hellenic Aid Action Plan for Coordination and Harmonization of Development Cooperation Policy" that includes the following chapters, general guiding principles, goals, HELLENIC AID development policy, country programming, country level institutional arrangements, monitoring and auditing of aid.

The objective of the "Greek Action Plan" is to decisively support intensive Greek efforts for the fulfillment of the MDGs and especially of poverty reduction, by enhancing effectiveness of Greek development cooperation and by further strengthening cooperation with partner countries. In this respect the operational principles of HELLENIC AID development policy promote partnerships, coordination, harmonization, coherence and complementarity of sectoral policies.

In 2005 Greece adopted the "Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness" that aims to make both donors and recipients accountable, in order for aid granted internationally to become more effective through enhancing partnership.

Greece seeks to introduce and consolidate long term channels of communication and cooperation with all actors of the international development community, that is to say with recipient countries, donor countries, International Organizations and NGOs, in order to achieve the highest degree of coordination of the granted aid at all levels, 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 seeks also to mould strong long term partnership ties with recipient countries, by consolidating channels of communication and cooperation with Governments, Public Administration, Local Authority Organizations and local partners in these countries. Cooperation between Greece and developing countries, in the form of "partnership relationships", is based on the strategies derived from the national development policies for sustainable development of the recipient countries. As a consequence, development

assistance granted by Greece is each time adapted to the special circumstances, priorities and planning of the recipient partners.

5. Aid Efficiency, Effectiveness and Results.

HELLENIC AID recognizes that the evaluation function is one of the most important sections of donors' aid Agencies, since it is responsible for the evolution of the development process, from the sphere of quantitative development, to that of qualitative upgrading.

The task of the Evaluation Office that is anticipated to be established within HELLENIC AID will include, planning and implementation of evaluations for programs financed in developing countries, dissemination of evaluation results and of relevant experience, contribution to the formulation of development cooperation strategy, establishment of an electronic data base of evaluations and participations in international evaluations.

Today, a "Performance Monitoring System" is functioning in the framework of HELLENIC AID, its objective being to monitor and brief the political hierarchy, as to whether the goals set in the context of the MDGs, are accomplished during the implementation of development assistance programs.

6. Aid Management.

Ambassador Mr. Constantin Karabetsis was appointed General Director of HELLENIC AID during the period from July 2004 to August 2005. He was succeeded by Ambassador Mr. Panayotis L. Goumas. Mrs. Eleni Zorbala - Minister Plenipotentiary B' - was appointed Alternate General Director.

During 2004 and 2005 a new legislative initiative was prepared to improve and supplement the already existing institutional framework that administers Greek development cooperation. The objective is to reorganize HELLENIC AID according to the new international circumstances, in order to render it in the following years, even more effective and allow it to stand out for its work in both sectors of emergency humanitarian assistance and reconstruction, rehabilitation and development.

Development cooperation "Field Offices" passed a phase of reorganization and were staffed with personnel from Greek Embassies. In parallel, they were sent plentiful informative material on HELLENIC AID development cooperation policy and activities.

In the framework of continuous training of its staff, HELLENIC AID trained its personnel during the biennium 2004-2005, on contemporary issues of development cooperation, through the channels of International Organizations and other donor countries enjoying long lasting experience on the subject of development cooperation.

Executives from the Directives of HELLENIC AID followed during 2004-2005 meetings of various Bodies (Committees, Working Groups, Networks) of the OECD/DAC, the EU and other International Organizations, that are engaged with developmental and humanitarian cooperation issues, thus contributing to the promotion of current issues. Afterwards, information was provided, to HELLENIC AID Directorates and other Public Bodies implementing development cooperation programs, as regards guidelines presented by the above mentioned Organizations.

7. Coherence in National Policies towards Developing Countries.

Greece recognizes that a precondition for sustainable poverty reduction and the achievement of the 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. Within this framework Greece supported activities discussed in international "fora" and promoted policy

coherence for development. In the same time Greece sought to strengthen coherence of its internal policies, in favor of the needs of developing countries. Specifically, Greece was active in the fields of international trade, money laundering, linkage between poverty and gender, illegal trafficking in persons, immigration, organized crime, good governance, combating of terrorism and environmental sustainability.

8. Public Opinion, Information and Development Education.

A series of international surveys and others conducted in Greece prove that important steps have been taken in the sector of informing the public as regards issues concerning development cooperation. Certainly, this is an ongoing process and year after year activities become more numerous, more effective, while some of them reach the whole world.

HELLENIC AID raised the flow of information to Members of Parliament and the Greek public, as regards the results achieved and the development impact of activities financed by the bilateral assistance Program of official development assistance. In this regard, the "Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Cooperation and Assistance" for the Year 2003 and the handbook "The Greek Contribution to the Process of Achieving the Millennium Development Goals", that were both drawn up by YDAS-2 Directorate, were widely distributed to Greek Embassies, Permanent Greek Delegations to International Organizations, Ministries, the hierarchy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Parliamentarians members of the Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defense, Foreign Embassies in Athens, Greek Members of the European Parliament etc. In addition, YDAS-4 Directorate drew up and distributed widely (August 2005) an album entitled "Greece: Global Humanitarian Power" that presents a series of pictures from the most important activities implemented around the globe during 2004 and 2005 in the sectors of emergency humanitarian aid, development and development education.

Continuous and coherent information was offered to the Bodies involved in the implementation of development cooperation programs abroad, while only the most complete activities were chosen to be implemented by the most competent and experienced Bodies, in order to promote development education for youth, enhance voluntarism and provide information and awareness raising of the public, on issues of development cooperation and HELLENIC AID activities.

In June 2005 HELLENIC AID organized successfully in Komotini a concert with the world famous singer Nana Mouskouri, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador (program "HELLENIC AID: Global Humanitarian Power"). During the show relevant informative material was distributed. Furthermore, HELLENIC AID in cooperation with the specialized UN Organization "World Food Program" (WFP), the basic administrator of international food aid, organized a seminar (May 2005) on "Participation of Greek NGOs at WFP programs". HELLENIC AID also participated in the program "Walk the World", an annual event organized on the same day around the world by WFP, in the framework of the campaign to combat malnutrition, raise awareness, activate the public and raise money for the eradication of hunger from which some 300 million children suffer.

Moreover, it must be noted that since 2004 graduates from Greek Universities undertake practical experience courses at HELLENIC AID Directorates that last from two to six months.

9. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Volume and Outlook.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) from DAC Member States to developing countries increased by 4.6% in real terms from 2003 to 2004 and reached 78.60 BUSD (a rise of 3.10 BUSD in relation to 2003). This amount is the highest ever and represents 0.25% of DAC Member States' combined Gross National Income (GNI).

The DAC members that are in the same time EU members (15 in number) increased their combined ODA by 2.90% in real terms to 42.90 BUSD or 0.36% of their combined GNI. This amount represents 55% of total DAC Member States' ODA.

What is worth mentioning is that despite the difficult fiscal problems that Greece faces, total Bilateral and Multilateral ODA granted in 2004, by Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs, etc. reached 464.59 MUSD or 373.95 MEURO, an increase of 102.43 MUSD or approximately 28% in comparison to the previous year 2003 (362.16 MUSD). Multilateral ODA reached 160.78 MUSD or 0,08% of GNI, while bilateral ODA 303.81 MUSD or 0,15% of GNI. Multilateral ODA was 35% and bilateral 65% of total ODA. Respectively, the combined bilateral and multilateral ODA/GNI ratio rose to 0.23% in 2004, from 0.21% in 2003.

An important issue was that ODA granted to Sub-Saharan countries, as well as to the Least Less Developed Countries (LLDCs) rose in respect to 2003.

10. Statistical Reporting of Aid Flows.

During 2004-2005 Greece provided the most analytical statistical reporting of its development activities, to the hierarchy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Greek Parliament, Greek Embassies and Permanent Delegations, foreign Embassies in Athens, the Greek public, the EU, the DAC and other International Organizations. During the same period the process of updating, enriching and expanding of the existing statistical system of HELLENIC AID was initiated, by experienced information technology experts, the objective being to upgrade provided information, in order to improve effectiveness of aid granted. According to the DAC's annual report (November 2004 & 2005) as regards Member States' Statistical Reporting Performance, Greece was ranked third with 19 & 20 points respectively, among 23 Member States.

11. Composition of Aid and Sectoral Distribution of Aid.

Both HELLENIC AID and other Bodies implementing development cooperation programs were active in sectors in which Greece enjoys a comparative advantage. In this respect the sectoral distribution of aid was focused on construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure projects – primary and secondary education, vocational training and basic health facilities, provision of water and sanitation, environmental sustainability, culture, agricultural development, enhancement of democracy and human rights, prevention of illegal women trafficking, institution building and income generation. Furthermore, a number of emergency humanitarian aid provision projects were implemented.

Social infrastructure and services:	244.42 MUSD	
of which:	16.17 MUSD	for investment projects
	46.83 MUSD	for other aid
	181.41 MUSD	for technical cooperation
Economic infrastructure and services:	8.38 MUSD	
of which:	5.55 MUSD	for investment projects
	2.83 MUSD	for technical cooperation
Production sectors:	2.37 MUSD	
of which:	2.19 MUSD	for technical cooperation
	0.19 MUSD	for other aid
Multisector programs:	11.69 MUSD	
of which:	1.45 MUSD	for investment projects
	0.93 MUSD	for other aid
	9.31 MUSD	for technical cooperation
Commodity aid & general program assistance :	4.20 MUSD	

of which:	3.63 MUSD	for programme aid
	0.57 MUSD	for other aid
Emergency assistance:		14.83 MUSD
Administrative costs:		17.39 MUSD
Support to NGOs:		0.11 MUSD
Unallocated:		0.41 MUSD

In 2004-2005 HELLENIC AID responded in a spirit of solidarity, promptness and effectiveness to the emergency needs for relief provision to the victims of natural or humanly caused disasters, by flying the flag of compassion in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America when it was struck by the hurricane "Ivan", in the Philippines after the floods, in Beshlan – Russia after the terrorist attack at the school, in Iran after the earthquakes, in the Balkans, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, in Afghanistan, in Pakistan and of course in the Indian Ocean crisis after the deadly "tsunami".

Greece responded immediately, especially in this last occasion. It sent many tons of humanitarian aid via four C-130 military aircrafts of the Hellenic Air Force. Furthermore, Greece sent to the harbor of Trincomalle at the North-East of Sri Lanka, the floating hospital "Ocean Monarch", staffed by personnel from HELLENIC AID, military and civilian doctors, nurses and volunteers from Greek NGOs. During the two month stay of the ship, more than two thousand "tsunami" victims – mostly women and children - were medically examined. In addition Greece contributed effectively and in a transparent way the amount of 30.00 MUSD, the highest amount internationally in proportion to its population, that was donated by Greek nationals, the State and NGOs, during a Telemarathon. This gesture appointed Greece into a "Global Humanitarian Power" as it was characteristically expressed in a letter of the UN Secretary General Mr. Kofi Annan to the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Petros Molyviatis.

12. Multilateral Aid.

Greece participates, in the form of yearly capital subscriptions or multi-bilateral programs, in numerous International Organizations of economic/financial, social and developmental character (EU, UN, World Bank and subsidiary Bodies, Regional Development Banks etc.) whose objectives promote the same development goals as those set by Greece. Namely, poverty reduction, human capital development, sustainable development and protection of the environment.

Total multilateral Greek ODA in 2004 reached 160.78 MUSD of which, 8.01 MUSD to UN Organizations, 143.65 MUSD to the EU (Development Budget) and the European Development Fund, 4.43 MUSD to the World Bank and its subsidiary Bodies and 4,69 MUSD to other Organizations.

The activities of the above International Organizations, in combination and coordination with bilateral ODA granted by Greece, contribute substantially and in a complementary manner to the achievement of the globally recognized development goals. Greece will continue its cooperation with those Organizations that are more efficient as regards the achievement of development results.

13. Debt Reorganization, Forgiveness.

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 to provide debt relief in developing countries.

Greece has responded to the World Bank'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 recognized by the World Bank. Later, in 2001 Greece deposited an additional second contribution to the HIPC initiative amounting to 2.50 MUSD. According to 2005 planning it is anticipated that in the year 2006 Greece will contribute a third installment to the HIPC initiative.

14. Geographical Distribution of Aid.

During the biennium under consideration, HELLENIC AID was present, mostly in the 19+2 priority countries, via a significant number of rehabilitation and development cooperation programs. Greece was active in a limited number of priority countries in South-Eastern Europe (Balkans), the Black Sea, the Mediterranean and the Middle East. In the same time it granted its services in the efforts that sought to improve the living conditions of populations in Sub-Saharan Africa, by spending more funds for this geographical region.

The priority countries for the year 2004 were:

Albania, Serbia-Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYROM, Bulgaria, Romania, Armenia, Georgia, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Palestinian Administered Areas, Jordan, Iraq, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ivory Coast.

In 2005 priority countries included the following:

Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Africa, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYROM, Serbia-Montenegro, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian Administered Areas, Syria, Turkey. Afghanistan and Iraq are considered priority countries, provided circumstances allow so.

15. Technical Cooperation.

Development assistance granted by Greece in the form of technical cooperation includes a number of activities referring to human resources development, through the development of skills, knowledge, technical expertise and productive inclinations of human resources of recipient countries. Specifically, Greece is specializing in the provision of technical cooperation in the sector of "Social Infrastructure and Services", that is in activities of social development, enhancement of medical care, provision of primary and secondary education for populations, provision of drinkable water and sanitation, vocational training for youth and women for job creation, institution building, enhancing democratization and promotion of equal access for women in the development process. Moreover, Greece grants a number of tertiary scholarships to students coming from developing countries, to study in Greek Universities and Institutions of Higher Technology Education (Ministry of Foreign Affairs via YDAS-4 and E1 Directorates and Ministry of National Education and Religions via the Institute of State Scholarships [IKY]).

It is worth mentioning that development assistance in the form of technical cooperation that is granted by Greece, includes the establishment of organisational and institutional structures that form guaranteed preconditions, that skills and technology transferred to recipient countries, will have a substantial impact and will allow these countries to implement relevant programs without external assistance, when Greek activities will have reached an end.

16. Tied and Untied Aid.

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 (2001), as this was revised in 2005, due to their relevant dependence on aid and their comparably greater need for accelerating progress towards the international development "Goals". Greece also enhanced its efforts on harmonization of development assistance, with those of the DAC and the EU, in the framework of the 2nd PPASBE.

17. Policy and Practice in the Procurement Process.

Law No. 2731/1999 that was voted by the Greek Parliament in 1999 determines among others the framework for procurement that is still in force to the present day and covers the implementation of development cooperation programs (Articles 5-7).

18. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

A significant number of Greek NGOs were supported. These implemented numerous development cooperation programs in developing countries, in cooperation with local NGOs. Greek NGOs contributed among others in enhancing the role of local NGOs in recipient countries. Greece gives increasingly more emphasis, through HELLENIC AID, to the involvement of civil society in development cooperation issues. These efforts have flourished, resulting in the establishment of a significant number of competent and relatively experienced NGOs that are able to handle international development cooperation programs. In the same time, a series of changes that took place in 2004, seek to combine transparency and effectiveness, factors that must condition all and every NGO activity, financed by HELLENIC AID. Thus, various parameters must be checked, during all phases of implementation of a program by an NGO such as, credibility of the implementing Agency, maturity and sound targeting of the proposed activity, compatibility with the MDGs, monitoring of proper and transparent implementation and the final outcome.

Civil society can and must play a leading role, by functioning in parallel and in a complementary way to HELLENIC AID. Frequently, it plays the role of the scout and of the credible relaying mechanism of an optimistic humanitarian, developmental, democratic and cultural message, that Greece can transmit more convincingly to many regions of the planet, being the birthplace of democracy. Particularly, it has been proved that right interventions implemented by NGOs may, in numerous occasions, if not avoid, at least reduce the consequences caused by conflicts.

PART ONE

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF COOPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING WORLD

1

Basic Development Policy Framework and New Orientations

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF COOPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING WORLD

1.

Basic Development Policy Framework and New Orientations

1.1

General

State borders have lost their old substance in the new globalized world of the 21st century. The problems that plague the developing world, such as poverty, hunger, epidemic diseases, illiteracy, lack of access to drinkable water, environmental pollution, human exploitation, have all become global challenges. The fact that these problems have not been solved for some decades has created a series of grave consequences that bring about hardships to both developed and developing countries. These consequences include illegal immigration and forms of modern slavery, economic exploitation, illegal proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, illegal arms and drugs trafficking, regional conflicts and terrorism.

The need for a radical reaction to all these phenomena, brought about development diplomacy, that is common action of both developed and developing countries, to eradicate the challenges. By adopting the “Millennium Declaration” in the year 2000, the international community took a significant decision. Namely, to begin a difficult and long term campaign and at the same time commit itself, to achieve the eight “Millennium Development Goals” (MDGs) by the year 2015.

In order to meet its new role as a member of the UN Security Council for the biennium 2005-2006, Greece continues to intensify its efforts in the sector of development cooperation and international humanitarian aid, in the framework of the “partnership” spirit. Greece steadily supports the “Millennium Declaration” and actively participates in the new global coalition for the achievement of the “Goals” by servicing the values of culture and democracy.

1.2

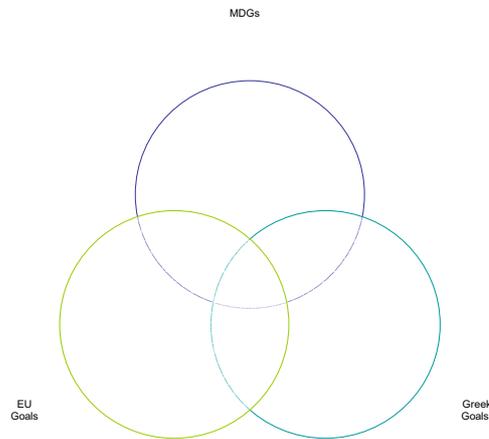
Current main policy guidelines

For Greece development diplomacy composes the third and probably the most important pillar of its foreign policy. The other two are, traditional diplomacy and economic diplomacy.

By practicing development cooperation policy, Greece seeks to combine three parameters. That is to ensure that Greek objectives:

- are compatible with the UN “Millennium Declaration”, a text in the form of a road map for the 21st century that includes among others eight (8) Millennium Development Goals – MDGs, as these have been determined by the UN,
- are in accordance with European development priorities and
- are compatible with national development priorities.

Greek policy is schematically shaped by three intersecting cycles. The first, includes the MDGs, as these were set by the UN. The second, includes EU priorities, as these are defined by the Council of Development Cooperation Ministers and the third includes Greek foreign policy priorities.



The common area between the three cycles specifies the range of Greek activities. A characteristic example is the construction of the Greek - Albanian College “Omiros” (Homer) in Korca – Albania. The construction of this school satisfies one of the MDGs (achieve universal primary education - combat illiteracy) in a DAC Part I country. At the same time an EU priority is implemented, namely to support reconstruction of the Western Balkans, while finally an objective of the Greek foreign policy is accomplished, to protect in practice educational rights of minorities in the Balkans.

The Greek policy of international development assistance seeks primarily to:

BOX 1-1

- eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 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 [I].

The first seven (7) goals focus on the reduction of all forms of poverty, namely, lack of income, deficient education and health care, hunger, gender inequality, environmental degradation. Each goal is important in 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 decrease poverty. Improvements in education upgrade 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 cooperation for development, refers to the means to achieve the first seven goals.

Greece supports the view that poverty must become history. For this reason Greece consents to raising sustainable reduction of poverty to the center of international development cooperation, since the phenomenon of poverty has a negative impact on international security, sustainable development and welfare. All government policies of developed countries that influence development, such as trade issues, investments, the environment, health, agriculture, immigration and security, will have to fulfill the principles of coordination, coherence and complementarity. Moreover, donors will need to enhance their efforts and undertake common activities, to combine their funds and cooperate. Cooperation with the private sector and International Organizations will be very crucial in order to confront challenges and opportunities of globalization and the digital era.

The Greek policy framework supports the view of undertaking coordinated processes to achieve the MDGs. The main orientations of the Greek development cooperation policy coincide with these goals. In this sense, it is accepted that the ultimate goal of development cooperation is poverty reduction, especially in unprivileged developing countries, their stable and viable economic and social development, their harmonious and progressive integration in the global economy and preservation of peace and stability - through the enhancement of democratic institutions and the state of law - and 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.

Greece has incorporated in its development cooperation strategy the following parameters, in the framework of the Greek contribution to the achievement of the MDGs:

- The widely accepted opinion that development is ultimately the responsibility of recipient countries and that external aid aims at supporting their efforts so that local infrastructures and skills, necessary for further social and economic development, can be established and developed.
- The new international strategy, which perceives the relation between a donor and a recipient country, not as a simple cooperation relation, but as a “partnership” relation, based on the willingness of the recipient countries to implement the necessary reforms and the corresponding willingness of Greece to essentially support the reforms in question and ensure incorporation of Greek development cooperation into the national or regional programming of the recipient countries.
- The principle of aid efficiency and effectiveness, as YDAS-2 Directorate has drafted and put into practice the “Greek Action Plan for Coordination and Harmonization”. Thus, the operational principles of Greek development policy promote coordination, harmonization, coherence and complementarity of sectoral policies, according to DAC principles.
- Development of local productive capacity in recipient countries and support of local policies and programs, as well as the local ownership principle of policies and programs, which includes local priorities, plans and instruments for the implementation of locally owned strategies.
- Annual increases in ODA grants, according to international commitments (Monterrey, EU, DAC, etc.) and fiscal capabilities, the objectives being for the combined bilateral and multilateral ODA grants to reach 0.33% of GNI in 2006 and 0.51% in 2010.
- Focusing of granted development assistance on a limited number of 18-20 countries – partners (Priority Countries) in which Greece enjoys a comparative advantage in the form

of, for example, specialized knowledge, expertise, former long-lasting cooperation etc. The geographical priorities of HELLENIC AID development cooperation activities are, the Balkan countries, the Black Sea region, the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa and Sri Lanka in Asia.

- Focusing of granted development assistance, by HELLENIC AID, on a limited number of sectoral priorities, as follows: basic, secondary education and vocational training infrastructures, basic health infrastructures, water supply and sanitation, environment and agriculture, enhancement of democratization and human rights, illegal women trafficking, institution building, income generation. Crosscutting policy sectors include, enhancement of democracy and the state of law, respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, gender equality, women and youth participation in the development process, more active participation of women in the decision making process and protection of the environment and natural resources.
- Continuation of cooperation with International Development Organizations that have proved to be effective in achieving development objectives. Greece has the capability, especially through the EU, to contribute to the coordinated effort of the international community, to ensure favorable developmental climate in recipient countries, indicatively in the sectors of refugee policy, deterring of armed conflicts and trade facilitation.
- The “Country Strategy” approach, taking into account, wherever these are drafted, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) by country. It is acknowledged that in a world in which conditions differ from region to region, donor countries must adapt their activities according to the prevailing circumstances. The international procedure of country strategies and in parallel the overall approach that is followed, provides Greece with the capability to proceed to yearly allocations of funds to Priority Countries and Sectors and then select accordingly at a later stage, the appropriate Ministry, Legal Body, NGO or University, that can contribute in the best possible way to the set goals.
- Adoption of complementary and by no means contradicting internal policies in favor of the needs of the developing countries, in the sectors of international trade, money laundering, relation of poverty and gender, illegal human trafficking, immigration, organized crime, good governance, combating terrorism, and environmental sustainability.
- Continuation of supporting debt relief of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), through the HIPC initiative.
- Application of the new systematic DAC measures of the years 2001 and 2005, as regards tied and untied aid.
- Continuation of supporting a significant number of Greek NGOs for the implementation of programs/projects in developing countries. NGOs can and must play a leading role, by acting in parallel and in complementarity to the State. In the same time, seeking a combination of transparency and effectiveness of activities and compatibility with the MDGs.
- Improvement in the provision of information to the Greek Parliament and the Greek public, as regards the implementation process and results achieved of development cooperation policy. Provision of support to programs that consolidate developmental conscience, especially among the young.

- Continuous improvement of the statistical monitoring of granted aid, through consecutive upgradings of the electronic system that is installed in YDAS-2 Directorate (Statistical Office).

1.3	Supplement – review of development policy
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An objective of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of HELLENIC AID is to achieve a combination of effectiveness and transparency in the implementation process. Thus, all development cooperation programs that were implemented in 2004 were examined to find out whether they fulfilled these preconditions. Greek Embassies undertook this task via on the spot inspections, in order to ascertain whether implemented programs were effective, transparent and properly administrated. Financing proceeded for those cases for which a positive answer was given. Moreover, HELLENIC AID or Embassies proceeded to extra on the spot inspections to investigate ambiguous cases. Financing was interrupted in cases of braking the rules.

Research was undertaken, that covered all International Organizations, to study various development cooperation management models, in order for HELLENIC AID to be updated on the issue. Afterwards, experts from European Organizations were invited in Athens to train HELLENIC AID personnel. Later, a working party of HELLENIC AID followed a special training course in Holland, a country enjoying long tradition on development cooperation issues. Other training missions will follow, the first to take place in Ireland.

A new type of call for tender was drafted, for those NGOs, Ministries, Legal Bodies etc. interested to implement development cooperation programs/projects. This way the monitoring system was developed and is currently completely adapted to international standards. Thus, transparency and effectiveness were ensured.

In 2004 the Greek development cooperation policy was not confined in the Balkan region. HELLENIC AID was active in the Black Sea, the Philippines when the floods occurred, in Africa during the locusts' attack, in the Caribbean after the destruction caused by Hurricane "Ivan", in Iran that faced grave problems after the earthquakes in the town of Bam, in Russia after the terrorist attack in Beshlan and finally in South-Eastern Asia, where the Greek presence was praised. Greece was one of the first countries to arrive in the area after the devastating tidal wave - "tsunami". People were rescued, humanitarian assistance was granted, personnel recorded the needs in order for Greece or the international community to plan activities. Furthermore, a team from HELLENIC AID visited the Government of Sri Lanka in June 2005 in order to record rehabilitation needs and proceed to plan the Greek participation in the "Reconstruction Plan" of the country, via the implementation of programs/projects by Greek NGOs.

What is remarkable is that despite the difficult fiscal problems that Greece faces, the combined bilateral and multilateral ODA to GNI ratio rose to 0.23% in 2004, from 0.21 in 2003, as total bilateral and multilateral ODA granted in 2004 reached 464.59 MUSD or 373.95 MEURO. An important issue was the raising of ODA granted to Sub-Saharan Africa countries, as well as to the Least Less Developed Countries (LLDCs). Moreover, it is worth mentioning that Greece is considered among the countries with the highest increases of development assistance in real terms in 2004 (13.1%).

Another important evolution is the strong will of Greece to contribute in combating world poverty, by following European targets, despite the difficult fiscal problems it faces. That is to raise ODA to 0.51% of GNI by the year 2010.

In the same time the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is preparing a legal initiative that will improve and complement the present one. It is anticipated that this initiative will render development assistance provision even more effective in the near future, while Greek efforts in the sectors of emergency humanitarian aid, rehabilitation and development, will be further praised.

1.4	New developments or orientations in aid policies
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1.4.1	Greek Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (ESOAB)
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1.4.1.1	General
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1. To this day 10.4% of the originally scheduled funds, amounting to 550.00 MEURO, for the financing of the Greek Plan for Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (ESOAB), have been committed for various projects of the Plan in the six recipient countries, but only a small percentage (2.4%) has been disbursed to the disposal of the competent Agencies that will implement projects in these countries. This low percentage is due to a series of problems that ESOAB encounters, the main cause being the incomplete Bilateral Agreements that Greece had signed with recipient countries and the lack of commitment of funds in the State Budget.

2. All six recipient countries have to this day submitted a significant number of projects, mostly big scale projects (infrastructure etc.) that cover 79% of the ESOAB budget. However, only a few of them meet the eligibility criteria, while until recently, no quite complete feasibility study nor techno-financial viability study was submitted (some pre-evaluation or/and evaluations that were drawn up previously, are judged as completely inadequate and untrustworthy).

Since April 2004, a special team of Experts (engineers and financial counselors), under the guidance of the Office of the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. E. Stylianidis, has initiated a thorough examination and detailed techno-financial analysis of all submitted projects by country, that meet the eligibility criteria. In parallel, continuous bilateral meetings are conducted with all recipient countries, at political and technocrat levels, in order to reach mutual agreement on priorities by country and in general on sectors and projects that could be included in the ESOAB. At the same time the new framework for cooperation with these countries was set, within the framework of ESOAB, as well as the terms and preconditions for inclusion, financing and implementation of projects.

1.4.1.2	Big projects
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The projects that meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the ESOAB, following relevant agreement with the six recipient countries, are the following:

Albania:

Motorway Sagiada-Konispoli-Aq. Saranda:

A complete and up to date techno-financial study was recently submitted. The project's file is under techno-financial evaluation by a team of Experts from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the first conclusions are expected in late 2005.

Bosnia-Herzegovina:

Greece & Bosnia-Herzegovina Friendship Building in Sarajevo

The full techno-financial evaluation of the project was completed by a team of Experts from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, followed by an international competitive binding, while the auction process was successfully completed. The project will be implemented by a consortium of companies, one of which will be Bosnian (UNION INVEST). The construction agreement was signed in mid July 2005 with the presence of the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. E. Stylianidis, who inaugurated the initiation of construction works and co-financing of the project from ESOAB funds.

Bulgaria:

Upgrading of the railway link Lom - Bruzartsi:

Bulgaria had initially proposed, for co-financing from ESOAB funds, the upgrading of the port of Lom, bordering the Danube river. The project was to be co-financed by the European Investment Bank (EIB). However, after a recent decision taken by the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport, **the project will eventually be assigned via an Allotment Agreement (self-financing)**. Thus, the port of Lom will be deleted from ESOAB, while negotiations have begun with the Bulgarian side for the **upgrading of the above mentioned railway line**.

Serbia-Montenegro, FYROM:

Trans-European Road Corridor X:

Due to the very costly budget of the project, the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in close cooperation and negotiations, both with the European Agency for Reconstruction, that undertook to complete all necessary procedures for the preparation of the auction issues (out of its budget amounting to 1,00 MEURO) and the EIB, in order for the later to co-finance the project (up to 50%). According to the EIB, the techno-financial evaluation of the project is expected to be completed in the following months, so that immediately afterwards to determine the financial resources. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs seeks to maximize as far as possible the contribution of International Financing organizations (EIB, EBRD), in order for the total contribution of the ESOAB to Corridor X not to exceed 100.00 MEURO (for both the above mentioned countries).

It is noted that, as it has already been agreed with the Serbian side and the EIB, the project will be implemented in two phases: the relatively easy **Southern part** of the Corridor, passing through Serbia between the town of Vladicin Han and the borders with FYROM (approximately 86 kilometers), will proceed swiftly, through joint financing (Serbian budget, EIB loans, ESOAB). The **difficult part** Vladicin Han – Leskovac (approximately 45 kilometers) the so called “gorge” will be implemented at a second stage, because of the particularly high cost, due to the need of huge technical constructions (rock-blasting, tunnels, valley bridges etc.). Yet, in order to avoid delay in the completion of the whole Corridor, the study and assignment of construction of this “difficult” section will be set – by both the EIB and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – as a necessary precondition to the Serbian side, for the disbursement of the financial resources for the relatively “easy” section, in order to secure an official governmental commitment as for the timely and effective implementation of the whole Corridor.

As far as the section of Corridor X passing through FYROM is concerned and especially the part stretching from the town of Udovo to the borders with Greece, this has not been negotiated as yet with the country in question.

Romania:

The new Government of Romania is expected to prepare revised files of projects to be included in the ESOAB. Among those that could be enlisted are projects that would promote cultural heritage (restoration of Byzantine churches, archeological excavations, reconstruction of the archeological museum and of the excavating area in Constance and others) as well as projects having a social character (a hospital for infants in Bucharest to combat mortalities among new-born babies, a correctional facility, and other).

1.4.1.3	Small projects
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Beyond the big public projects, there are a lot of **small** ones (costing under 50,000 EURO) that are being implemented by local Greek Embassies (Small Projects Fund: 1% of the ESOAB budget). The up to date approvals/absorptions for small projects, correspond to approximately 12% of the total budget. Specifically:

Albania:

Disposable funds scheduled to finance small projects (1%) may rise to 0,50 MEURO. To this date 0,10 MEURO were disbursed for financing the following small projects which were proposed by the Greek Embassy in Tirana:

- repairing of the pavements of a central road in the town of Erseka
- repairing of the central sewerage network system of the town of Fieri
- construction of a pedestrian main road of Premeti

Unfortunately during implementation of small projects at the towns of Fieri and Premeti, unsurpassable problems emerged, resulting to cancellation of the projects and refunding of the remittance amounting to 0.06 MEURO.

Bulgaria:

Disposable funds scheduled to finance small projects (1%) may rise to 0.54 MEURO. To this date 0.12 MEURO were disbursed for financing the following small projects which were proposed by the Greek Embassy in Sofia:

- Technical works at an "Institution for mentally handicapped children" in Vintrare of the Municipality of Pravets, Sofia
- Rehabilitation of Sofia University "Klimis Achridas"
- Rehabilitation of the "Zvanche" Institution for mentally handicapped children, at the Municipality of Smolian
- Rehabilitation of the Municipal Therapeutic Center building, at the Municipality of Mineralni Bani

Serbia-Montenegro:

Disposable funds scheduled to finance small projects in **Serbia** (1%) may rise to 2.33 MEURO. To this date 13 small projects have been approved or are to be implemented shortly, the total value of which is 0.39 MEURO. The small projects which were proposed by the Greek Embassy in Belgrade refer to repairing of buildings, rehabilitation of schools, provision of support to an old age house and to hospitals, repairing of a dam, drawing up of studies on resettlement of refugees and on the environment etc.

Disposable funds scheduled to finance small projects in **Montenegro** (1%) amount to 0.18 MEURO. To this date three small projects have been approved and implemented, the total value of which is 0.04 MEURO. These projects included, purchasing of an ambulance for a health center and of computers for schools and construction of a monument (for hero Vassos Mavrovouniotis)

No small projects have been implemented to date in the **Kosovo** area.

Bosnia-Herzegovina:

The Small Projects Fund anticipates disbursements of 0.20 MEURO, that is 1% of the total budget, to be provided to Bosnia-Herzegovina, through the ESOAB. To this date four small projects have been implemented, the total value of which is 0.04 MEURO.

These projects refer to the rehabilitation of infrastructure in local communities, such as funding for an electricity network, equipping of a Primary school's physics and chemistry laboratory, purchasing of electronic equipment for the Bosnia-Herzegovina Organization for the Promotion of Foreign Investments and the country's Constitutional Court.

FYROM:

The Small Projects Fund anticipates disbursements of 0.75 MEURO. Eight proposals have been submitted by the Liaison Office in Skopje, the total value of which is 0.37 MEURO. Their implementation is under consideration.

Romania:

Disposable funds scheduled for the Small Projects Fund amount to 0.70 MEURO. To date two small projects are being implemented, while one has been completed costing 0,14 MEURO. These projects refer to renovation and equipping of the buildings of an old-age home, renovation and equipping of a Department of the University of Bucharest, as well as to planning for training of unemployed women of the Romanian Education and Training Center of Bucharest

1.4.1.4	Private productive investments
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Private Productive Investments cover 20% of ESOAB's total budget. According to Law (FEK 670/A/29-5-2002/AP 169579/ Article 3) the competent Authority for the private investments of the Program is the Ministry of Economy and Finance (Directorate for the Development Law). Analytic files that include all to date approved investments by country, new jobs, costs, etc. are kept with the B1 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Specifically:

Albania:

Disposable funds scheduled for subsidies to private productive investments amount to 9.98 MEURO. To this date 6.93 MEURO have been disbursed (69.4% absorption). The following 9 investments have already been approved for funding:

- Establishment of a brick producing unit in Korce
- Establishment of a wood products manufacturing and trading unit in Argyrokaastro
- Establishment of a unit producing packaging products for plastic pipes in Georgousati - Argyrokaastro
- Establishment of a cattle feed producing unit in Fieri
- Establishment of an aluminum profile producing unit in Tirana
- Establishment of a unit for wheat grinding in Tirana
- Establishment of a domestic furniture manufacturing unit in Argyrokaastro
- Establishment of a pig breeding unit in Dermisi – Ag. Sarande
- Establishment of a unit producing slaked lime, paints, traditional railings etc. in the greenhouse area of Durres

Bulgaria:

Disposable funds scheduled for subsidies to private productive investments amount to 10.86 MEURO. To this date 10.56 MEURO have been disbursed (97.2% absorption). The following 13 investments have already been approved for funding:

- Establishment of a recycling and processing old metals (scrap) unit in the Municipality of Pernic, Sofia
- Establishment of a ready to wear clothing producing unit at the town of Razlog, Blagoevgrad
- Establishment of a unit producing cosmetics, detergents and sponges in Filippoupoli
- Establishment of a croissant producing unit in Pantzarevo, Sofia
- Establishment of a chocolate products producing unit in Cosinbrond, Sofia
- Establishment of a new aluminum smelting unit in the area of Ilientsi, Sofia
- Establishment of a leather furniture manufacturing unit in Pazartsic

- Establishment of a unit producing photovoltaic frames in Sofia
- Establishment of a unit producing quicklime in Mezdra
- Establishment of a clothing producing unit in Filippoupoli
- Establishment of a unit producing plastic packaging products for ice-cream and cheeses in Filippoupoli
- Establishment of a unit sewing clothing in the areas of Sadaski and Ablanitsa
- Establishment of a plastic bins manufacturing and trading unit in Sofia

Serbia-Montenegro:

Total disposable funds scheduled for subsidies to private productive investments in **Serbia** amount to 46.50 MEURO. To this date 2.97 MEURO have been disbursed (6.38% absorption). The following 3 investments have already been approved for funding:

- Establishment of a unit producing advertising boards, shop-windows and signboards in Baitaniski of the municipality of Zemun, Belgrade
- Establishment of a unit for electrostatic painting of aluminum profiles in Belgrade
- Establishment of an aluminum profile producing unit in Belgrade

In the case of **Montenegro** total disposable funds scheduled for subsidies to private productive investments amount to 3.50 MEURO. To this date no proposals have been submitted by Greek firms for the provision of subsidies to investments in Montenegro.

Furthermore, no proposals have been submitted for the provision of subsidies to investments in the **Kosovo** area.

Bosnia-Herzegovina:

No proposals have been submitted for the provision of subsidies to private productive investments that cover 20% of the total disposable funds scheduled for the country.

FYROM:

Total disposable funds scheduled for subsidies to private investments, that cover 20% of total disposable funds scheduled for FYROM, amount to 14.97 MEURO. To date 5 proposals for funding of private productive investments have been approved for funding amounting to 2.44 MEURO. These proposals refer to industrial productive investments in the sectors of furniture, ready to wear clothing, electrical material and carbon dioxide.

Romania:

Total disposable funds scheduled for subsidies to private investments amount to 14.09 MEURO. To date 19 proposals for funding have been approved amounting to 11.68 MEURO. These investments have an industrial and agricultural character.

Note:

The text of sub chapter [1.4.1] was drawn up by B1 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that is competent among others for ESOAB issues.

1.4.2	Model development cooperation program between Greece – Sri Lanka
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1.4.2.1	Strategy for participation to the Reconstruction Plan of the country
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For HELLENIC AID development assistance complements other resources, that recipient countries use for their development. In this regard Greek participation in the “Reconstruction Plan” of Sri Lanka has been orientated in such a way as to correspond to the needs of this country, according to the sectoral objectives of the Plan. This way Greek development cooperation policy encourages the local ownership principle of policies and programs, which includes local priorities, plans and choices.

Greek policy is also based on transparency of interests of the two partners (donor – recipient) and on mutual trust with dialogue. Conclusion of medium term partnership Agreements with recipient countries can be considered among the goals of Greek policy, aiming at ensuring integration of Greek development assistance into national or local planning of recipients. By concluding such medium term Agreements, the activities of the Greek Program, which are implemented through various Bodies, become part of an integrated program of recipient countries, conditioned by the principles of partnership, and local ownership, always in cooperation with national Governments.

HELLENIC AID will participate in this spirit in the “Reconstruction Plan” of the Government of Sri Lanka. It is worth mentioning that it is the first time that Greece participates in a similar operation, which will constitute a compass for participation in other similar programs.

1.4.2.2	Emergency humanitarian aid to Sri Lanka – Operation Trincomalee
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Greece was among the first countries to react through YDAS-1 Directorate immediately after the announcement of the tidal wave in the South-Eastern Asia region. Four humanitarian aid missions took place in the affected areas by C-130 military aircrafts. Furthermore, the Greek people offered to Sri Lanka, a huge operation for the provision of humanitarian and medical assistance, that was accomplished by a Greek vessel which was modified into a hospital.

At the same time the response of the Greek public was touching indeed before the unprecedented disaster. A special Telemarathon that was organized in Athens by the State Television in cooperation with HELLENIC AID of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, collected the amount of 14.92 MEURO, while the contribution of voluntary services was outstanding, especially in health services during the operation Trincomalee.

(see more details in Chapter [14], sub chapter on Sri Lanka)

1.4.2.3	Greek participation in the Reconstruction Plan of the Government of Sri Lanka
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After its innovative initiative, to sent a floating hospital to Trincomalee (see MAP [a]), Greece intends to grant additional bilateral aid (follow up activities) to the countries in the region. In this respect Greece has already pledged at the EU Special Council for General Affairs (January 7th, 2005) the amount of 11.50 MEURO for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

The Bilateral Partnership Agreement anticipates that development cooperation will be granted in specific sectors, according to the needs of the partner countries and the comparative advantages of Greek development aid.

A Greek delegation from HELLENIC AID visited Colombo – Sri Lanka in June 2005 in order to meet the competent Government Authorities and coordinate proceedings of the Greek participation in the Reconstruction Plan of the Government of Sri Lanka, in the framework of the principles of effectiveness, cohesion and complementarity of actions.

According to the above, YDAS-2 Directorate in cooperation with the competent Authorities of Sri Lanka drew up a Development Cooperation Program 2006-2007 which could be extended by mutual consent.

The framework of the said cooperation anticipates concentration of the bulk of funds, on the one hand to the areas of Galle, Ampara and Trincomalee (see MAP [a]) areas that were struck by the deadly tsunami and on the other to the sectors of upgrading Primary or Secondary schools, upgrading of small rural Health Centers or Centers for children's care, construction of three (3) small ports, construction of vocational training or fisheries training Centers and building of dinghies and medium sized fishing boats.

HELLENIC AID has anticipated for the establishment of a Development Office in Colombo, answerable to the Greek Embassy in New Delhi, for supervising and coordinating the Greek participation in the "Reconstruction Plan".

1.4.3	Greece – UN Security Council
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Greece was elected, nearly unanimously, by the UN General Assembly as a non-permanent member of the Security Council for the period 2005-2006. This happened for the first time since 1952-53 and was a great honor for Greece. It confirms the reputation that Greece enjoys abroad and the trust by which it is encompassed by the international community. Greece promised that during its biannual participation, it will be guided by the basic principles of its foreign policy, namely dedication to peace, respect to international law, democracy and human rights, as well as enhancement of international cooperation among the peoples of the world. The objective is to positively contribute to further strengthening the role of the UN as the guardian of international legitimacy and peaceful co-existence and cooperation among peoples, in the process of solving difficult problems that trouble the Security Council, such as prompt confrontation of conflict situations, combating of international terrorism and consolidation of stability and peace in the world.

Within this framework, Greece presided over the Security Council in July 2005, during a period that the Council was particularly engaged with problems in Africa, where long lasting conflicts and the resulting prolonged instability, in combination with endemic poverty, have created an extremely adverse environment for the peoples of the African continent.

It is customary, each country that exercises the rotating monthly presidency to present during a special thematic discussion, an issue of broader political interest that is directly related to global peace and security. Greece, in agreement with the members of the Council and the secretariat, decided to present the issue of the role of the Security Council in cases of humanitarian crises, in the framework of its competences for preserving peace and security. For this purpose the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. P. Molyviatis traveled to New York in order to preside a special session of the Security Council on July 12th 2005. The consequences of armed conflicts and natural disasters on populations were underlined, such as the well known human disasters in Darfur – Sudan as well as the tidal wave in South-Eastern Asia, that signify the importance and the breadth of such problems.

1.4.4	Greece – EU and international development cooperation
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1.4.4.1	EU development cooperation policy – Greek participation to the relevant decision making bodies – Results of the Council of General Affairs and External Relations – CGAER (development agenda)
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1.4.4.1.1	Introduction
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EU development cooperation strategy as regards developing countries is based on the principle of combating poverty, that entails a policy oriented on the one hand to the fulfillment of the MDGs and on the other to the recommendations of International Organizations such as the OECD/DAC and the UN. Greece actively contributes, in the framework of the EU, to the formulation of views and resolutions, on issues of development cooperation. Of great importance for Greece were the fulfillment of the Barcelona commitments and the implementation of the MDGs, that include the issues of raising ODA and of finding out new sources of financing for development, as well as the significant contribution of Greece in confronting the destructive consequences of the earthquake and the “tsunami” in South-Eastern Asia.

Side issues, such as strengthening of the cotton sector in Africa, structuring of a new modified EU development cooperation framework, linking development with immigration, security, combating of infectious diseases and implementation of decisions for harmonization and enhancement of aid effectiveness, all compose for Greece very important sectors of EU development policy.

1.4.4.1.2	Results of the Council of General Affairs and External Relations – CGAER (development agenda)
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a) CGAER of April 2004

The Ministers for Development adopted Conclusions as regards the following issues:

- EU contribution on the implementation of the Monterrey Agreement, it was decided among others, to set up an ad hoc Team of experts in order to seek common approaches

and contributions for the implementation of harmonization and coordination of development cooperation policies (Commitment II of Barcelona).

- Possible EU contribution to the 2005 meeting for assessing the MDGs, which anticipated drawing up of national reports by Member States on the achievement of the MDGs. Greece submitted its national report by late October 2004.
- Basic agricultural products, dependence and poverty and partnership relation between EU – Africa to support the cotton sector. It is worth noting that the constructive Greek contribution in the process of adopting the Conclusions, which was in accordance with the results of the Community's agricultural negotiations (CAP), was praised by Member States.
- The Council also adopted the negotiation directives for partial revision of the Cotonu Agreement, which determine political, economic and procedural issues as regards the implementation of the Agreement.

b) CGAER of November 2004

The Ministers for Development adopted Conclusions on issues related to, the effectiveness of EU external activities, EU and Member States' contribution as regards reporting on MDGs for the year 2005, the confirmed EU commitment to the international Conference on Populations and Development (ICPD) in the framework of the MDGs, the Report of the ad hoc Team of experts on harmonization, the Annual Report for development policy and external EU assistance in 2004 and the Action Plan that will accompany the Union's policy on climate change in the framework of cooperation for development.

Furthermore, other Conclusions were adopted concerning the European policy framework as regards the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, where among others, the need was underlined for more funds from the EU and Member States, as well as the need for active participation of the European Commission and Member States during the preparations of the Conference on the Replenishment of the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS (September 2005).

The Ministers for Development also discussed the possibility of revising the 2000 Declaration on European Development Policy and the proposal of the Commission for the new Funding Facility for development and economic cooperation. The Greek Deputy Minister for Development Cooperation informed the Council as regards the Greek Presidency of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC).

c) CGAER of May 2005

The Ministers for Development discussed the issue of supervising the EU action plan as regards the Indian Ocean earthquake and the "tsunami" and adopted the following Conclusions:

- EU contribution in the assessment of the MDGs during the 2005 UN High Level Conference:

The preceding Conclusions on the issue, essentially prepared the decision taken during the CGAER of May 2005, namely to raise ODA flows to 0.56% until the year 2006. Moreover, the EU position was determined as regards the issue of debt, the new sources of financing for development, trade, policy coherence, supporting of the UN system and concentration in Africa.

- European Action Plan to fight the three infectious diseases HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

1.4.4.1.3	Informal meetings of EU Development Ministers
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Two informal meetings of EU Development Ministers took place in 2004. The issues discussed included: aid effectiveness, policy coherence, revising of the 2000 Declaration on European Development Policy, infectious diseases and the relation between development and security.

The first meeting of Ministers in 2005 discussed, combating AIDS, implementation of the MDGs, revision of the 2000 Declaration, confronting the “tsunami”. The second meeting will examine the results of the UN High Level Conference and the integrated EU strategy for Africa.

1.4.4.1.4	EU Ministers’ Council – ACP countries (Luxemburg 25-6-2005)
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The 30th meeting of the Council in question discussed the following issues: the course of negotiations on the Agreements for Economic Partnership Cooperation, cooperation on trade and financing for development. A Common Declaration was signed on epidemic diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria). Finally, after long negotiations, it was decided to put in force the interim clauses of the revised EU – ACP countries Agreement (Cotonu), until the procedure of ratification by national parliaments ends. The Agreement was signed at the end of the Council’s works.

1.4.4.1.5	Informal meetings of EU General Directors for Development
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General Directors for Development prepare the issues that will be discussed by the Ministers for development. Thus the issues that were discussed during the five meetings that took place during 2004 and 2005 coincided with those of the CGAERs and the informal Ministers’ meetings. General Directors examine the deeper technical aspects of development issues. The annual questionnaires on the implementation of the Barcelona commitments, the Donors’ Atlas etc. are the outcomes of their work.

1.4.4.1.6	Future meetings 2005
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a) CGAER of November 2005

EU strategy on Africa, the new Declaration on development Policy, effectiveness of external assistance and the European Development Fund, will be the issues for decision during the meeting of the Ministers for Development.

b) Global Fund Replenishment Conference, (London, 5-7/9/2005)

c) Millennium Review Summit (New York, 14-16/9/2005)

1.4.4.2	Greek participation to the implementation process of EU development cooperation policy by large geographical regions
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As far as implementation of EU development policy in large geographical regions is concerned, YDAS-3 Directorate represented Greece in the Administrative Commissions that function in the framework of the EU and are responsible on the one hand for approval of the projects and activities and on the other for monitoring and recording of the effectiveness of these developmental interventions.

1.4.4.2.1	African – Caribbean – Pacific (ACP) countries
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▪ Participation in the works of the Commission of the European Development Fund (EDF):
 The European Development Fund is the basic means of EU development assistance provision within the framework of cooperation for the development of the ACP countries, Overseas countries and Territories. The Fund is not part of the general community budget, but is financed by Member States. It is subjected to its own fiscal principles and is being directed by a special commission, the works of which are followed by a delegate of YDAS-3 Directorate, as national delegate. The EDF’s budget is scheduled for a five year period and in general terms its duration follows the cycles of partnership agreements/conventions between the EU and ACP countries. The current EDF budget, which corresponds to the Cotonu Agreement, anticipates the amount of 13,500 MEURO for a five year period, while

another 9,900 MEURO must be added from previous non absorbed EDF budgets. The Fund mainly finances non refundable assistance, venture capital and loans to the private sector. The Stabex and Sysmin means that sought to support agriculture and mining respectively were abolished in the year 2000, in the framework of the Cotonu Agreement. The approved funds during 2004 for projects and activities in ACP countries amounted to 2,227.75 MEURO.

1.4.4.2.2	The Balkans
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- Following the PHARE Administrative Commission:

Six Meetings took place during 2004 in which various presentations were made, namely the annual activity programs, trans-border programs, horizontal activities, while funds were approved amounting to 1,355 MEURO. This Program that is applied to the ten countries which recently joined the EU and in addition to Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey, has since the year 2000 (Agenda 2000) evolved into, on the one hand a structural type fund and on the other into a principal pre-accession tool, by implementing projects on a decentralized basis in recipient countries. During these meetings Greece tries – in the framework of potential policies that are available in these Commissions – to express views taking into account its geopolitical strategy, especially in the Balkan region, Cyprus and Turkey. Accordingly, a special intervention was made for the formulation of the trans-border program between Greece – Bulgaria according to Greek and EU interests.

- Following the CARDS Administrative Commission:

This Program is of special interest for Greece since it concerns stability and peace in the broader region. Nine meetings took place during which various presentations were made namely, the multi-annual and the annual programs for the five countries in the West Balkans, the results of the evaluation on the CARDS programs and on the Organization for Reconstruction, as well as the pilot program CARDS neighborhood for 2004 in the framework of implementation of the New Means of Neighborhood that is anticipated to function in the year 2007. Furthermore, the funds approved amounted to 559.8 MEURO for the specific countries. Greek interventions in this Commission focused on supporting the views set by the Thessaloniki decisions towards the process of Stability and Association.

- Meetings of the Administrative Council of the European Organization for Reconstruction in Thessaloniki

Where issues are examined, complementary to the CARDS Administrative Commission, concerning Serbia - Montenegro, FYROM and Kosovo, broader CARDS policy, as well as issues related to the functioning and the future of the Organization.

1.4.4.2.3	East European and Central Asian countries
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- Following the TACIS (Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States) Administrative Commission:

The Commission in question approves financing of Indicative National and Regional Programs, Action Plans and isolated projects, for partners in Eastern Europe (New Independent States) and Central Asia. EU aid is provided initially in the form of grants, but the Commission favors co-financing with state and private Bodies in Member States. Besides, the Program aims at promoting intra-state cooperation, trans-regional and trans-border cooperation among the beneficiary countries and among these countries and those of Eastern Europe. Delegates of YDAS-3 Directorate participate at the meetings of the Commission that usually take place every two months.

During 2004 four meetings were held. Various issues were examined and approved such as Indicative National Programs for the period 2005-2006, Action Plans for the period 2004-

2005, as well as trans-border Cooperation and Nuclear Safety Programs, amounting to 616 MEURO.

- Participation in two Donor Country Committees for the reconstruction of the Sarcophagus of Unit 4 of the nuclear plant in Chernobyl, in London
- Participation in two Donor Country Committees to support dismantling of the nuclear Units 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the nuclear plant in Kozloduj, in London

1.4.4.2.4	Latin American countries – ALA Administrative Commission
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Greece follows with great interest all international efforts and initiatives to promote democracy, human rights, supporting of trade, combating drugs and corruption. Furthermore, Greece provides its full support to initiatives promoting constructive dialogue in order to enhance regional cooperation. In the EU framework, Greece on the one hand actively and constructively participates in the financing for development discussions and on the other supports an ambitious and influential EU presence in the UN Conference of September 2005. It is worth mentioning that Greece traditionally maintains very friendly relations with Latin American countries, despite the great geographical distance. This is due to a series of factors like the positive presence of Greek communities in many countries of the region, cooperation in various International Organizations etc.

In the framework of its capabilities, Greece supports and finances on a bilateral basis, humanitarian and development cooperation programs in the American continent, despite the fact that the region is not included in the geographical priorities.

A delegate of YDAS-3 Directorate participates in the meetings of the ALA Administrative Commission that approves and finances development cooperation programs in countries of Asia and Latin America. During 2004 various programs were approved having a total cost of 885.00 MEURO, of which 590.00 MEURO for Latin American countries and 295.00 MEURO for Asian countries. It is anticipated that financing will rise in 2005 by 7% for both categories of countries.

1.4.4.2.5	Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation – MEDA Program
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The Barcelona procedure was established in November 1995 by the adoption of the relevant Declaration. Greece actively participates in this procedure that refers to the countries being in close proximity. By the Barcelona Declaration the Euro-Mediterranean partners set three poles in their cooperation:

- consolidation of peace and stability in the area by enhancing political dialogue
- establishment of a welfare zone through extended economic cooperation and gradual consolidation of a free trade zone
- bring peoples together through humanitarian, cultural and social cooperation

The MEDA Program is the basic financial tool of the EU to provide support to Euro-Mediterranean cooperation. The program provides technical and financial support that aims at rehabilitating socio-economic structures of the Mediterranean countries. From 1995 to 2003 the MEDA Program provided 5.46 MEURO for activities that were implemented in the broader Mediterranean region. Greece actively participates in the works of the MEDA Administrative Commission. This Commission plays a very significant role in the effective coordination of development activities implemented by the EU and Member States, in order to enhance cohesion and complementarity of their cooperation programs. Moreover, it also encourages coordination and cooperation with International Financing Organizations (IFIs) and other sponsors. In 2004 some 458 MEURO were approved for programs in Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and for regional programs. Until September

2005 approved activities reached 155 MEURO, basically covering “horizontal” activities, such as the Program for facilitating high risk capital (100 MEURO), the Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership - FEMIP (25 MEURO) or the Program for reconciliation in the Middle East (10 MEURO).

1.4.4.3	Other international meetings and activities
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Besides the above mentioned, YDAS-3 delegates participated and represented Greece in the following Conferences and International Meetings:

- **Two (2) Meetings** in the framework of the EU on Health issues, AIDS and populations in relation to Development, in Bruxelles.
- **Ad hoc Meetings** related to the Global Fund for fighting HIV/AIDS. YDAS-3 Directorate has been appointed as the focal point.
- **Informal Experts Meeting** on security and development (Dublin, 1-4-2004).
- **EU – Africa Forum**, in the framework of development cooperation, to support the cotton sector in Sub-Saharan Africa (Paris, 5-6/7/2004).
- **International Conference** on the Development of Small Island Developing States (Mauritius 8-14/1/2005)
- **High Level Meeting** on Financing for Development (New York, 27-28/6/2005)
- **Ad-hoc Meetings** organized by the World Bank in cooperation with the European Commission on issues related to development cooperation policy.

1.5	Regional cooperation
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1.5.1	General
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Greece coordinates its efforts, in the process of granting development assistance, with other countries, basically from the Balkan region, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. In this regard Greece seeks cooperation with other donor countries, in order to jointly plan, implement and co-finance programs and projects or cooperate in any other kind of activity. This has already been achieved through EU programs like 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 cooperates with a number of recipient countries in order to mutually promote national development cooperation programs, without reducing its interest and its participation in the above mentioned EU programs. Furthermore, to the above, Greece is active as follows:

1.5.2	The Balkan Peninsula
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Peace, stability, democracy, good governance, cooperation, development and prosperity, as well as fulfillment of the relevant political criteria, so that all countries of the region with no exceptions to become EU members, are all Greek objectives for the Balkan region. Promotion of regional cooperation is the means to achieve the said objectives, as it paves the way for regional stability and prosperity.

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

- **South East European Cooperation Process (SEECP)**

This initiative aims at preserving peace, stability and security in the Balkan region, provision of mutual assistance, promotion of democracy and human rights, as well as common activities to combat organized crime and corruption.

- **Rayaumont**

An initiative to bring about stability and good neighbourhood in South East Europe.

- **South East European Cooperation Initiative (SECI)**

An initiative seeking to enhance regional cooperation and stability and thus aiming at promoting the admission process of all countries in the region to the EU

- **Stability Pact**

An initiative for the stability of South-Eastern Europe through the implementation of regional projects in the sectors of, democratization and human rights, economic recovery, development, cooperation, defense and security.

- **Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)**

- **Trilateral Cooperation (Greece - Bulgaria - Romania)**

- **Organization for the Reconstruction of the Balkans**

Greece is the only EU Member State in South-Eastern 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 cooperation 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 Balkan region.

Greece can also bring about stability and development in the Balkans through its presidency (2005-2006) in the "South East European Co operation Process" (SEECP). This is a clearly Balkan cooperation forum, its members being Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Serbia – Montenegro, FYROM, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Croatia having observer status.

Greek objectives and priorities are to promote regional cooperation and good neighborly relations among Member States (SEECP: Neighbors in Cooperation) and to adapt SEECP to the new European and regional evolutions.

Specifically, the Greek Presidency of the SEECP seeks to enhance regional cooperation, especially in the sectors of investments, transportation, energy and telecommunications, internal affairs issues and justice, intra-parliamentarian and foreign affairs cooperation, institutional upgrading of the SEECP and provision of support to interested Member States to their European prospects.

In order to enhance cooperation on the above mentioned sectors, the Greek Presidency will organize Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Economy, Transportation, Development, Energy, Public Order, Justice as well as an intra-parliamentary Conference.



To upgrade SEECP the Greek Presidency proposes to update the Bucharest Charter, to activate the Troika of the Competent Directors, to set up coordinating working groups to support the Presidency of the SEECP, to introduce an autonomous web page of the SEECP and to include in SEECP activities, initiatives from NGOs, think tanks, business associations, cultural Bodies etc.

In order to support the European prospects of the interested Member States of the SEECP, the Greek Presidency proposes a follow up to the Thessaloniki Agenda for Western Balkans (2003), provision of assistance to the Informal Consultative Committee (ICC) EU – Stability Pact – SEECP and the appointment of a liaison between SEECP and the EU,

Greece is also called upon to play a constructive role within the framework of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (SPSEE) that was established in 1999 by EU initiative and under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Greece supported the view that the Pact should evolve into a mechanism that will prevent and resolve disputes at civil society and local authority level. In fact, in order to encourage more active participation among the Balkan countries and infuse greater creativity in the initiatives of the Pact, Greece proposed the establishment of a panel of “wise personalities” of the region.



Greece seeks to have a stronger presence concerning initiatives such as repatriation of refugees, training of executives of neighboring countries, combating human trafficking (an issue that has taken some dimensions in Greece too), combating organized crime and corruption in the countries of the region. Furthermore, Greece has been appointed "lead country" for Albania in the Initiative for Immigration and Asylum, while promotes an innovative program of mental health for the victims of crises in Bosnia, within the framework of the 'Social Cohesion' initiative. Moreover, in the context of the third sub-table for defense and security, Greece participates with two army officers in the Regional Arms Control, Verification and Implementation Center (RACVIAC) in Zagreb, and in the Balkan Brigade (SEEBRIG), that was established after NATO initiative. In order to make the latter active, the Greek Ministry of National Defense pledged in 2001 the amount of 0.50 MUSD for the provision of a communications system.

As far as the Greek financial contribution to SPSEE is concerned, 25.80 MEURO have been pledged in total at the first Regional Financing Conference of March 2000 for initiatives organized and financed by Greece, but also for multilateral initiatives co-financed with other countries and Organizations, of which 10.80 MEURO for Stability Pact's “Quick Start Package projects”.

By the active participation and support from the International Community, Greece is intensively working in order to transform the Balkans into a region of democracy, peace, stability and welfare, on the basis of a common European future.

1.5.3	The Black Sea
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The main objective for establishing the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) in 1992 was to promote multilateral economic cooperation among Member States. It is anticipated that through BSEC the region will be integrated into the new European structures, while peace and stability will be strengthened. The twelve (12) Member States (Azerbaijan, Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Ukraine, Romania, Russia, Serbia-Montenegro, and Turkey) have created a satisfactory organizational structure that enjoys a well developed intra-governmental, intra-parliamentarian, business, banking and academic dimension. By putting into force the BSEC Charter in 1999, the Organization was upgraded

from an interstate cooperation forum to a complete and institutionally sound regional economic Organization, that takes binding decisions for the Member States.

Greece considers the Black Sea region that is in close proximity to its territory, as a priority geographical area for the development of relations and cooperation that will lead to development. Greece has a duty to positively contribute to an effort that intends to achieve overall socio-economic development and establish welfare conditions for the countries of the region. Greece sincerely supports towards this orientation, at both bilateral and regional levels, the European prospect of all BSEC Member States.

Greece assumed the presidency of BSEC from 1-11-2004 to 30-4-2005, during a particularly critical time period. After the EU enlargement, the Black Sea region that extends from the Western Balkans to the Caspian Sea, is raised into an area of great strategic and economic importance for the EU. In this framework Greek participation in the BSEC gains new dimensions and prospects, since it is the only country that enjoys a triple status, being a Member of the EU, NATO and BSEC. The basic objective of the Greek Presidency was to promote, at all levels and sectors, EU – BSEC relations, that take new dimensions and prospects after the 2007 enlargement (Romania, Bulgaria) and the adoption by the EU of the European Neighborhood Policy for the Black Sea and Caucasus countries.



Greek activity focused on sectors that cover the whole spectrum of the Organizations' activities, basically of economic nature, such as energy, transportation, tourism, small and medium sized enterprises, research and development, technology, good governance and combating organized crime. The Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs designed an integrated program of working groups and intra-Ministerial Meetings that took place in different cities and regions of Greece, in order both to mobilize and inform the public and local communities.

The First Working Group and inter-Ministerial Meeting on Security, was organized successfully in Athens on 1-3/12/2004, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Public Order (YPDHTA). A Protocol for Cooperation among Member States was signed to combat organized crime, while a Common Declaration was adopted on the eradication of illegal human trafficking. Beyond the important proposals and outcomes of the inter-Ministerial Meeting, potential cooperation with existing mechanisms in the Balkan and Black Sea regions will be explored, such as for example with the "Center of Police Cooperation for Transboundary Crime".

The Center has both experience and sufficient level of know how, while it shares information with competent Authorities. BSEC will be able to make good use of this information in order to combat transboundary crime. Furthermore, Working Groups were organized in Constantinople, the seat of the Organization, for small and medium sized enterprises, BSEC organizational issues, research and technology.

The second inter-Ministerial Meeting and Working Group was devoted to Transportation and took place in Thessaloniki on 26-28/10/2005 in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Transportation. A Common Declaration was adopted on connecting the Black Sea countries' transportation system with the Trans-European transportation networks.

The third inter-Ministerial Meeting for Internal Affairs and Justice took place in Athens on 21-2-2005. It was decided by consensus to institutionalize cooperation among BSEC Member

States in order to promote good governance in public administration through the introduction of a competent Working Group. Greece undertook its coordination for the first two years.

A business forum was organized in Thessaloniki on 23-24/2/2005 in cooperation with the Development Center of the OECD. More than 200 businessmen and institutional Bodies participated from the 12 countries, as well as International Banks. The Alexandroupolis Declaration of the BSEC Ministers for Energy (4-3-2005), initiated their future cooperation in the sector of natural gas and electronic networks.

Finally, on 31-3-2005 the Ministers for Tourism of Member States adopted in Rhodes an "Action Plan" for cooperation on tourism. Besides, due to a Greek initiative, a special training seminar will soon be organized in Greece for touristic profession executives from Member States.

Through its BSEC Presidency, Greece continued to play a constructive role in the region, by building bridges among communities via developing bilateral and multilateral relations with the Governments of the States in the region and by implementing development cooperation and humanitarian assistance policies. It is the intention of Greece to exploit even further in the following years the experience and know how gained, in the Black Sea countries that need so and to transmit from the Black Sea region to the international community, a strong message of stability, peace, solidarity and qualitative development cooperation.

The Greek Presidency of the BSEC was characterized by its eleven partners as "the most successful" since Greece was raised to a bridge that brought the Black Sea countries close to the EU.

1.5.4	The Mediterranean
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The Greek objective within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, that is established at regional level between 15 EU Member States and 12 Mediterranean Partners, is to consolidate peace and stability in the Mediterranean through collective means of achieving solutions to common problems of the region.

One of the activities of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership is transboundary waters. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the international community recognized that in order to achieve the goal of sustainable development, we have to reorient and enhance our efforts at the international, regional and national levels, to promote peaceful and mutually beneficial management of our shared natural resources. A looming water crisis, associated with both the quantity and quality of water, is foreseeable in the near future. Such a crisis could decisive determine policies and politics within and among countries and provoke conflicts at various levels.



In the Mediterranean region, both surface and ground water resources are scarce and under various natural and man-caused pressures. A risk exists for transboundary waters to become sources of conflict as well as opportunities for cooperation. By reflecting to the problem, the EU inaugurated the initiative for water: "Water for Life". Greece leads the "Mediterranean Component of the European Union Water Initiative" (MED EUWI), which covers the Mediterranean and the Balkan countries.

The “MED EUWI” is a strategic partnership of local, national, regional and international actors that seeks to contribute to the implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) agreements and program of action and to help achieve water-related MDGs. The EU Water Initiative seeks also to make significant progress in poverty eradication and improve health conditions for populations, via planning improved projects in the water sector, enhancing coordination of the said projects, promoting effectiveness in the use of available resources etc.

Activity sectors include provision of water and sanitation - especially to the poorest sections of society, integrated water resources management – especially management of transboundary water Bodies, inter-relation between water, food and environment – with emphasis on fragile ecosystems, non conventional water resources and horizontal issues, such as technology transfer, transfer of know how, capacity building, training and education.

“MED EUWI” seeks to complement and broaden regional initiatives such as financial instruments (e.g. SMAP, CARDS, PHARE), bilateral agreements between the EU and non EU Member States, mechanisms and initiatives (e.g. MENA Water initiative, FEMIP, GEF, UNEP/MAP etc.), International Organizations (e.g. OECD, UN Organizations, IFIs etc.), the “Barcelona Convention”, the “New EU Neighborhood and Partnership Initiative” as well as several NGOs and Mediterranean based Networks.

The preparation phase lasted two years (2003-2004). Its main outcomes, inter alia, were the adoption of an “Operational Plan” and of a detailed “Activity Plan” for the biennium 2004-2006, the formulation and adoption of an “Organization Framework” for the operation of “MED EUWI”, the compilation of a list of activities and programs, as well as the adoption of the “MED EUWI”s “Concept and Vision” Note. Moreover, in order to promote “MED EUWI” further, Greece organized and participated in more than thirty international and regional multi-stakeholder meetings. In 2005 the Implementation Phase of the Component started with the development of a concrete annual Work Program for 2005 that includes 9 specific Activities (7 on regional and 2 on national level) that correspond to five out of nine programmatic objectives of the three year “Activity Plan”. Implementation of the said activities is proceeding swiftly relying greatly on interest and support from donors and recipients. To date implementation costs have reached the amount of 0.68 MUSD.

1.6	Public debate on Greek development cooperation policy
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The Parliament and its “Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee” are the basic debate bodies on Greece’s development cooperation policy. The Greek Parliament has the opportunity to examine development cooperation issues as follows:

- Firstly, during discussions on the approval of the annual State Budget, where all Parliamentary 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.
- Secondly, following the submission by the Inter-ministerial “Committee for the Coordination of International Economic Relations” (EOSDOS) to the Parliament's "Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee", of the “Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Cooperation and Assistance”, drawn up by YDAS-2 Directorate. This Committee has enhanced the substantial role that the Parliament should play on development assistance issues concerning policy, quantitative targets and

distribution of aid by country and by kind, while it has repeatedly made interesting proposals about the future of development assistance. 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.

- Thirdly, through written Parliamentary questions. A number of Members of Parliament address each year to the competent Minister of Foreign Affairs, a significant number of questions on general or specific development cooperation issues, financing of projects especially of NGOs and others. The answers are submitted in written form and in some occasions a relevant discussion follows in Parliament.

2

Follow-up Taken on DAC Development Policy Principles and Recommendations

2.	Follow-up Taken on DAC Development Policy Principles and Recommendations
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2.1	Implementation of DAC's development policy principles and recommendations
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As it was previously mentioned, the main objective of the Greek development cooperation policy is to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs. At the same time however, Greece seeks to fulfill the Recommendations that the DAC proposed during the first Peer Review of the programs and policies of the Greek development cooperation. The said Peer Review took place during the period 2000-2002 and was conducted by the DAC and two Member States, namely Spain and Finland.

The thirteen Recommendations of the Peer Review follow, together with the relevant Greek activities that were undertaken during the period 2002-2005.

BOX 2-1

1	DAC Recommendation
<p>Clarify the goals and objectives of the aid program, including the central contribution of sustainable poverty reduction to regional security and welfare, and develop an assessment framework to support decision-making and budget allocations.</p>	
1	Greek activities to implement the recommendation
<p>The Greek policy framework supports undertaking coordinated processes towards the achievement of the MDGs. The main orientations of the Greek development cooperation policy coincide with these goals. The ultimate goal of Greek development cooperation is poverty reduction, through contracting medium term partnership relations with developing countries. These relations enhance on the one hand, the will of the developing countries-partners to proceed to reforms and on the other, the will of Greece to support such reforms. Other Greek objectives as regards developing countries are to achieve stable and viable economic and social development, concordant and progressive incorporation in the global economy and preservation of peace and stability, through democratic institutions, the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Moreover, social progress, development and economic prosperity of all peoples, as well as preservation and sustainability of the environment. In order to achieve these objectives Greece is cooperating with the governments of the developing countries, civil society and poor segments of the population.</p> <p>In the framework of the legal initiative that is being prepared by the Greek State, that will improve and complement the existing institutional framework, in order in the following years to enhance effectiveness of the granted development assistance, the establishment of an independent Evaluation Office is anticipated, to support decision making and funds' allocation.</p>	

2	DAC Recommendation
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Build on and expand longer-term development activities, now that emergencies in neighboring countries have receded, and continue raising ODA/GNI ratio.

2	Greek activities to implement the recommendation
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During the 1st PPASBE (1997-2001) numerous Greek development activities were implemented in the Balkan region in the form of emergency humanitarian and development assistance, due to the conflicts that plagued the Balkan peoples in the 1990s. Consequently, a significant portion of Greek ODA was implemented during the time period in question by the Ministry of National Defense, via the Greek Armed Forces that were stationed primarily at countries bordering Greece and were active in the sectors of distributing emergency humanitarian aid, construction – administration and equipping of refugee camps, construction and repairing of infrastructure projects, mine sweeping etc.

As years passed and emergency needs in neighboring to Greece countries are not so pressing, the role of the Ministry of National Defense has significantly been reduced (year 2000: 46.70 MUSD or 47.21% of bilateral ODA, year 2001: 47.46 MUSD or 57.51% of bilateral ODA, year 2002: 59.41 MUSD or 55.54% of bilateral, year 2003: 71.22 MUSD or 31.20% of bilateral ODA, year 2004: 38.98 MUSD or 12.83% of bilateral ODA). Today HELLENIC AID is active, mostly via NGO activities beyond the Balkans, in the Black Sea region, the Middle East and Africa, in a restricted number of 18-20 priority countries in which it enjoys some comparative advantage.

Furthermore, Greece promotes implementation of medium to long term development activities in a limited number of priority sectors that cover, primary, secondary and vocational training infrastructures, basic health infrastructures, provision of water and sanitation, the environment and agriculture, enhancement of democratization and human rights, illegal women trafficking, institution building, income generation. Cross cutting sectors include, support of democracy and the rule of law, respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, gender equality, women and youth participation in the development process, active participation of women in decision making and protection of the environment and natural resources.

It is remarkable that despite the difficult fiscal problems that Greece faces, the combined bilateral and multilateral ODA to GNI ratio rose to 0.23% in 2004, from 0.17 in 2001, as total bilateral and multilateral ODA granted in 2004 reached 464.59 MUSD or 373.95 MEURO. Another important issue was the rise of ODA granted to Sub-Saharan Africa countries, as well as to the Least Less Developed Countries (LLDCs).

Greece is considered among the countries with the highest increases of development assistance in real terms. In 2004 this increase reached 13.1%. Greece intends to spare no effort in order to fulfill its international commitments despite the difficult fiscal problems it faces. In this respect it is anticipated – and a wish is expressed - that in 2006 Greek ODA will reach 0.33% of GNI, while in 2010, 0.51%.

3	DAC Recommendation
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Work to operationalize the new policy on poverty reduction, gender equality and the environment and carry out environmental impact assessments for activities funded through the Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans.

3 | Greek activities to implement the recommendation

The last revision of Greek development cooperation policy was in 2002, when the Second Medium Term Five-Year Development Cooperation Program (2002-2006), was approved by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Coordination of International Economic Relations (EOSDOS), in continuation of the first that lasted from 1997 to 2001.

The vision and the basic goals of the Greek policy of development cooperation during the period 2002-2006, coincide with those of the international development community of donors. These are the MDGs set by the UN to be achieved by the year 2015.

The basic Greek objective is a substantial effort to reduce poverty at a global level besides promoting gender equality, enhancing the role of women and youth in the development process, and protecting the environment and natural resources (see analysis in Chapter [3]).

During the biennium 2004-2005 the process of implementing three significant ESOAB (Greek Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans) projects was initiated according to EU - PHARE Program – specifications, which include the drawing up of environmental impact assessments for the activities that will be financed.

4 | DAC Recommendation

Take the opportunity of the current transfer of functions to ensure organizational structures promote efficient and effective achievement of development cooperation goals and objectives.

4 | Greek activities to implement the recommendation

Just after the first Peer Review of Greece by the DAC in 2002, the Greek Government decided to transfer all competences and budget of development cooperation from the Ministry of Economy and Finance to YDAS or “Hellenic International Development Cooperation Department – HELLENIC AID” of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is a General Directorate that was set up in the year 1999, according to Article 18, of Law No. 2731/1999 (FEK 138/A/5-7-1999), the basic competence of which is to coordinate, monitor and enhance all kinds of development cooperation activities.

In order to ensure that organizational structures will promote effective and efficient achievement of the set development cooperation goals, the Greek State:

- entrusted to HELLENIC AID all coordination, supervision, monitoring and implementation of emergency humanitarian and reconstruction activities of the Greek development cooperation,
- activated the “National Advisory Committee on NGO Issues”
- introduced new staff in HELLENIC AID, namely a group of experts on development cooperation issues, responsible for planning, administration, management and implementation of the 2nd PPASBE; these were further trained abroad,
- established Greek development cooperation “Field Offices” in developing countries, within Greek Embassies; members of staff have been appointed “Development Officers”, while it was anticipated to detach staff from the center to Embassies, in order to monitor and coordinate implementation of development cooperation projects/programs; meanwhile, HELLENIC AID dispatches personnel whenever natural disasters occur,
- continued to follow meetings of EU and DAC Networks and Working Parties, via staff from YDAS-2 and YDAS-3 Directorates,

- anticipated the possibility of reallocating funds among Agencies implementing development cooperation programs, to assure better annual absorption of funds or effective administration of emergency needs; the system is flexible in order to facilitate Agencies' activities,
- organized rationally the competent Greek Authorities (YPESDDA, YPEUA, YPYGKA, YPAAT, YPDHTA, EKAB, etc.) which must be always on alert, so as to swiftly respond to the needs that arise after international emergency situations (see more details in Chapter [6]).

In addition the new legal initiative that is being drafted and will complement the present institutional framework, anticipates for the establishment of an independent Evaluation Office to support development policy.

5 | DAC Recommendation

Build up a group of development cooperation specialists to manage and implement the aid program, including during postings to main partner countries.

5 | Greek activities to implement the recommendation

Expert staff engaged with Greek international development cooperation, work basically in HELLENIC AID of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in other implementing Agencies (Ministries and Legal Bodies)

This personnel has been selected in such a way as to cover a multiplicity of scientific skills. 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.

A very important issue for Greece is the new Central Agency responsible for development assistance provision, namely HELLENIC AID, to employ personnel with a good understanding and expertise in development cooperation principles and practices. On the occasion of the transfer of international economic relations functions from the Ministry of Economy and Finance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a core of experts on development cooperation was transferred, who were assigned to plan, manage, administer and implement the 2nd PPASBE (FEK 153/C/2-7-2003). This way, HELLENIC AID was staffed with experienced personnel from the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Furthermore, additional experienced staff was recalled from abroad (especially from the Permanent Delegation of Greece to the EU, and EU staff).

As it was mentioned, Greek development cooperation "Field Offices" were established within Greek Embassies in developing countries; personnel is appointed the role of "Development Officers" and is engaged with development cooperation issues, in order to raise efficiency and effectiveness of development cooperation projects/programs and thus improve internal coordination and cooperation with local Authorities.

Moreover, dispatches of staff from the center to Greek Embassies were anticipated, in order to monitor and coordinate implementation of development cooperation projects/programs, while HELLENIC AID dispatches personnel abroad, whenever natural disasters occur, to ensure rational distribution of humanitarian and food aid.

It is anticipated that in future Greek Embassies' involvement will rise and that more "Development Officers" will be stationed in priority countries, so as for efficiency and effectiveness of programs to increase and for internal coordination and cooperation with local Authorities to improve.

Within this framework, a "HELLENIC AID OFFICE" is anticipated to be established in 2006 in Colombo – Sri Lanka, answerable to the Embassy of New Delhi and staffed with expert personnel (Development Officer), who will coordinate and supervise Greek grants for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development aid to this country that will reach 11.50 MEURO. This will be the Greek participation to the "Reconstruction Plan" that Sri Lanka drew up in cooperation with International Organizations (see details in Chapter [14]).

In the framework of life long training, HELLENIC AID is training its staff on modern development cooperation issues, through International Organizations and other donor countries enjoying a long lasting experience on aid provision.

Personnel from YDAS-3 Directorate follow meetings of EU Networks and Working Parties, while other staff from YDAS-2 Directorate follow meetings of DAC/OECD Networks and Working Parties.

6	DAC Recommendation
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Adopt a more integrated and programmatic approach to country programming and budgeting, backed up by annual high-level consultations dedicated to development cooperation matters.

6	Greek activities to implement the recommendation
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The Inter-Ministerial "Committee for the Coordination of International Economic Relations" (EOSDOS) is responsible to collect, study and analyze all necessary information and data as regards coordination and organization of Greek international economic relations, to monitor implementation of international economic agreements and draw up relevant programs and proposals.

In addition to its other competences, concerning international economic and commercial relations of Greece, the "Committee" is responsible for planning the national policy and strategy of development cooperation and assistance. The "EOSDOS" is attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs as chairman, the Minister of Economy and Finance, the Minister of Development, the Minister of Merchant Marine, the Minister of Transportation and Communications and other Ministers as members, according to the issue discussed.

The "Committee" is a high-level decision-making body, covering every issue related to development cooperation activities (strategy, planning, budgeting, geographical – sectoral allocation of aid etc.). 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 Program during the previous year. The "Report" is drawn up by "HELLENIC AID" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is submitted to EOSDOS every October (Article 19, of Law No. 2731/1999).

7	DAC Recommendation
<p>Conduct a review of tertiary scholarship schemes and increase support for basic social services.</p>	
7	Greek activities to implement the recommendation
<p>During the previous years HELLENIC AID came up with a series of findings as regards the process of evaluating tertiary scholarship provision programs. It is acknowledged that the provision of scholarships must be integrated more effectively in relation to development cooperation strategies by country, the needs of local markets in developing countries students come from and the needs for human capital development of these countries. Having conceived the problems, YDAS-4 Directorate is in the process of slowly but steadily reforming the system (see more details in Chapter [15]).</p> <p>The “Social Infrastructure and Services” sector is traditionally a priority sector for Greece. The aggregate picture of ODA grants in this sector during the last three years was the following:</p> <p>2004: 244.42 MUSD 2003: 191.50 MUSD 2002: 87.22 MUSD</p> <p>Specifically:</p> <p>Basic education: 2004: 36.27 MUSD 2003: 32.74 MUSD 2002: 0.00 MUSD</p> <p>Basic health: 2004: 10.55 MUSD 2003: 18.20 MUSD 2002: 1.53 MUSD</p>	

8	DAC Recommendation
<p>Investigate opportunities for streamlining procedures, for example in relation to project selection and tertiary scholarship schemes.</p>	
8	Greek activities to implement the recommendation
<p>In 2005 HELLENIC AID drew up a new type of call for tender for development cooperation projects that was addressed to Ministries, Public Bodies, NGOs etc. It focused on Greece’s contribution to the development process of 18-20 countries. The new call for tender altered completely the transparency and effectiveness guarantees.</p> <p>The new call for tender for programs submitted in 2005 anticipated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial participation of implementing Agencies to the budget of the financed projects. ▪ When the interested party is a Civil Non Profitable Firm or an Association, the decision must be taken by the majority of the Board of an Association, while in case of a Civil Non Profitable Firm, the 2/3 of its members must be informed, in order to be financed by HELLENIC AID up to the amount of 0.10 MEURO. As regards cases where funding exceeds 0.10 MEURO, a precondition was set. Namely, to submit a letter of guarantee from a Greek Bank, in order both the Greek State never to waste funds of the Greek 	

taxpayer and to introduce another auditing means that will check whether a funded NGO has the necessary administrative structure in order to meet the task it undertakes to implement and is being co-financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- Submitted program/project proposals by NGOs are attached to the specific Contract that they sign with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- In case one of the terms of the Contract is breached by an NGO, HELLENIC AID may unilaterally denounce the Contract, in order for the Greek State not to waste funds of the Greek taxpayer, while for the Bank that has provided the necessary guarantee, to assume responsibility and claim back the funds from the NGO.

HELLENIC AID is convinced that this way it follows an auditing system completely adapted to international standards and provides the necessary means to preserve transparency and effectiveness (see more details in Chapter [18]).

In addition the country strategies procedure and in parallel the whole approach that is followed, provides Greece with the capability to proceed to annual allocation of funds in priority countries and basic sectors of aid and afterwards to accordingly select the most capable Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs or Universities, that will contribute in the best possible way to the targets set.

9 | DAC Recommendation

Pursue a more strategic and integrated approach to multilateral assistance and work to bring bilateral and multilateral channels closer together.

9 | Greek activities to implement the recommendation

Ministries or Legal Bodies of the Greek State, provide funds through International Organizations 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 EU, do not have one specific source.

Assistance is also provided in 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 (see more details in Chapter [12]).

Development of intra-governmental cooperation and coordination is initially implemented via attending the works of International Organizations and Regional Development Banks. During this phase, programs/projects are identified which can be supported by the Greek development cooperation Program. Negotiations follow that determine the terms of cooperation, 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.

In this regard and in order to meet demands for improved effectiveness and coordination among bilateral and multilateral channels, a series of competences related to Greek participation in various International Economic Organizations, were transferred from the Ministry of Economy and Finance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Presidential Decree 159 (FEK 140/A/17-6-2003), as follows: European Council (educational issues), issues of the International Climate Convention, of Sustainable Development, UN’s Agenda 21 and UNEP, the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN), the UN’s ECOSOC and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) which includes the National Office for the Trans-

European North-South Motorway (TEM), the Committee on Transportation and the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) and finally the following of International Agreements on Basic Products.

10 | DAC Recommendation

Commence reporting to the DAC's Creditor Reporting System.

10 | Greek activities to implement the recommendation

After the transfer of development assistance competences from the Ministry of Economy and Finance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the year 2002, the statistical coverage of the 2nd PPASBE was undertaken by YDAS-2 Directorate. Since then HELLENIC AID assigned to a technical office producing computer software to draw up a study in order to cover the needs of completing the third DAC Statistical Questionnaire, namely the "Creditor Reporting System – CRS". It is noted that before 2002 Greece had asked for a transition period in order to proceed to the upgrading of its original statistical system, in order for it to be capable of submitting statistical data according to CRS directives.

When the recent upgrading of HELLENIC AID statistical system ended, using the services of external associates who worked in close cooperation with YDAS-2 Directorate's personnel, test runs were applied with successful results. Thus, in 2003 the Statistical Office of 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 (see more details in Chapter [10]).

11 | DAC Recommendation

Put monitoring and evaluation systems in place rapidly.

11 | Greek activities to implement the recommendation

The organigramme of HELLENIC AID provides for the establishment of an "Evaluation Office" (see ANNEX [II]). The responsibility of this Office will be to undertake occasional, yet systematic and detailed evaluations, designed to cover the issues of effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, impact and visibility of the financed development cooperation programs/projects. The results of the evaluations are to provide to the administration, proposals for improvement or changes to program/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.

Thus, personnel from both HELLENIC AID and Greek Embassies conduct quality controls,

during implementation, as well as after the completion of development cooperation programs/projects (ex post evaluations). 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 coordination. “Evaluation” should be closely linked or integrated to the “Performance Monitoring System”. Usually, information from the “Performance Monitoring System” is the spark for conducting an “Evaluation”, especially when unexpected (positive or negative) results are observed between planning and results.

It is noted that the new legal initiative that is being drafted by the Greek State will anticipate for the development of an Evaluation Body to support development policy (see more details in Chapter [5]).

12 | DAC Recommendation

Make a high-level commitment to policy coherence for poverty reduction as a government-wide objective and adapt existing structures to foster more systematic addressing of policy coherence issues.

12 | Greek activities to implement the recommendation

Greece recognizes that a precondition for sustainable poverty reduction and the achievement of the 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. Within this framework HELLENIC AID supported activities discussed in international “fora” that promote policy coherence, while at the same time it moved towards the direction of strengthening coherence of its internal policies, in order to be harmonized with the needs of the developing countries. Specifically, Greece was active in the sectors of international trade, money laundering, linkage between poverty and gender, illegal trafficking in persons, immigration, organized crime, good governance, combating of terrorism and environmental sustainability (see more details in Chapter [7]).

13 | DAC Recommendation

Increase efforts to inform Parliamentarians and the public of results achieved and the development impact of activities funded by the official Greek aid program.

13 | Greek activities to implement the recommendation

HELLENIC AID raised the flow of information to Members of Parliament and the Greek public, as regards the results achieved and the development impact of activities financed by the bilateral assistance ODA program. In this regard, the “Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Cooperation and Assistance” for the Year 2003 and the handbook “The Greek Contribution to the Process of Achieving the Millennium Development Goals”, that were both drawn up by YDAS-2 Directorate, were widely distributed to Greek Embassies, Permanent Greek Delegations to International Organizations, Ministries, the hierarchy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Parliamentarians

members of the Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defense, Foreign Embassies in Athens, Greek Members of the European Parliament etc. In addition, YDAS-4 Directorate drew up and distributed widely (August 2005) an album entitled "Greece: "Global Humanitarian Power".

Furthermore, continuous and coherent information was offered to Bodies involved in the implementation of development cooperation programs/projects abroad, while only the most complete activities were chosen to be implemented by the most competent and experienced Bodies, in order to promote development education for youth, enhance voluntarism and provide information and awareness raising of the public, on issues of development cooperation and HELLENIC AID activities.

In this regard, HELLENIC AID organized successfully in Komotini (June 2005) a concert with the world famous singer Nana Mouskouri, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador (program "HELLENIC AID: Global Humanitarian Power"). During the show relevant informative material was distributed. Furthermore, HELLENIC AID in cooperation with the specialized UN Organization "World Food Program" (WFP) that is the basic administrator of international food aid, organized a seminar (May 2005) on "Participation of Greek NGOs in WFP programs". HELLENIC AID also participated in the program "Walk the World" (June 2005) an annual event organized on the same day around the world by WFP, in the framework of the campaign to combat malnutrition, raise awareness, activate the public and raise money for the eradication of hunger, from which some 300 million children suffer (see more details in Chapter [8]).

3

The Greek Contribution to the Process of Achieving the “Millennium Development Goals – MDGs”

3.

**The Greek Contribution to the Process of Achieving the
 “Millennium Development Goals – MDGs”**

The Millennium Declaration that was signed in the year 2000 was the crowning of various UN Summits during the 1990s, such as the “World Summit for Children” (1990), the “Earth Summit on the Environment” (Rio 1992), the “Cairo Population Summit” (1994), the “World Conference on Women” (Beijing 1995) and the “World Food Summit” (1996). The Millennium Declaration is the most important and essential effort of the international community to drastically confront difficult issues like, global poverty, promotion of peace and security, human rights and fundamental freedoms. Besides, it is by now common belief that there can neither be development without security, nor security without development. However, respect of human rights is the precondition for development and security.

The Millennium Declaration text together with that of the Monterrey Consensus of the year 2002, are both a form of a road map for the 21st century, that enjoys unprecedented political support by developed and developing countries alike, by civil society and by the most important development Institutions, all having a common vision, to enhance global partnership in order to combat poverty. Both texts compose the first international agenda for poverty reduction and set specific time frames and budgets for achieving eight tangible Goals, the “Millennium Development Goals” (MDGs). These international Development Goals anticipate poverty reduction in many dimensions, taking 1990 as the baseline year, they are humanly centered, measurable and most have a target date, the year 2015 (see details on the MDGs in ANNEX [I]).

The first seven goals focus on the reduction of all forms of poverty, namely, lack of income, deficient education and health care, hunger, gender inequality, environmental degradation. Achieving the Goals presupposes the contribution of both donors and recipients of aid. Donors have assumed responsibility to contribute in such a way as for recipients to achieve the first seven Goals and in the same time proceed to the appropriate actions in order to achieve the eighth. The last goal, namely to develop a global partnership for development, refers to the means to achieve the first seven Goals. Recipients have correspondingly committed to improve their institutions, fight corruption and integrate all social strata in the development process.

All studies and predictions converge to the fact that decisive steps have been taken in the process of achieving the MDGs until the year 2015. However, much more must be done, especially in the African continent where unfortunately indicators present negative effectiveness. An encouraging aspect is that many African leaders actively participate in the process of seeking the appropriate measures that will have to be taken to achieve the Development Goals in time. The invitation of African leaders to G8 summits is a tangible example. Among the issues discussed during the last G8 Summit at Gleneagles – Scotland was debt cancellation amounting to 40,000 MUSD of eighteen (18) of the most poor countries of the world, increase by 2010 of aid provided to Africa from 25,000 MUSD to 50,000 MUSD and abolition of European subsidies, especially for agricultural products, to support African exports.

The contribution of the African Union (AU) is very important. Being supported by the donor community, is helping to deliver many of Africa’s prerequisites for development, particularly in the areas of peace, security and good governance. The AU is developing the necessary structures and institutions to allow Africa to better prevent, manage and resolve conflict in Africa. The contribution of “New Partnership for Africa” (NEPAD) is also very significant. Initially it was developed by a small group of African leaders and then endorsed by the AU in

2001. NEPAD seeks in the long term to change the terms of engagement between Africa and the international community, aiming to eradicate poverty, place African countries, both individually and collectively on a path of sustainable growth and development, halt marginalization of Africa in the globalization process and enhance its integration into the global economy, as well as accelerate the empowerment of women in the development process.

The NEPAD is based on a framework founded on mutual commitments between donors and recipients, resulting to a climate of a “Partnership” relation among them, which is expected in the medium to long term to bring about positive results. The first positive signs have already emerged, as increased flows of funds from donors are being disbursed more effectively and efficiently in recipient countries. Africa also needs, on the one hand abolition of protectionist barriers to trade and of subsidies provided to products of donor countries and on the other, transfer of know how and infrastructure development, in order to implement the “green revolution”, that is to gain the capability to produce the foodstuffs that its population needs to survive and raise the living standards of the poor, 75% of which is engaged in agriculture.

In 2005, five years after the Millennium Summit and ten years before the time limit set for the achievement of the MDGs, the world found itself before a critical crossing in the process of achieving the MDGs. The beginning was the presentation of the “Millennium Project Global Plan” in January. In March the General Secretary of the UN presented a Report on “The first five years of progress after the Millennium Declaration” and a special Text on “Reform of the United Nations”. These were followed in July by the G8 Summit in Scotland, where the basic theme was international development, while in mid September country leaders from all countries of the world gathered in New York for the Millennium Summit+5 in the framework of the Annual Session of the UN.



The final text of the Summit by far fell short of expectations. The results were poor and in any case not the expected ones. There was no progress in the issue of raising of aid in order to ensure the achievement of MDGs, as some countries backed out, denying to endorse their Monterrey commitments in 2002. Thus, in the final Declaration, the phrase “some countries” undertook the obligation to raise their development assistance to 0.70% of their GNI, was adopted. In the same time in some other secondary development issues some commitments were adopted which were repetitions of previous ones. The final outcome was regarded by the developing, as particularly negative.

Nowadays the relation between security and the development process is a reciprocal one, as development presupposes security and in the same time security is a precondition of development. Consequently, the traditional concept of collective security is flanked by issues like sustainable peace and social and economic development, good governance, democracy, the rule of law and respect of human rights. Collective security of both developed and developing countries may only be achieved if global threats are confronted such as, poverty, diseases (especially AIDS) and downgrading of the environment. Development is for the modern world the indispensable foundation of a new collective security, thus the necessary attention and funds must be given to achieve the MDGs.

The importance of sustainable peace and security is inherent in the “Millennium Project Report: Investing in Development” which recommends strategies for conflict affected countries and proposes that every international or national strategy aiming to achieve the MDGs, to focus on issues of conflict and conflict prevention. The issue of focusing on “structural stability” is also referred in the OECD-UNECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa) “Mutual Review on Development Effectiveness” in the framework of

NEPAD. Peoples and countries need to feel safe from the fear of violence, in order to seek freely, sustainable social, economic and political development. Consequently, peace, security and prevention of violence are very crucial in the process of achieving the MDGs for poverty reduction. According to the OECD Report "Security System Reform and Governance: Policy and Good Practice", democratic governance that supports peace and is backed by efficient and accountable security systems, may contribute in reducing probable conflicts, improve the security climate and enhance development.

In relation to the above, it has been observed that efforts to reduce poverty are more effective in cases of countries enjoying strong and functional institutions. The opposite occurs in "fragile states" which are characterized by weak governments and are conflict-prone and conflict-affected. These countries cover 13% of the developing world, while their population is one third of those living under the poverty limit. Thus, they consist a great problem in the process of achieving the MDGs.

For Greece, prevention of military conflicts is an important component in combating poverty and meeting the MDGs. 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.

Early prevention of humanly caused crises is a political and ethical obligation of the international community. For Greece, prevention of crises recurrence and of the danger of new conflicts, presupposes successful implementation of three parameters, as follows:

- Supporting the rule of law

Planning and incorporating of rule of law measures during peace keeping operations is a very sensitive and complicated task. It requires engagement of international and national factors. Reforming of the legal and judiciary systems is of great importance, in order to incorporate among others, international standards on human rights and criminal law, enforcement of national law and election monitoring. Transition to a just, humane and democratic state may only be achieved if impunity of those responsible is raised. The role of the International Criminal Court is very important in promoting the principles of international justice and national reconciliation.

- Promoting disarmament, demobilization and activities to rehabilitate demobilized soldiers in the economy and in society

Disarmament and demobilization process is very important in peace building. Rehabilitation of demobilized soldiers in civil life must be a major task, since the target of viable peace cannot be achieved without it. It is very important for the international community to encourage, through specific measures, their rehabilitation in local livelihoods.

- Reforming the security system

Security system reform is the third basic issue that must be solved in order to achieve long term stability. Besides, it complements the previous two parameters.

Of course it must not be forgotten that, success of any measures adopted is subject to achieving the best possible degree of acquiescence from local societies.

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 peacekeeping 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. The ethnic gap between the young is deeper. Among others, civil society contribution could prove a useful "tool" in long-term social programs, such as the arduous

path towards reconciliation. Greece has undertaken specific initiatives for reconciliation, democracy and human rights during its EU Presidency.

Beyond the above successful activities, Greece will carry on its efforts, through medium term development programs, 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 disputes 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. In this regard HELLENIC AID is providing information to the competent Greek Bodies by relaying to them informative material and directives issued by the OECD/DAC.



Within this global climate, citizens of the world need international events that will promote unity and global common values. One of these events was the 28th Olympic Games "ATHENS 2004" that were successfully organized by Greece in 2004.

The Olympic Games returned to Greece the country that were originally born and in Athens, the city that were initially revived. Greece hosted Unique Games on a Human Scale, inspiring humanity to celebrate the global Olympic Ideals. The Games combined history, culture and peace with sports and Olympism.

One of the missions of the Olympiad was to promote and implement the Olympic Truce – Ekecheria, in all continents of the world through the torch relay. On this occasion Greece submitted for adoption to the UN General Assembly, of a resolution entitled "Building of a better and peaceful world via sports and the Olympic Ideal"

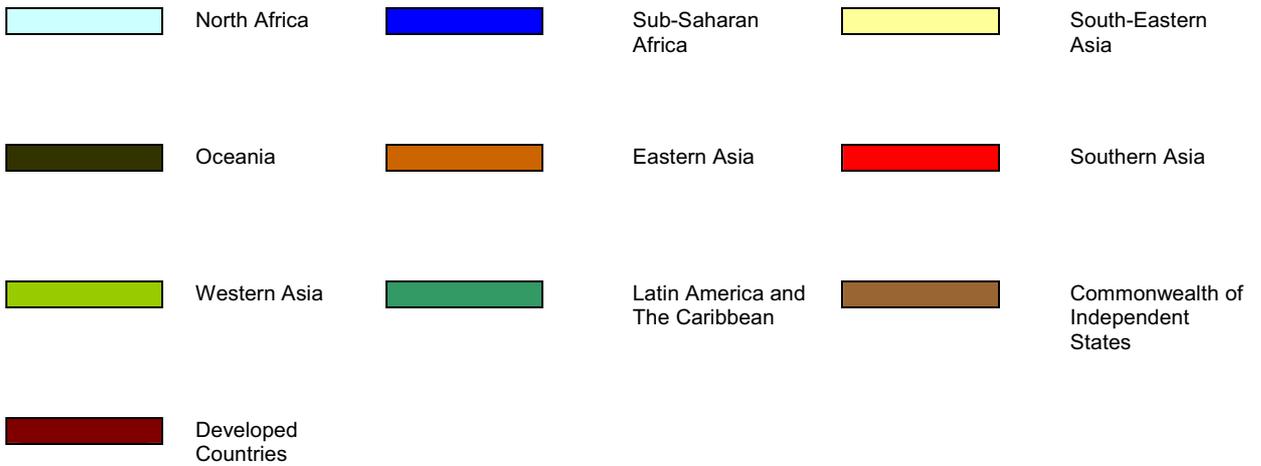
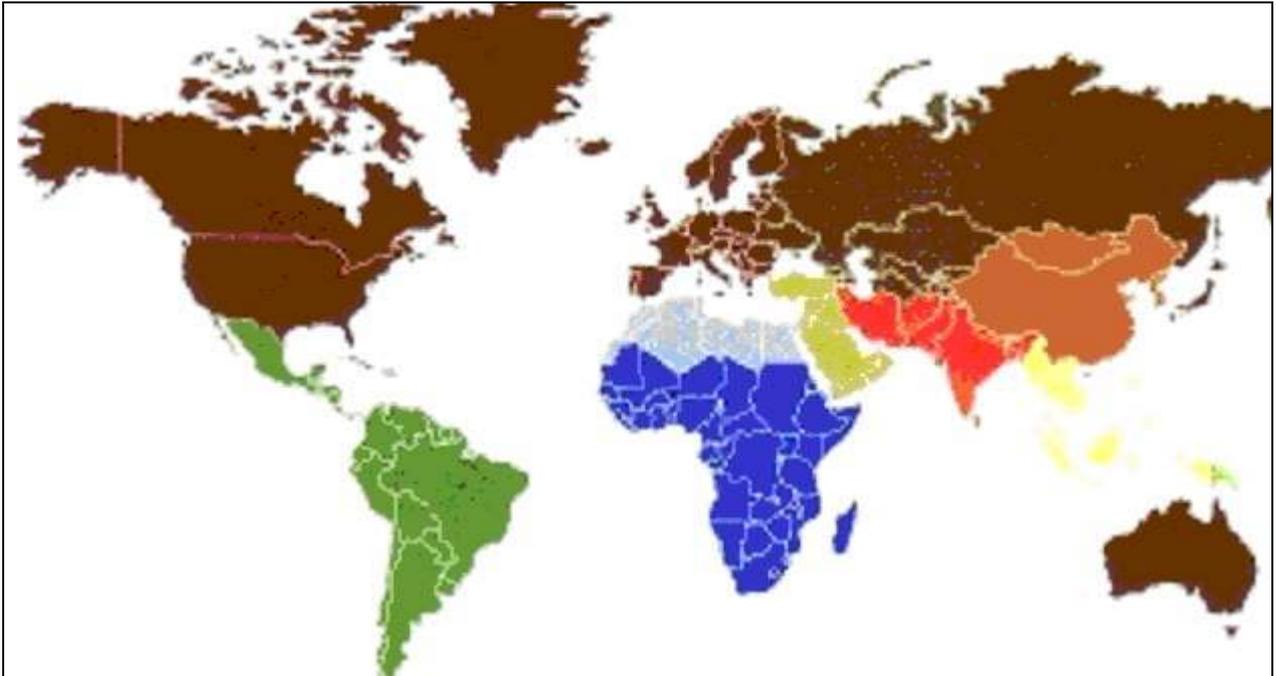


It is Greece's intention to enhance the idea that lasting peace can be achieved through cease-fire. The UN have welcomed the initiative via consecutive Resolutions and call all countries of the world to abide by the Olympic Truce and cooperate to spread it around the globe. On November 3rd, 2003 one hundred and ninety (190) UN Member States, a record number in the history of the Organization, were trustees of a relevant Resolution that was submitted by Greece and urged all nations to celebrate in peace the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. In parallel the International Center for Olympic Truce promotes to world wide personalities the "Declaration of International Personalities, under their private status, in favor of the Olympic Truce". The Declaration is a symbolic, non binding, appeal. It refers to all future Games, irrespective to where and when they will be organized. To date, the Declaration has been signed by more than 380 personalities, among which State and Government Leaders, Presidents and Members of Parliaments, Foreign Ministers, Religious Leaders, Heads of International Organizations, Olympic Champions, and other distinguished people from around the world.

Greece is present in international evolutions aiming to promote development and seeks to contribute to the achievement of sustainable poverty reduction and the MDGs in developing countries, via implementing activities in specific sectors, exclusively in the form of grants. Within this framework the activities of the Greek development cooperation policy are ordered according to the purpose they serve in six main categories, namely, economic and social development, poverty reduction, enhancement of democracy and the rule of law, respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, gender equality and protection of the environment and natural resources.

A synoptic recording follows, of the global process towards the achievement of the MDGs according to recent UN data (see MAP [b] – Geographical regions of action and results for the achievement of the MDGs) and of Greek development cooperation activities and programs implemented to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs. It is noted that Greek activities are recorded according to the sectoral categorization set by DAC Document [DCD/DACSTAT(2003)7].

MAP [b]
Geographical regions of action and results
for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



3.1	GOAL 1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER
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TARGET 1

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

- **Global achievements**

In 1990, baseline year for the achievement of the MDGs, approximately 28% of the developing countries' population (1.20 billion people) subsisted under extreme poverty conditions, on less than one (1) US Dollar per day. Today, this percentage is around 21%, the target being to reduce it by half (14% or 600 million people) by 2015. The most extensive progress has been achieved in Asia (reduction of the extremely poor by approximately 0.25 millions) basically due to sustained growth in China and India. Latin America and the Caribbean follow but showing slow decline. On the contrary, the poor rise in countries with economies in transition of South-Eastern Europe and the New Independent States, in North Africa and West Asia, while in Sub-Saharan Africa the number of poor is unfortunately rising even further.

- **Greek activities**

* Poverty reduction is the basic goal of the Greek development cooperation strategy. All development cooperation policies and activities of HELLENIC AID are being assessed according to their contribution in poverty reduction and the achievement of the MDGs. In this regard it could be argued that all development cooperation activities implemented by Greek Bodies, in the form of construction/renovation of school buildings and primary health centers, training of women and youth for the creation of new jobs, water supply etc., aim at reducing 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.

- **Global achievements**

Some progress has been achieved in the process of achieving the target (in more than 30 countries, of which 14 in Sub-Saharan Africa, hunger has been reduced by 25% during the last ten years), yet it has been confined in specific geographical regions, due to poor agricultural productivity and growing populations, while trans-border conflicts, civil wars and economic crises have played a significant role. The problem of malnutrition is mainly focused in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Specifically, in 2002 some 815 million people in the developing world were malnourished. The percentage of hungry people has been reduced in relation to 1990 in all parts of the world except Western Asia, in absolute numbers, yet it rose between 1997-2002. Approximately 150 million children under the age of five in the developing world are underweight, a factor that decisively contributes to half of child deaths. Children malnutrition is caused by food deprivation, but also by infectious diseases and lack of health care. The percentage of malnourished children has been reduced in respect to 1995 in all regions and

especially in Eastern Asia, while approximately 50% of children in South Asia are underweight. Progress is poor in Sub-Saharan Africa, while the number of malnourished children has risen.

▪ Greek activities

The Greek contribution to the efforts for reducing hunger via development cooperation activities, targets the poorest social strata of recipient countries and segments of the population that are more vulnerable from the consequences of poverty, like women, youths, the handicapped, minorities, HIV/AIDS infected etc. Relevant activities were implemented in the sectors of livestock, agrarian reform, livestock/veterinary services, agro-industries and food aid. Furthermore, it must be considered that the reduction in the number of malnourished people, depends also on parallel activities that aim at training women and young girls – as their families' nutrition is improved, providing drinkable water and health care, enhancing agriculture and transportation. HELLENIC AID is active in all these sectors.

GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GOAL 1

In 2004 seven activities were implemented having a total cost of 11.62 MUSD or 9.35 MEURO. In respect to 2003, activities rose by five and disbursements by 9.01 MEURO.

BOX 3- 1				
GOAL 1	ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER			
Target	Subject	Greek Activities	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
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	7	9.35	11.62
	Sectors: 31163 Livestock 31164 Agrarian reform 31195 Livestock/veterinary services 32161 Agro-industries 52010 Food aid			
	Countries: Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Jordan, Romania, Turkey			
	TOTAL	7	9.35	11.62

3.2	GOAL 2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION
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TARGET 3

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

- Global achievements

Primary education is a basic human right and an important means of reducing extreme poverty. Since 1990 significant progress has been achieved in the course of achieving this Goal. However, there are still some 115 million children in the developing world (20%) that do not have access to primary education. No access to education means on the one hand limited opportunities and choices for the young and on the other difficulties in confronting poverty. The problem is basically focused in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, where the number of girls that are annually denied access to education is close to twenty million. Under the present circumstances, attainment of the Goal is rather implausible in the above mentioned regions and Oceania.

- Greek activities

HELLENIC AID believes that one of the most serious problems that must be confronted is lack of access in education, especially for girls, as they are dramatically unfairly treated, resulting in approximately 65 million girls being left illiterate. The price of exclusion is very dear indeed for both girls, their families and their countries. On the contrary, girls who have followed at least primary education, are more competent, their self-respect and self confidence are enhanced, they marry later, give birth to fewer and healthier children and are better able to care for their families. Moreover, education substantially contributes to the improvement of maternal health and reduction of infant and child mortalities, while enhances family health, thus raising productivity and women's incomes.

Another important problem is quitting school, or remaining at the same class as well as poor education. As a result some 85% of youth in developing countries are illiterate, while it is most likely that women rather than men will eventually be illiterate. Specifically, despite the progress that has been achieved in the Least Less Developed Countries (LLDCs) in the number of enrolments, a significant percentage of girls does not graduate from Primary Education, while less than 60% of women are literate.

HELLENIC AID attributes very important role to the provision of primary and basic education, as part of its broader contribution to social development of the developing countries, since it supports the view that if the right of equal access to education is not secured for both boys and girls alike, it will be very difficult to drastically reduce poverty, child mortality and AIDS. This is the case because illiterate persons are more susceptible to poverty, starvation, illnesses, violence and exploitation.

HELLENIC AID contributes in the process of providing quality education for all in developing countries, by mobilizing their human capital, by efficiently utilizing available funds and by providing education to marginalized groups of society too. Relevant activities were implemented in 2004 in the sectors of primary and early childhood education.

Greece is specifically seeking to construct school buildings and improve the quality and the sustainability of studies, so as for parents and pupils to be willing to continue studying. The means to achieve this is by educating teachers and drawing up of pioneering school programs. Moreover, education is provided to boys and girls from regions engaged in conflicts and need a stable environment and protection, as they have been through traumatic experiences. Broad access to education is provided to marginalized segments of society, through basic skills training.

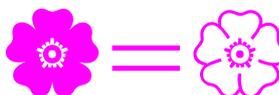
In addition to the above HELLENIC AID supports the view that expanding secondary education and vocational training, is an essential incentive for ensuring that children complete primary school. It has been proved that attending secondary school contributes in the reduction of the spreading of the HIV/AIDS virus.

GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GOAL 2

In 2004 sixty two activities were implemented in the sectors of Primary and Early childhood education, having a total cost of 39.87 MUSD or 32.09 MEURO. In respect to the previous year, activities rose by three and disbursements remained at approximately the same level.

BOX 3- 2				
GOAL 2	ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION			
Target	Subject	Greek Activities	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
Target 3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	62	32.09	39.87
	Sectors: 11220 Primary education 11240 Early childhood education			
	Countries: Albania, Armenia, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, FYROM, Georgia, India, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Moldova, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia-Montenegro, Somalia, Syria, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Ukraine			
	TOTAL	62	32.09	39.87

3.3	GOAL 3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN
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TARGET 4
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

- **Global achievements**

Gender equality means that women and men enjoy equal opportunities to achieve their rights, share the same dynamics to contribute to the economic, political and social development of their countries, but also to take advantage of the outcomes. Unfortunately, in most developing countries women do not enjoy equal opportunities and capabilities in society like men do. This disparity poses a direct negative impact to productive capacity in developing countries and takes a multitude of forms. Disparity in accessing education, health, labor markets, resources, income, decision making Bodies etc. Recent international studies raise to 600 million women world wide that cannot write nor read. In this regard all UN International Conferences in recent years (International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women) have all underlined the importance of women's participation in the development process and assisted in the creation of a global climate of acquiescence as regards the importance of achieving the Goal of equality.

Considerable progress has been achieved in recent years as regards the number of girls enrolled in primary schools and it seems that parity has been achieved between boys and girls. Problems still exist in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern and Western Asia, yet these can be overcome. In Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern and Western Asia some 80 girls every 100 boys are enrolled in secondary education, while more girls are enrolled in tertiary education in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Latin America, the Caribbean and in South-Eastern Asia. In Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia approximately 70 girls are enrolled every one boy.

Despite the progress that has been achieved, women fall short by 20% in paid employment (excluding agriculture) in relation to men in Southern and Western Asia and Northern Africa. On the contrary, it is more than 40% in Latin America.

Women hold approximately 16% of parliamentary seats worldwide, which is a significant progress in the last fifteen years. Seventeen countries have already achieved since 2005 the target set by ECOSOC fifteen years ago, namely for women to hold at least 30% of parliamentary seats, while 81 countries have adopted some form of relevant measures in order to secure women's participation in decision making Bodies.

- **Greek activities**

HELLENIC AID development cooperation policy promotes gender equality, in order to ensure equal participation of men and women in the development process, as a factor that seriously contributes to poverty reduction. In this respect gender equality, between men and women, boys and girls, is a crosscutting theme, it is integral in all Greek development

cooperation activities that target poverty reduction, as set by the Millennium Declaration. In the same time activities are being promoted that target exclusively women, as follows:

- Promoting of their personal rights.
Combat illegal trafficking of persons, eradicate violence against women and provide relief to women victims of violence, in the form of medical care, shelter and promotion of social awareness on these problems.
- Raising the number of enrollments at all levels of education.
Construction and rehabilitation of primary and secondary school buildings and enrollment to these of as many as possible girls - which is considered to be a right and not a privilege, eradication of all obstacles in the enrollment of girls in primary schools, and provision of quality education in safe environments with appropriate infrastructures, free of racial and religious prejudices.
- Providing access to the productive process for income generation.
Provision of development assistance in the sector of basic education provides a broader positive impact to family incomes since it is easier to find paid employment, reduces pregnancies and improves sanitation and nutrition conditions.
- Enhancing participation in decision making.
Ensure participation in the democratization process and decision making Bodies.

Greece adopts the relevant to the issue, International Conventions like: the Convention on the "Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", the "Action Program of the International Population Conference" (1994) and the "Beijing Platform for Action" (1995).

GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GOAL 3

BOX 3- 3				
GOAL 3	PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN			
Target	Subject	Greek Activities	Disburse-ments in MEURO	Disburse-ments in MUSD
Target 4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	11	0.63	0.78
	Sectors: 42010 Women in development			
	Countries: Albania, Georgia, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian Administered Areas, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey			
	TOTAL	11	0.63	0.78

3.4	GOAL 4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY
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TARGET 5
Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

- **Global achievements**

Almost 30,000 children die per day in the developing world from diseases that can be treated such as, diarrhea, malaria, pneumonia and measles. These children could have been saved if the appropriate means were available in the regions they live, as for example, antibiotics or vaccines. In some Sub-Saharan African countries one in eleven children dies before its fifth birthday. It has been estimated that in relation to 1980, this percentage has been reduced by approximately 20%.

All measures that have been taken, despite having reduced child mortality swiftly enough since 1980, are not enough to achieve the Goal in 2015, as progress slowed in the 1990s. The problem is basically focused in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Outbreaks of conflicts, population growth, spreading of AIDS, lack of infrastructures and investments in the sectors of health and water supply are among the parameters that contribute to the problem. The situation has rather improved in North Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and South-Eastern Asia.

Measles is a highly contagious illness that is responsible for the death of a big number of children, despite the fact that there is a vaccine available since 1965, that could have completely eradicated the disease. Form approximately 30 million children that fall ill annually, some 540 thousand die, while numerous are blinded or become deaf. The problem is once more focused in Sub-Saharan Africa, where more than one third of children are unprotected against the disease.

Unfortunately, with current rates child mortality will be reduced only by 15%, instead of 67% that the Goal anticipates for the year 2015.

- **Greek activities**

For HELLENIC AID health is a fundamental and indefeasible human right for adults and children, lack of which contributes enormously in underdevelopment. Poverty is the main cause of death for approximately 12 million children annually. Bad health is a consequence of many factors such as, endemic diseases, difficult access to health services and drinkable water, inadequate education, gender inequality etc. Any attempt to improve health standards and reduce deaths must somehow face in a multi-dimensional sense, primarily these factors.

Greece was also active in 2004 in order to contribute to the reduction of infant and child mortality, by providing access to treatment of these diseases (diarrhea, malaria, pneumonia and measles) to this category of the population, from which infants and children frequently suffer and die.

Furthermore, HELLENIC AID contributed in the drastic reduction of children's malnutrition, who live in areas where natural or humanly caused disasters occurred, through the implementation of food security programs. Moreover, development cooperation activities were implemented in favor of children suffering from HIV/AIDS or orphans due to the disease.

Specifically, the Greek contribution towards the achievement of the Goal included:

- provision of medicines
- construction and/or rehabilitation and equipping of first-aid stations
- provision of medical care
- provision of systematic and sufficient feeding and medical care

The most important problems faced in the course of achieving the target are the deep roots of poverty, the continuing spread of the AIDS epidemic, lack of medical staff, proliferation of conflicts, gender disparity, low educational level of parents and insufficient incomes.

Greece also contributes, via annual subscriptions to relevant International Organizations such as UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, supporting their efforts to improve children's health.

GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GOAL 4

BOX 3- 4				
GOAL 4	REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY			
Target	Subject	Greek Activities	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
Target 5	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	18	6.06	7.53
	Sectors: 12220 Basic health care 12240 Basic nutrition			
	Countries: Albania, Congo Dem. Rep., Ethiopia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Palestinian Administered Areas, Poland, Russia, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe			
	TOTAL	18	6.06	7.53

3.5	GOAL 5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH
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TARGET 6

Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

- **Global achievements**

Today some 530 thousand women die every year in developing countries during pregnancy and childbirth, while 10 million suffer serious injuries and disabilities. To reach the Goal the number of women dieing must be reduced by 400 thousand, 1990 being the base year (550 thousand deaths). It is characteristic that a pregnant woman in a developing country has 1/48 chances to die during pregnancy or during childbirth, in Africa 1/16, in Asia 1/65, in Latin America 1/130, in developed countries 1/1800, in Europe 1/1400 and in North America 1/3700.

The highest mortality rates (85% of the world's total) are found in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. In Sub-Saharan Africa there are 920 deaths every 100 thousand births, while in Southern Asia 540 deaths. What is alarming is that these percentages are not reduced in these regions, but rather in others that are already low.

The cause of death of pregnant women in rural areas is due to the very small number of skilled doctors, health centers and lack of medicines. Improvements, as for the number of doctors attending deliveries, are recorded in South-Eastern Asia and North Africa, yet the difficult situation remains unchanged in Sub-Saharan Africa.

- **Greek activities**

HELLENIC AID believes that it is imperative to adopt the appropriate combination of activities and policies in order to prevent women's deaths during pregnancies and childbirths. Thus, investments are needed, not only in gynecological health facilities and health services (gynecologists, midwives, other supporting staff), but also in water supply and sanitation, as well as in the sectors of education, gender equality, provision of information on family planning and pregnancy and on access to emergency health care.

In this regard, despite the fact that no development cooperation activities were implemented for the achievement of this goal in the sectors of, population policy and administrative management, reproductive health care and personnel development for population and reproductive health, HELLENIC AID was active in the sectors of construction and/or rehabilitation and equipping of first-aid stations, provision of medical care, provision of water and sanitation etc. (see Greek contribution to the relevant MDGs).

3.6	GOAL 6 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES
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TARGET 7
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

- **Global achievements**

To date more than 20 million people world wide have died of AIDS, while approximately 40 million are now living with the disease, with the majority - 27 million – of those infected living in Sub-Saharan Africa. In global terms the disease does not seem to be declining. Only in 2004, some 5 million people were infected and more than 3 million died, of which 17% were children under fifteen. The highest rate of deaths from AIDS is observed in Sub-Saharan Africa, where it is a significant death cause for children under five, whereas 57% of the infected are women and young girls.

AIDS is one of the greatest threats to the development process of developing countries. The epidemic enforces poverty. It is not simply a medical problem, since those people that die stop to provide their services to schools, health services, government agencies and in general are lost from the productive process. Furthermore, those infected are stigmatized and set at the fringes of society.

AIDS is still spreading among the two genders in developing countries. Infection of women is seven times higher in developing countries in comparison to developed ones and almost three times higher of men. According to UNAIDS, 45 million people will be infected from the disease between 2002-2010, if no big scale global precautionary measures are taken.

- **Greek activities**

HELLENIC AID believes that combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in developing countries and especially in Africa, must urgently become the common target of the international development community, in order for results to be imminent and substantial. Joint actions should be adopted towards strengthening medical care provision, enhancing scientific knowledge, eliminating discrimination and exclusion of victims, informing on prevention of spreading the virus and avoiding infections. At any rate, gradually more Agencies, Organizations, Governments, Civil Society, the Church and others are being seriously involved in the fight against diseases and HIV/AIDS.

In 2004 HELLENIC AID implemented a series of development cooperation activities to combat the HIV/AIDS virus, costing 0.60 MUSD or 0.49 MEURO. Greece also contributed the amount of 0.10 MUSD or 0.08 MEURO to UNAIDS, that was established by the UN in 2001, in order to enhance and support extensive global activity to combat AIDS that includes, prevention of spreading of the HIV virus, provision of health care and support to those infected, restrain vulnerability of persons and societies infected by the virus and limit the impact of the disease.

HELLENIC AID will in future engage even more actively as regards the provision of development assistance to combat HIV/AIDS. This will be achieved via strengthening the

capacity of HELLENIC AID and of the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity, on the said sector.

In this respect activities that will be implemented will decisively involve specialized Greek NGOs, who will attempt to intervene in time, to high risk communities and will be active in the sectors of prevention, provision of information and combating the HIV/AIDS virus, as well as in the provision of nursing to orphans in developing countries.

TARGET 8

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

- Global achievements

A series of diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles etc. still plague most poor countries, resulting in decreasing human capital and impeding development. In particular:

- Approximately one million people lose their lives annually from malaria, most of which are children. It is estimated that the deadly disease is responsible for the reduction of African development by 1.30%. Global data present a picture of slight improvement in countries that face serious problems in combating the disease.
- Unfortunately in recent years tuberculosis is returning to the forefront, despite the fact that it seemed that it was completely eradicated. This is mainly due to its resilience to medicines and the weakening of the immunization system of patients due to AIDS. Numbers of infected people raise slightly at an annual basis, yet the death ratio is decreasing as the number of those having access to appropriate therapy known as DOTS is rising. Achieving the Goal until 2015 will depend on the promptness of implementation of programs that will control the disease and how effectively they will be adapted to confront the additional infection from the HIV virus, especially in Africa and the resilience of the disease to medicines, especially in Eastern Europe.

- Greek activities

In 2004 development cooperation activities were implemented focusing on combating malaria, tuberculosis and other serious diseases in developing countries. Total cost amounted to 0.41 MUSD or 0.33 MEURO. In comparison to the previous year 2003, Greece increased disbursements by 0.30 MUSD or 0.23 MEURO, thus a percentage raise of 230%. Moreover, Greece contributed in 2004 the amount of 0.28 MUSD or 0.25 MEURO to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

TARGETS 5 - 8 - 17

Greece implemented various development activities that are shown in the BOX below, in order to achieve these Targets which are characterized by the DAC as "Other Health":

GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GOAL 6

BOX 3- 5				
GOAL 6	COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES			
Target	Subject	Greek Activities	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
Target 7	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	11	0.49	0.60
	Sectors: 13040 Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) control including AIDS			
	Countries: Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Moldova, Ukraine, Zambia			
Target 8	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	4	0.33	0.41
	Sectors: 12250 Infectious disease control			
	Countries: Azerbaijan, Ethiopia, Jordan			
Target 5 Target 8 Target 17	Other health	66	6.01	7.47
	Sectors: 12110 Health policy & adm. management 12181 Medical education/training 12191 Medical services 12230 Basic health infrastructure 12281 Health personnel development			
	Countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Congo Dem. Rep., Congo Rep., Cuba, Czech Rep., Egypt, Ethiopia, FYROM, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Nigeria, Palestinian Administered Areas, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia-Montenegro, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan			
	TOTAL	81	6.83	8.48

3.7

**GOAL 7
ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

TARGET 9

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

- Global achievements

Most countries in the world proved their good intentions by adopting the principles of sustainable development and by integrating them in their national policies. Furthermore, they agreed to implement relevant international Agreements. However, no significant progress has been achieved for the restoration and preservation of the environment.

Forests cover approximately 35% of the earth's surface (51 million square kilometers) providing for more than a billion people living on under one US Dollar per day their everyday needs. It is estimated that in the 1990s woodland areas expanding to 0.94 million square kilometers worldwide were deforested, principally because they were converted to farmlands. In order to reduce the effects of this phenomenon, sustainable forest management practices are being utilized that improve the livelihoods of populations living near forest areas.

Today some 19 million square kilometers (13% of the earth's surface) have been characterized as protected areas. This area has been expanded by 15% during the last decade. The problem focused on the quality of management that does not always meet the specifications of the protection targets. The corresponding marine territorial areas protected are just 1%. In the same time loss of habitats and biological diversity continues, as more than 10 thousand species are under threat.

Global per capita emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the biggest source of greenhouse gases emissions caused by human activity, have increased in developing countries, while they are unchanged in the developed. Globally, these emissions have been slightly reduced as a result of a reduction in industrial production in countries with economies in transition during the 1990s.

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 to 1/10 of 1990 levels. However, the problem remains, as the recovery of the ozone layer balance is taking place very slowly.

Approximately half of the earth's population depends on solid fuels like, coal, wood, crop residues, dung, etc. In the same time an effort evolves to improve energy efficiency and promote clean technologies, but transfer of these new technologies to developing countries, where energy needs are tremendous, is not implemented fast enough. Another parameter that enhances environmental sustainability is sensible energy consumption.

- Greek activities

Greece considers environmental concerns as being of outmost importance for poverty reduction, which leads to the necessity to ensure that they are taken into account in every sphere of human activity. For this purpose, Greece has already ratified a series of very basic International Conventions on issues concerning the environment and is especially active in efforts to fulfill international commitments regarding environmental sustainability through, for instance, the EU initiatives launched at the “World Summit for Sustainable Development” in Johannesburg in 2002 (i.e. EU Water Initiative, EU Energy Initiative and Energy Coalition, EU Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade - FLEGT).

On the international level, Greece, through the Ministry of the Environment Land Planning and Public Works (YPEHODE), has established a long term solid collaboration with International Organizations like UNEP, UNCSD, WB, MCSD, International Development Banks etc. Greece also pursues systematically, activities in the context of the “Rio Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification”, implementing specific “Action Plans” and Programs. Thematic areas that Greece follows very closely and contributes to their promotion on the regional and international level, include education for sustainable development, consumption and production patterns, as well as integrated water management.

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 programs that contribute to climate protection, biodiversity, international waters and the ozone layer.

YPEHODE is also responsible for the allocation of national funds (annual subscriptions) to various environmental International Organizations like IUCN, MONTREAL PROTOCOL, UN HABITAT, UNFCCC, UNEP, UNESCO. In 2004 relevant disbursements reached 1.39 MUSD or 1.12 MEURO.

In 2004 various activities were implemented in order to contribute to the achievement of this target the cost of which amounted to 4.52 MUSD or 3.64 MEURO.

TARGET 10

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

- Global achievements

Access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation is an integral part of development and a precondition for a successful outcome of the fight against poverty, hunger, child mortality and gender equality.

Since 1990 some one billion people gained access to safe drinking water. However, in order to fully meet the MDGs in this sector, another billion people must gain relevant access. The most important problems are focused in rural areas of Africa and urban slums.

Progress that has been achieved on access to basic sanitation is by far poorer, since approximately half the population of the developing world (2.6 billion) does not enjoy this basic good. If the same pace continues, some 2.4 billion people will be faced with the problem in 2015. The most problematic areas are Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia.

- Greek activities

For HELLENIC AID this target is a basic pursuit of its development cooperation Program, since provision of water in sufficient quantities and quality is a basic human need in

developing countries, covering needs in drinkable water, irrigation of farmlands, reducing diseases etc. Greece via the said activities also promotes water management by local societies.

The international community undertook to fulfill coordinated action and ambitious goals, through the MDGs and the results of the Johannesburg Summit. By responding to these, the EU introduced the EU Water Initiative "Water for Life". Greece has taken up the responsibility of leading the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI) that covers the Mediterranean and the Balkan countries.

The "MED EUWI" constitutes a strategic partnership among all related stakeholders in the Mediterranean region, aiming at contributing to the implementation of the water related MDGs and the environmental targets set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). Activity sectors include:

- provision of water and sanitation,
- integrated management of water resources,
- water, food and environment interrelation,
- non conventional water resources and
- horizontal issues, such as transfer of technology and know how, capacity building and training.

In this context YPEHODE has submitted to HELLENIC AID for financing, project proposals amounting to 1.00 MUSD or 0.80 MEURO that cover a three year period.

In 2004 development cooperation activities were implemented aiming to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. Total disbursements reached 1.42 MUSD or 1.14 MEURO.

TARGET 11

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

▪ Global achievements

Fast urbanization in developing countries (200 million people settled in city slums between 1990 and 2001) has dramatically raised the need for decent accommodation. Today some one billion people in the world, that is one in three city dwellers, live in slums.

▪ Greek activities

No development cooperation activities were implemented in the process of achieving this target.

GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GOAL 7

BOX 3- 6

BOX 3- 6				
GOAL 7	ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY			
Target	Subject	Greek Activities	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
Target 9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	38	2.50	3.11

	Sectors: 41010 Environmental policy & administrative management 41030 Bio-diversity 41040 Site preservation 41081 Environmental education/training 41082 Environmental research			
	Countries: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, FYROM, Georgia, Israel, Lebanon, Romania, Serbia-Montenegro, Slovenia, Turkey			
Target 10	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	16	1.14	1.42
	Sectors: 14010 Water resources policy & administrative management 14015 Water resources protection 14030 Basic drinking water supply & basic sanitation 14040 River development			
	Countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, FYROM, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Palestinian Administered Areas			
Target 11	By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	**	**	**
	Sectors: -			
	Countries: -			
	TOTAL	54	3.64	4.53

** No development cooperation activities were implemented in the process of achieving Target 11, of Goal 7.

3.8
**GOAL 8
 DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT**


A basic concept of the “Millennium Declaration” is “partnership”, a special form of relation – agreement between donors and recipient countries. According to it developed countries undertake to support developing countries, through ODA, trade and debt relief. In the same time, developing countries undertake to maintain sound economies by structuring a stable macroeconomic, institutional and political framework and take strict measures against corruption that will ensure development and address expanded social needs.

Goal number 8 refers to the means via which developed countries can assist developing ones, in order to achieve the other seven Goals. These means include, raising of ODA granted, ensuring a free, just, rule based multilateral trade and financial system and meeting the special needs of the less developed landlocked and small island states.

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).

- **Global achievements**

Studies prove that middle income countries benefit more from trade since it is the primary source of their revenue. Despite progress that was evident in mid 2004, trade talks in the framework of the Doha trade round have significantly been delayed. In addition, a series of Resolutions of the World Trade Organization (WTO) during the same year decided that a number of subsidies set by developed countries negatively affect developing ones and must be abolished. Consequently, it is feasible to increase the volume and improve development assistance granted, expand debt relief and complete a successful round of trade talks.

Among the multitude of problems faced by the developing world, the quality of governance occupies a distinctive place in every country and in broader geographical regions. It is clear that public administration ineffectiveness, inefficient implementation of laws, corruption, limits set to free press and human rights violations, are directly related to low rates of growth and impede the poverty reduction process. Combating corruption and law enforcement have rendered impressive results in many countries, as during the last decade per capita income doubled for a big segment of the population. Social and political rights, in combination with freedom of the press, have remarkably helped in combating corruption and in the same time improved effectiveness of public expenditures and raised investments.

- **Greek activities**

HELLENIC AID supports the view that further liberalization of international trade along with its subsequent growth, could contribute to the economic development and prosperity of all countries and at the same time in the development effort of the developing ones. 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 through international

trade. The poorest partners of international trade and particularly the LLDCs should be assisted, to gain the benefits that fall to their share.

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

- Support of further liberalization of international trade, along with its subsequent growth. The objective being, in cooperation with the EU, for the new Round of negotiations to succeed as regards all sectors decided in the “Doha Agenda”.
- Support of the developing countries’ requests for access to international markets, for granting of exemptions from WTO rules to these countries, when they face serious problems in the implementation of the existent agreements. Furthermore, support for the cause of raising technical cooperation 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 could incorporate significant benefits from a successful outcome of the New Round.
- As regards the sensitive sector of agriculture, it is estimated that the EU and especially Greece, have significantly contributed to the negotiations of the New Round (trade distortion measures). After the revision of its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the EU has significantly reduced its subsidies. In the same time, both the EU and Greece estimate that the agricultural sector is characterized by “multifunctionality”, that is it contributes both to the environment and to food security of populations and forms a “special sector” having significant differences in respect to other economic sectors.

Greece is actively participating in and is providing its support to International Bodies active on trade issues, such as the UNCTAD and the WTO, while it has incorporated their resolutions in Greek legislation. The Greek contribution to WTO in 2004 amounted to 0.55 MUSD or 0.44 MEURO.

Greece being the birth place of Democracy, pays special attention to the consolidation of democratic institutions, the rule of law and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in developing countries. Greece supports the notion of interdependence between on the one hand private and political rights and on the other economic, social and political rights. Moreover, Greece considers that respect of human rights and enhancement of democratic values and the rule of law are factors that ensure peace, justice, security, stability, poverty reduction and socio-economic development.

Beyond numerous bilateral activities, Greece in cooperation with other EU Member States, plans and implements policy in order to enhance human rights, democratization and the rule of law in third countries, in the framework of the “Common Foreign and Security Policy” (CFSP), one of the five axis of which is the above mentioned triptych. Greece participates in coordinating meetings of the “25” to form common positions, both in the framework of the UN General Assembly (Council C’), as well as in ECOSOC’s operational councils and primarily in the Human Rights Council (HRC).

In this regard various development cooperation activities were implemented during 2004 to enhance, good governance through public administration, democratic institutions, protection of human rights and the rule of law. Total disbursements reached 6.43 MUSD or 5.16 MEURO.

TARGET 13

Address the special needs of the least developed countries (Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced program of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction).

- Global achievements

- Trade

Least Less Developed Countries (LLDCs) request from rich countries to commit themselves for “direct access to free markets” (abolish all tariffs and quotas) for all goods exported by LLDCs. Moreover, this access is claimed to be granted to LLDCs without some kind of exchange from their part, namely to reduce their own tariffs. The EU has already extended access to its market for goods imported from LLDCs, through the program “Everything but Arms”, although free access for some “sensitive” goods is overdue. For example sugar exports from this category of countries will be fully free of tariffs and quotas as from 2009.

- Debt

The HIPC initiative had already some positive impact for the highly indebted poor countries. Since November 2001, 24 countries reached the decision point and were eligible for an intermediate reduction of their debt, while a small number of countries reached the completion point. Most were Sub-Saharan Africa countries. It is estimated that social expenditures in these countries rose by some 2,000 MEURO during the period 2001-2002, as a consequence of the HIPC initiative. In June 2005 the G8 decided to fully cancel 40,000 MUSD owed by 18 countries to the World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

- ODA

The international development community has raised its support to LLDCs by increasing ODA grants, while many donor countries have made commitments for increased ODA flows during the following years.

- Greek activities

- Trade

The same apply as in the relevant paragraph of Target 12.

- Debt

Greece was one of the first countries to respond to the World Bank’s initiative for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC Initiative) in the year 1996, when it subscribed the amount of 1.00 MUSD. Later, in 2001, Greece deposited an additional second contribution to the HIPC initiative amounting to 2.50 MUSD, while it intends to contribute a third installment in 2006.

- ODA

The programs implemented during the period 2001-2004 were in concert with the framework set by the international development community of donors, namely they sought to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs. Specifically, ODA granted to LLDCs in 2001 amounted to 2.28 MUSD or 2.53 MEURO, while the next year reached 9.74 MUSD or 10.32 MEURO. In 2003 ODA granted to these countries reached 11.06 MUSD or 9.84 MEURO and in 2004 rose even further.

TARGET 14

Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing states and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the UN General Assembly)

- Global achievements

Land Locked developing countries present special challenges. They are often far from markets and the cost of exporting goods is higher than for other countries. Consequently, most have disappointing economic results. Aid received by these countries as a percentage of their GNI rose slightly in the early 1990s, fell around 1996 and was stabilized

approximately at 6% until the year 2001. The next year it rose to 7.6% or 8,800 MUSD. In 2004 ODA reached 7.4% or 9,900 MUSD.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) also face special challenges. They poses very few natural resources, high cost of energy, small markets, while they depend on few distant markets. ODA received by these countries as a percentage of their GNI fell from 2.8% in 1990 to 1.1% in 2003 or 1,700 MUSD. It should be kept in mind that SIDS have very diverse per capita incomes, as some are categorized under least developed and others as high income countries.

- Greek activities

HELLENIC AID acknowledges that achieving target 14 is a very difficult task because among others, the problems that both Land Locked developing countries and Small Island Developing States face, make them even more vulnerable to external shocks, natural and humanly caused disasters and contagious diseases. Despite the efforts of their governments to mobilize meaningful domestic resources and attract foreign investments, ODA remains the critical source of external financing for poverty reduction.

Greece grants for some time now ODA to both Land Locked and Small Island states in order for them to face their special needs. Disbursements to Land Locked countries tended to rise. There was a similar corresponding ODA tendency for SIDS. Thus, in 2001 grants reached 0.02 MUSD or 0.02 MEURO, while in 2003 rose to 16.56 MUSD or 14.68 MEURO.

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.

- Global achievements

- ODA

ODA flows committed by donor countries in Monterrey for financing of development (March 2002), will raise available development assistance in 2006 and for all consecutive years by 1,600 MUSD. According to available data ODA from DAC Member States to developing countries increased by 4.6% in real terms from 2003 to 2004 and reached 78.60 BUSD (a rise of 3.10 BUSD in relation to 2003). This amount is the highest ever and represents 0.25% of DAC Members' combined GNI. DAC Members that are in the same time EU Members (15 in number) increased their combined ODA by 2.90% in real terms to 42.90 BUSD or 0.36% of their combined GNI. This amount represents 55% of total DAC Member States' ODA.

- Trade

In order for developing countries to exploit the benefits of international trade and enhance their development, basic barriers must be abolished that hinder their exports. These include, tariffs introduced by donors on imports from developing countries and subsidies introduced again by donors granted to some of their own farmers.

Some progress has been achieved in recent years as regards the abolition of basic barriers set for exports of developing countries. The most important initiatives were, the EU's "Everything but Arms" introduced in 2001 regarding LLDCs exports and the USA initiative "United States African Growth and Opportunities Act" which provided many opportunities for trade transactions to poor countries. In this regard other countries like, Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway and Switzerland, have also opened their markets to goods imported from the LLDCs.

The Doha multilateral round of trade talks under the auspices of the WTO was converted to a development round as it was expected that agreement would be reached on long lasting

sought trade reforms that would probably help developing countries export their goods in developed ones and thus promote their economic growth. This attempt was already in danger to collapse since the Cancun negotiations in 2003.

- Debt

HIPC initiative is an international mechanism to alleviate the burden of debt, through which special help is provided to poor countries of the world. It was established at the G7 summit of Lyon – France in 1996, after a proposal of the WB and the IMF. EU Member States fully support this initiative, which was revised and reinforced in 1999 after the G7 summit of Cologne – Germany and is since known as the “Enhanced HIPC Initiative”. The main objective of the initiative is to alleviate the heavy burden of debt of poor countries to bearable levels, in order to ensure that no country is unable to fulfill its debt obligations.

It is an important step towards progress, since it sets debt alleviation in the framework of poverty reduction, aiming to ensure that substantive reorganization and development of a country is not hindered due to servicing unbearable debt obligations. Moreover, highly indebted poor countries must apply explicit strategies for poverty reduction.

As from November 2001, more than 40 countries have been characterized as highly indebted poor countries, yet they have not all qualified for provision of assistance in the HIPC framework. The total cost of the initiative is today estimated at 34,000 MUSD. In June 2005 the G8 decided to fully cancel 40,000 MUSD owed by 18 countries to the WB, the IMF and the AfDB.

The HIPC initiative has already proved its positive impact on the highly indebted poor countries. Since November 2001, 24 countries reached the decision point and were eligible for intermediate debt alleviation, while a small number of them achieved the completion point. Most of them were Sub-Saharan Africa countries.

▪ Greek activities

- ODA

Despite the fact that Greece and some other countries do not present particular progress in the process of achieving the minimum target, namely to spend 0.33% of their GNI for bilateral and multilateral ODA until the year 2006, due principally to fiscal difficulties, Greece is included among the countries (Austria, Greece, Luxemburg, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom) that proceeded to the highest rises in their ODA grants in real terms during 2004. Total Bilateral and Multilateral ODA granted in the year reached 464.59 MUSD or 373.95 MEURO, that is 0.23% of GNI, while in 2003 respective figures were 362.16 MUSD or 320.55 MEURO and 0.21% of GNI.

It is worth mentioning at this point of the role played by remittances that migrants working in developed countries send to their developing countries of origin. The funds transferred via these remittances, in most cases consist a very important source of revenue for the migrants' countries of origin. It has been estimated that up to one third of GNI of some countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (e.g Ghana, Eritrea) consists of such remittances. According to the WB's Global Development Finance (GDF) Report of 2003, workers' remittances received by developing countries increased from 48,000 MUSD in 1995 to 80,000 MUSD in 2002.

Today some one million foreign immigrant workers from developing countries live and work in Greece. In 2002 it was estimated that Albanian workers only, who are the most numerous among migrants, sent remittances to their country of origin that amounted to approximately one million US Dollars per day. Remittances are one of the positive aspects of migration. The funds involved present poor peoples with the opportunity to gain access to consumer goods and basic services, like health care and education. Furthermore, they can build their homes and invest in productive activities that will bring incomes in return. Another positive aspect is

experience in knowledge that migrants gain by working in developed countries and can be transferred to their home countries upon their return. It is especially emphasized that in some Greek primary schools the majority of pupils are children of migrants.

- Trade

The same apply as in the relevant paragraph of Target 12.

- Debt

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 actively participates in international initiatives aiming at debt relief of developing countries such as the "Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative" (HIPC) of the year 1996 and the "Enhanced HIPC Initiative" (2001). It is anticipated that in 2006 Greece will proceed to its third financial contribution (see Chapter [13]).

TARGET 16

In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.

▪ Global achievements

It is estimated that between 2003 and 2015 some 514 million youth will be available to provide their services in the job market. Their absorption in decent jobs, that is a presupposition for achieving the target of reducing to half global poverty, presupposes prioritizing policies and practices for the reduction of unemployment. In developing countries unemployment threatens the young three times more than adults being in their productive working lives. This reality usually marginalizes the former and makes them vulnerable, in a world where the international economy faces new problems, while the job market considers them usually as a problem, whereas they should be regarded as a great opportunity for economic and social development.

▪ Greek activities

HELLENIC AID is aware that young people and especially women (approximately 67%) face very serious problems of unemployment. This is usually the case because many have not attended school at all, thus at best they find occasional illegal jobs. Those that have attended primary, secondary or tertiary education face various other problems. These include lack of coherence between school curricula and job market demand, lack of vocational training, or lack of business involvement in the process of accessing the job market.

HELLENIC AID activities towards the achievement of this goal, seek to support the young who wish to have access in the job market and are probably the most important wealth-producing resource of the developing countries, but in the same time the most vulnerable. HELLENIC AID implements activities of vocational and practical training in the form of seminars, to enhance skills in various productive sectors. Moreover, it constructs or provides infrastructures for youth training and especially of women. In addition HELLENIC AID contributes to youth employment via projects designed to provide access to the job market.

TARGET 17

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries.

▪ Global achievements

The cost of pharmaceutical products is an important concern for developing countries because poor people pay out of their money their own medicines, since state provision is

resource constrained. Patents are one of the main reasons for the high prices of many pharmaceuticals. Most low income countries rely on imports of pharmaceutical supplies. In 2003 the WTO agreed on a system that provides its Members with insufficient or no production capacity for generic medicines, the possibility to import them under compulsory licensing. The decision is an important step towards affordable medicines for developing countries and what remains now is for all WTO Members to implement the decision and to be integrated in the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement. Relevant is the problem of research and Development (R&D) of appropriate medicines for the developing countries, since there are no commercial incentives for pharmaceutical companies to undertake research on medicines that are of specific relevance to poor people who do not have purchasing power.

- Greek activities

In order to contribute to the achievement of this goal Greece is sending, in the form of emergency humanitarian aid, loads of medicines, especially in countries of the African continent, to confront diseases such as tuberculosis, AIDS, diarrhea, malaria, pneumonia and measles. Greece also participates in international initiatives like the “Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria” and “UNAIDS”.

TARGET 18

In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

- Global achievements

A positive trend is the spread, during the period from 1990 to this day, of Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) throughout the developing world. Thus, the boom of mobile phones in a very short period of time has increased access to telephone services in the developing world. According to 2003 data, it was estimated that there were 25 mobile or fixed phones per one hundred people. This is a great progress, since the relevant figure in 1991 was just two phones per one hundred people. Access to the internet is estimated to only 5% of the population in developing countries. The digital divide widens. Tendencies in internet access reflect existing world inequalities, as regards living and educational standards. Lack of access to information must be translated as a barrier to participate in democracy and the economy of knowledge. In conclusion, significant progress has already been achieved but much more needs to be done to bridge the digital divide between developed and developing.

- Greek activities

In the past HELLENIC AID had not been active enough on issues of using “Information and Communication Technology” (ICT) for development. A few relevant activities were implemented every year, but these were not incorporated into a broader program. HELLENIC AID is conscious of the fact that the implementation of ICT activities is a very significant parameter in the process of reducing poverty, while lack of it may contribute to widening of the gap between North and South. Greece supports the results of the “World Summit on the Information Society” (WSIS) of 2003 (declaration of Principles, Action Plan) as being a substantial means of achieving the MDGs. Among the issues that are still pending is the implementation of the Action plan, management of the Internet and the establishment of a Digital Solidarity Fund. Under this rational, HELLENIC AID is gradually enlisting more ICT activities in its development assistance Program.

TARGETS 3 - 4 - 16

In order to achieve these targets, which according to the DAC are characterized as “Other Education – secondary and tertiary”, various activities were implemented as these are presented in BOX [3- 7].

It is noted that the sector of education is of primary importance for HELLENIC AID and for this reason special emphasis and efforts are put year after year. Mostly primary and secondary education, but tertiary too, are very crucial factors for the development of knowledge, skills, drawing up of national social policies and the development of technology and private sectors.

GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GOAL 8

BOX 3-7				
GOAL 8	DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT			
Target	Subject	Greek Activities	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
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)	9	0.51	0.64
	Sectors: 33181 Trade education/training			
	Countries: Egypt, Ivory Coast, Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Jordan			
Target 13	Address the special needs of the least developed countries (Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced program 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	575	51.40	63.85
	Sectors: Numerous sectors			
	Countries: 36 landlocked countries 52 small island developing States			

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 cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	31	7.81	9.70
	Sectors: 11330 Vocational training 11430 Advanced technical & managerial training			
	Countries: Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Brazil, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, FYROM, Georgia, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Moldova, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Serbia-Montenegro, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan			
Target 17	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	***	***	***
Target 18	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	5	1.27	1.58
	Sectors: 22020 Telecommunications 22030 Radio/television/print media 22040 Information and communication technology (ICT)			
	Countries: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYROM			
Target 3 Target 4 Target 16	Other education (secondary & tertiary)	234	49.60	61.62
Sectors: 11110 Education policy & administrative management 11120 Education facilities & training 11130 Teacher training 11320 Secondary education 43081 Multisector education/training				

	Countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Rep., Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo Dem. Republic, Congo Republic, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Cuba, Egypt, Estonia, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, FYROM, Georgia, Gambia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Moldova, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestinian Administered Areas, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sao-Tome & Principe, Serbia-Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Turkey, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.			
	TOTAL	854	110.59	137.39

*** See above BOX [3- 5].

BOX 3- 8

Greek Financial Contribution to the process of achieving the
 "Millennium Development Goals" (MDGs)
 Greek Activities (programs/projects) and Disbursements by Goal and Target in the year 2004
 (according to the directives of Doc. DCD/DAC/STAT(2003)7 of the DAC/OECD)

Goal Target	Subject	Greek Activities	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
GOAL 1	ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	7	9.35	11.62
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	7	9.35	11.62
GOAL 2	ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	62	32.09	39.87
Target 3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	62	32.09	39.87
GOAL 3	PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN	11	0.63	0.78
Target 4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	11	0.63	0.78
GOAL 4	REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	18	6.06	7.53
Target 5	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	18	6.06	7.53
GOAL 5	IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	0	0.00	0.00
Target 6	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	0	0.00	0.00
GOAL 6	COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	81	6.83	8.48
Target 5 Target 8 Target 17	Other health	66	6.01	7.47
Target 7	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	11	0.49	0.60
Target 8	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	4	0.33	0.41
GOAL 7	ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	54	3.64	4.53
Target 9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	38	2.50	3.11
Target 10	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	16	1.14	1.42
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	854	110.59	137.39
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)	9	0.51	0.64

Target 13	Address the special needs of the least developed countries (Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced program 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 Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing states and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	575	51.40	63.85
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 cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	31	7.81	9.70
Target 17	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	***	***	***
Target 18	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	5	1.27	1.58
Target 3 Target 4 Target 16	Other Education – secondary and tertiary	234	49.60	61.62
	GENERAL TOTAL REGARDING THE GOALS	1.087	169.19	221.38

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.

*** See above BOX [3- 5].

4

Aid Coordination, Development Strategies and Country Strategies

4.**Aid Coordination, Development Strategies and Country Strategies****4.1****Actions taken to support aid coordination**

The international development community committed in Rome (2003 - High Level Forum on Harmonization) and in the framework of the “Rome Declaration on Harmonization”, to align development assistance with partner country strategies, to harmonize donor policies and procedures and to implement principles of good practice in development cooperation.

Furthermore, the next year in Marrakech (Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results), Multilateral Development Banks and the DAC, affirmed their commitment to align the implemented development cooperation programs with desired development results, that cover “harmonization” and “alignment” and track progress and assess outcomes through partner countries’ monitoring and evaluation systems.

According to international commitments, YDAS-2 Directorate of HELLENIC AID drew up and distributed widely (November 2004) to Greek Agencies implementing development cooperation programs, the “Greek Action Plan for Coordination and Harmonization of Development Cooperation Policy”. This is a text (see ANNEX [III]) that includes the following sections:

- **General Guiding Principles**

The international commitments of Greece derive from the “Millennium Declaration” (2000), the “Barcelona Process” (2000), the “Monterrey Conference” (2002), the “Rome Declaration” (2003), the DAC “Good Practice Paper “ and the “Marrakech Memorandum on Managing for Development Results” (2004) and anticipate, partnership relations with recipient countries, local ownership of policies, coordination of assistance, alignment, harmonization and complementarity. Greek development cooperation policy perceives the relation between a donor and a recipient country as a “partnership relation”, that 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 cooperation 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 each and every recipient country, since external aid aims at supporting implementation of the development Program of the partner country, which is 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 is orientated in such a way as to respond to the needs of recipient – partners, as these are elaborated in their respective local development strategies, that have been designed according to democratic procedures and with the participation of all civil society groups. In this way Greek development cooperation policy supports and encourages the “local ownership principle of policies and programs” that includes local priorities, plans and instruments for implementing locally owned strategies that create the necessary conditions for poverty reduction in favor 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 ensuring integration of Greek development assistance within national or local planning of recipient countries. Agreements of this kind have been signed in the framework of ESOAB.

- Goals

Achievement of the MDGs and especially poverty reduction, through promoting effectiveness of Greek development cooperation and further enhancement of cooperation with partner countries. Specifically:

- alignment of Greek development policies, practices and procedures with partner countries' priorities
- coordination as regards priorities, practices and procedures of Greece, with other donors
- coordination, coherence and complementarity of priorities, practices and procedures of the Greek system, in order to enhance efficiency of Greek development cooperation
- dissemination of harmonization and aid effectiveness principles to all Agencies implementing projects in developing countries, through discussions, seminars, workshops etc.

- Development Policy of HELLENIC AID

Policy planning and implementation, sectoral and geographical priorities, implementing Agencies, information feedback mechanism.

- Country Programming

Multi annual planning, predictability of aid delivery, flexibility, priorities of recipient partners according to PRSPs, sectoral development policies, in combination to DAC and EU good practices.

- Country Level Institutional Arrangements

Delegation of competences to Greek Embassies' development cooperation Field Offices, dissemination of personnel to assume "Development Officers" competences, initially in the priority countries of HELLENIC AID.

- Improving Monitoring, Auditing and Evaluation

Today a "Performance Monitoring System" is functioning in the framework of HELLENIC AID. According to the immediate plans of HELLENIC AID this system will be improved extensively and an effective evaluation system will be established, in order to increase transparency and efficiency and create the basic infrastructure for managing for development results.

YDAS-2 Directorate took part in the "2nd HIGH-LEVEL FORUM ON AID EFFECTIVENESS, HARMONIZATION, ALIGNMENT AND RESULTS - Joint Progress Toward Enhanced Aid Effectiveness" (2nd HLF), that took place in Paris in 2005. It was the follow up of the "Global Convention on financing for development" (Monterrey 2002) which confirmed the importance of development for world prosperity, of Rome (2003) and of Marrakech (2004), the Memorandum of which "Marrakech Memorandum" supplemented Rome commitments, focusing on the significance of "results" of the development process, that cover "harmonization" and "alignment".

The "2nd HIGH-LEVEL FORUM" examined the course the progress (2003-2004) of the international development community (60 countries partners and 40 bilateral and multilateral donors) to transform Rome commitments into substantive actions, in order to improve aid effectiveness. According to this there is mixed but in the same time promising progress. There are threats derived from the remaining obstacles within donors' and partners' institutions. The challenge is to find ways to direct the growing momentum for change towards a few selected high valued operational goals. These goals must afterwards be transformed into operational commitments to ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results, while a series of indicators with selected qualitative and time bound targets will have to be developed in order to measure progress in meeting the commitments.

Participants of the “2nd HIGH-LEVEL FORUM” adopted the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: Harmonization, Alignment and Results”. The Declaration aims to make accountable both donors and countries partners, in order to enhance effectiveness of international development assistance. The common goal is to support “partnership” in such ways that will help recipient countries enhance development, reduce poverty and achieve the MDGs. For this purpose “Partnership Objectives” are set, that provide a framework within which responsibilities and accountabilities resulting from the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness” become operational.

The Declaration refers to approximately fifty commitments, some of which are assumed by donors, some by countries partners, while others are common for both. The said commitments will be checked by twelve (12) indicators of progress, in order to monitor and encourage progress at the global level, among countries and development cooperation Organizations (see ANNEX [IV]).

In his intervention during the plenary session of the 2nd HLF, the Greek Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. E. Stylianidis referred to:

- the achievements of the international development community during the last biennium, as regards progress towards the achievement of the MDGs, through the establishment of a global cooperation network the objective of which being to promote aid effectiveness
- the fact that HELLENIC AID is already implementing policies that on the one hand recognize the right and the responsibility of recipient countries to set their own priorities and strategies for poverty reduction and on the other align Greek development cooperation with development activities of recipient partners, whereas Greece is intending to adopt “good practice principles” in granting development cooperation by updating and harmonizing policies and procedures
- as a result, recognizing the need for swift promotion of aid effectiveness, Greece adopts the “Paris Declaration” and commits itself to enhance efforts towards the achievement of the set priorities, moving from the sphere of theory to the phase of implementation, by strengthening rational management of aid to achieve tangible and correct results.

Within the above framework Greece seeks to introduce and consolidate long term channels of communication and cooperation with all actors of the international development community, namely with recipient countries, donor countries, International Organizations and NGOs, in order to achieve the best possible degree of coordination of granted aid at all levels, the final goal being sustainable poverty reduction. This is a complex and difficult procedure, as it involves many factors with common objectives, but different capabilities and skills for achieving the desirable results. Greece continues to be active in order to achieve the best possible coordination, with:

- recipient countries and regional initiatives

Cooperation, in the form of a partnership relation with a limited number of eighteen - twenty (18-20) recipient countries, is based on a cooperation framework, that sets mutual responsibilities, supports regular and open dialogue and allows recipient countries to take initiatives in order to draw up their own development strategies. Coordination with regional initiatives, can present concrete results (SEECF, SECI, Stability Pact, BSEC etc.)

- donor countries

This kind of cooperation is gradually becoming more important within the framework of international aid provision efforts and offers donor countries’ aid Organizations the benefits of mutual information, detailed analysis and expertise, gained by different donors. Cooperation with other donor countries is based on the triptych coordination, coherence and complementarity between policies and actions.

- International Organizations

Greece seeks continuous and substantive cooperation and coordination with International Organizations, like the EU, the UN, the WB, the IMF and the OECD (DAC), aiming at poverty reduction. As far as cooperation with the EU is concerned, Greece aims at raising effectiveness of EU development cooperation projects, in combination with Greek relevant projects that are implemented to the benefit of recipient countries, in accordance to EU development cooperation policy, that is complementary to bilateral policies followed by Member States. UN International Conferences play an important coordinating role. A lot of them have performed substantial work as regards donor coordination, in the form of unanimous resolutions on important international development cooperation 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.

- NGO’s

HELLENIC AID has a fruitful cooperation on aid coordination with numerous Greek and some international NGOs, on many development sectors.

The quality of governance in each and every country as well as in broader geographical regions, occupies a distinctive position among the multitude of problems faced by the developing world. It is clear that public sector ineffectiveness, inefficient law enforcement, corruption, limits set to the freedom of the press and human rights violations, are all directly connected to low paces of economic development and hinder the poverty reduction process.

4.2	Country strategies used as an instrument for improved effectiveness and policy dialogue between recipient and donor countries
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Greece draws up “Country Strategies” for specific priority countries, in order to cover the needs of its development cooperation Program, implemented via NGOs and in order to determine the best way of supporting local development process in recipient countries and thus select relevant projects, based on the one hand on the needs and priorities set by recipient partners and on the other on other donors’ activities.

Country strategies have been drawn up for the Eastern Mediterranean region and specifically for Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the Palestinian Administered Areas. In the near future, broader strategies are expected to be elaborated as regards the main countries - partners of Greece, covering the whole spectrum of aid provision, by all implementing Agencies. A significant role in this process will be played by “Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers” (PRSPs), which have been drawn up by a number of developing countries, in cooperation with International Organizations.

Apart from the drawn up country strategies, Greece intends to be in constant touch and dialogue with partner countries. Specifically it is in touch with Governments, Local Government Organizations, representatives from the private sector, civil society as well as with the poorest segments of the population, during the whole program/project cycle, from planning to the final hand over of projects to the recipient countries’ Authorities and Agencies.

It is characteristically noted that a precondition set by HELLENIC AID for evaluating a project proposal, that is anticipated to be implemented by a Ministry, a Legal Body or an NGO, is to be submitted with the following attachments:

- a document of agreement with a credible local NGO or a Local Authority
- a document from an official Government Authority of the recipient country, in cooperation with the NGO, as regards the necessity of implementing the proposed project, that will certify that the proposed project is included in the development planning of the partner country and will positively contribute to its development
- a document of consent by the closest Greek Diplomatic Authority as regards the project (after a relevant request submitted by implementing Bodies)

In case the three above mentioned documents are not included in the file of submitted projects, proposals are not acceptable by the competent HELLENIC AID Directorates during preliminary checking and consequently they are not assessed.

4.3	Field staff capacity for policy dialogue and aid coordination
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HELLENIC AID seeks to train experts on international development cooperation, who will staff Greek “Field Offices” in Embassies, in order to manage and implement development assistance programs/projects in priority recipient countries. The first DAC Peer Review of Greek development assistance policies and programs (2002) had pointed out the need to train expert staff.

Greece has since assigned personnel of Greek Embassies in recipient countries as “Development Officers”. This staff is especially assigned development cooperation issues, has University education, international experience and expertise in the field to conduct dialogue on development assistance policy coordination with recipient countries. Furthermore, “Development Officers” participate in local donor committees and relevant International Organizations’ committees held locally, in order to promote aid coordination in the field.

It is anticipated that in future more “Development Officers” will be assigned to Greek Embassies in Priority Countries, in order to raise efficiency and effectiveness of the 2nd PPASBE and improve internal coordination. Law No. 2731/1999, that regulates development assistance provision activities, provides for the dispatchment of civil servants abroad and their assignment to Embassies, in order to monitor and coordinate implementation of development cooperation programs/projects. It is noted that at present HELLENIC AID dispatches personnel to partner countries stricken by natural or humanly caused disasters, to distribute emergency humanitarian aid to the victims.

5

Aid Efficiency, Effectiveness and Results

5.	Aid Efficiency, Effectiveness and Results
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5.1	Actions taken to implement DAC principles for the evaluation of development assistance
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The first official evaluation of the first “Five Year Development Cooperation and Assistance Program of Greece” for the years 1997-2001 was conducted in 2001 and was assisted by an independent and experienced evaluation Office.

The following year the DAC/OECD executed a Peer Review of the policy and activities of Greek development cooperation and assistance. The said Review underlined Greece’s significant role in the Balkan region and recognized the Country’s comparative advantage in the area, while it highlighted Greece’s major contribution to sustainable poverty reduction.

Since the second semester of 2002, HELLENIC AID of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the competent coordinating Agency of Greek development cooperation. The organigramme of HELLENIC AID provides for the establishment of an “Evaluation Office” (see ANNEX [II]). The responsibility of this Office is to undertake occasional, yet systematic and detailed ex post evaluations, designed to cover the issues of effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, impact and visibility of the financed development cooperation programs/projects. The results of evaluations are to provide to the Administration, proposals for improvement or changes to program/project strategies. The Evaluation Office is not active as yet. It is anticipated that the present gap will be covered by the legal initiative that will improve and complete the existing institutional framework by which Greek development cooperation is administered and which seeks to reorganize HELLENIC AID according to international standards.

According to DAC’s definition, evaluation is an assessment, as systematic and objective as possible, of on-going or completed aid activities, their design, implementation and results.

HELLENIC AID acknowledges that the evaluation function is one of the most important sectors of donors’ aid Agencies, as it is responsible for the evolution of the development task, from the sphere of quantitative growth to that of qualitative improvement. Namely, it is an activity that provides guidelines for improving efficiency and effectiveness of granted aid and a credible means of supporting the decision making process. For this purpose, policies and programs are assessed, recommendations are made for improvements, where this is required and results are being adopted, when future policy is implemented. An important dimension is for the findings of the evaluation process to be freely available and published, in order for Parliament and the public to be informed as regards the outcomes achieved from the development cooperation Program.

The tasks of the independent Evaluation Office, that it is anticipated to be established within the framework of HELLENIC AID, will include:

- planning and implementation of primarily ex post evaluations of programs financed in partner countries
- dissemination of evaluation results and of relevant experience
- contribution in the process of shaping development cooperation strategy
- establishment of an electronic data base of evaluations
- participation in international evaluations

The evaluation criteria that will be adopted are listed below and are consistent with the evaluation Principles announced by the DAC in 1991:

- credibility of results
- usefulness of methods/"tools"
- participation of donors in results
- cooperation of Agencies to avoid duplication
- impartiality and independence of decisions and activities
- impact of aid to recipient countries
- dissemination of results and of methods for achieving the necessary feedback and updating

Today, a "Performance Monitoring System" is functioning in the framework of HELLENIC AID. Its objective is to monitor and brief the political hierarchy, as to whether the goals set are accomplished, during implementation of development cooperation programs/projects, in the context of the MDGs.

In this regard, personnel from both HELLENIC AID and Greek Embassies conduct quality controls during implementation, as well as after completion of development cooperation programs/projects (ex post evaluation). The "Performance Monitoring System" is a routine procedure conducted by HELLENIC AID and involves compilation of information, analysis and reporting of results in pre-determined time periods.

It is anticipated that in future "Evaluation" will be closely linked or embodied to the "Performance Monitoring System", so that through appropriate coordination, to become complementary activities. Usually, information from the "Performance Monitoring System" is the spark for conducting an "Evaluation", especially when unexpected (positive or negative) results are observed between planning and results.

The problem of corruption and bribery, both in donor and in recipient countries, is relevant to the issues of efficiency and effectiveness of granted aid. According to a definition corruption is the "misuse of authority for personal interest". Its results are devastating as regards the process of development as it indicatively, contributes in reducing investments, restrains economic growth, favors financial instability, reduces state revenue and thus limits efforts for income redistribution.

Observation reveals that there is an inverted relation between on the one hand the level of economic development and integration in the global economy and on the other corruption. In general, poor and more marginalized in the global economy countries are more prone to corruption in respect to richer and integrated in the international economic system countries.

Due to the fact that the issue has recently taken immense dimensions, many initiatives have been undertaken from both donor countries and International Financial Institutions, as well as from Governments and civil society of recipient countries. Properly drawn up and implemented reforms are needed to promote transparency and good governance, in order to curtail corruption. Specifically, the roles of civil society and the private sector have to be enhanced, while political will must be evident at the highest government level.

Combating corruption and enforcement of law have produced impressive results in many countries, as per capita income doubled during the last decade for a significant portion of the population. Social and political rights, in combination with freedom of the press, have significantly contributed in combating corruption and in the same time have improved effectiveness of public disbursements and raised investments.

In order to further enhance aid effectiveness, Greece is active in the sector of combating corruption. For this purpose Greece ratified by Law 2656/1998 on "Ratification of the Convention on combating bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions" (Official Gazette No. FEK 265/A/1-12-1998) the relevant OECD Convention of the year 1997. In this regard, all Greek Agencies implementing development cooperation activities have been accordingly informed since the year 2000, while an anti-bribery clause will be included in the new contracts signed by the said Agencies, when undertaking to implement projects. Furthermore, HELLENIC AID in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, intends to train its staff on issues of combating corruption covered by the 1997 Convention, as well as on the evidence necessary to trigger administrative sanctions against implementing Agencies engaged in foreign bribery.

6

Aid Management

6.	Aid Management
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6.1	Description of the aid management system, organization, and staffing
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6.1.1	Inter-ministerial Committee for the Coordination of International Economic Relations (EOSDOS)
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The “Committee” has the following competences (Prime Minister’s Decision No.Y228, Official Gazette (FEK 676/B’/31-5-2000):

- to compile, study and process 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 programs and proposals.

In addition to its other competences, concerning international economic and commercial relations of Greece, the “Committee” is responsible for planning the national policy and strategy of development cooperation and assistance. EOSDOS is attended by, the Minister of Foreign Affairs as chairman and the Ministers of Economy and Finance, Development, Merchant Marine, Transportation and Communications, as well as 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 cooperation 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 Program during the previous calendar year. The “Report” is drawn up by HELLENIC AID (YDAS-2 Directorate) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Article 19, of Law No. 2731/1999)

6.1.2	Hellenic International Development Cooperation Department (YDAS or HELLENIC AID)
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6.1.2.1	General
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The “Hellenic International Development Cooperation Department” (YDAS or HELLENIC AID) was established in the year 1999, according to Article 18, Paragraph 1a of Law No. 2731/1999. In September 2000, Presidential Decree No.224 (Official Gazette No. FEK 193/A’/6-9-2000) was applied, on the “Organization, staffing and operation of the Hellenic International Development Cooperation Department (HELLENIC AID) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs”. It is the most recently established General Directorate of the Ministry, responsible for monitoring, coordinating, 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 [II] for the organigramme of HELLENIC AID).

6.1.2.2	General competences
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The main competences of HELLENIC AID include:

- managing State Budget resources for development cooperation, as well as funds provided by Ministries, Organizations and public or private Agencies in Greece or abroad,
- monitoring and assisting development aid programs/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 EU,
- making proposals to EOSDOS on future planning of development policy granted to priority countries, aiming to maximize positive results from the implementation of sustainable programs,
- financing activities of:
 - emergency humanitarian assistance,
 - reconstruction and development programs/projects and,
 - development education and provision of information on the promotion of voluntarism in Greece and in developing countries,
- supporting Greek participation in programs implemented by ECHO, EUROPE AID, the EU and other International Organizations.

6.1.2.3	Structure
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HELLENIC AID is a General Directorate composed of six (6) Directorates, as follows:

- **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 (inactive)**
 - Competitions and Contracts Section
 - Projects and Infrastructures Construction Sector

- **YDAS-6 Directorate for Administrative and Economic Services**
 - Human Resources Section
 - Accounting and NGOs Financing Section
- **Independent Evaluation Office (inactive)**
- **Press and Information Office**
- **Library**

6.1.2.4	Directorates' main competences
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YDAS - 1 Directorate

It is competent for all activities and programs (coordination, collection, forwarding, distribution) of emergency humanitarian or food aid, implemented to meet crises arising from natural or human causes. The Directorate performs sampling checks of products sent, as regards their quality, quantity, kind, compatibility with international standards and as to whether they meet the needs of recipient populations. It evaluates ex ante emergency assistance programs submitted to HELLENIC AID by NGOs for potential financing. It follows the works of ECHO and other International Organizations engaged in humanitarian and food aid issues.

YDAS - 2 Directorate

It is competent for all stages, from ex ante evaluation to implementation, of all international development and reconstruction programs, submitted to HELLENIC AID by NGOs or Universities for evaluation and potential financing. It supports, coordinates and assists NGOs in order to implement development cooperation projects, according to the international development goals. It administers all 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 competent for studying and planning of the national development cooperation strategy. It represents HELLENIC AID at the relevant geographical "Foreign Relations Working Groups" of the EU and other International Organizations, as well as at all formal and informal meetings of EU Development Ministers. It provides also information and supports NGOs in their role, when engaged in EU programs (PHARE, TACIS, CARDS, MEDA) and in programs of other International Organizations. It evaluates development aid programs submitted to HELLENIC AID by public Agencies for potential financing. Furthermore, It provides secretarial support to EOSDOS for informing the Greek Parliament as regards HELLENIC AID activities.

YDAS - 4 Directorate

It is competent for civil society development, strengthening of developmental NGOs and policy planning to support the establishment of new NGOs. It provides information and promotes public awareness on issues related to humanitarian aid and development cooperation in the developing world. It evaluates ex ante development education programs, submitted to HELLENIC AID by NGOs for potential financing. It supervises development education activities and promotes consolidation of voluntarism. It also keeps a "Special Register of NGOs" and provides Certificates of Registration. Moreover, it is responsible for the provision of tertiary scholarships.

YDAS - 5 Directorate (inactive)

It is the technical adviser to the General Directorate. It is competent for calls of tender and studies, while it determines the terms of contracts. It also monitors progress of implemented development cooperation projects, coordinates 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 competent for administrative and financial issues of HELLENIC AID. It prepares all administrative and technical procedures regarding the submission for approval of all Ministerial Decrees for the financing of activities or programs either of public Agencies or NGOs, to the political leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is also responsible for all administrative procedures related to the Financing Contracts signed by HELLENIC AID and Agencies implementing development cooperation programs.

6.1.2.5	Coordinating role
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In order to achieve the optimum efficiency and effectiveness of development assistance granted 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 distributes a “Call for Tender” to Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs, Universities, awaiting their program/project proposals for evaluation. This Call includes the annual development cooperation 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 ex ante all program 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 programs and projects cover the goals of the overall development strategy and the geographic and sectoral priorities of the Program and on the other to administer the budget of bilateral development assistance.

- HELLENIC AID calls inter-ministerial meetings at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for coordination, management and monitoring of the implementation process of the five-year Program. Representatives from all implementing Agencies of development cooperation programs and projects participate in these meetings, examining inter alia the following issues:
 - ensure that all programs and projects are eligible,
 - ensure that all activities and projects are in compliance with the DAC directives, the MDGs, and the priorities set by the Greek policy of Development Cooperation,
 - organize the evaluation of the five year Program (mid-term and ex-post),
 - undertake any suitable measures necessary for accelerating the Program’s implementation in case of delays, on the basis of monitoring and interim on the spot checks,
 - examine the necessity of altering the Program 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 five year Program to all implementing Agencies.

In the years 2004-2005 inter-ministerial meetings were called, their agendas being poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and statistical monitoring of granted aid.

- HELLENIC AID communicates with Foreign Embassies based in Athens, to coordinate planning and implementation activities of development cooperation programs/projects in developing countries.
- HELLENIC AID participates 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 distributing DAC documents (texts of directives and “good practice papers”, work documents, the MDGs etc.) in order to provide guidance for program/project planning, the final goal being to achieve coordination, coherence and complementarity of policies, for poverty reduction.

6.1.3	National Advisory Committee on NGO Issues
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Article 17 of Law No.2731/1999 established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a “National Advisory Committee on NGO issues”. It is chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is replaced by an authorized alternate, when absent. Other Members that may participate in the “Committee’s” works include:

- representatives of competent Ministries and other implementing Agencies of bilateral official development assistance programs/projects
- 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 cooperation activities
- distinguished personalities, active in Greece or abroad, having significant experience in development cooperation.

The Committee meets at least twice a year. Extra sessions are held if circumstances require so, following a relevant proposal of HELLENIC AID.

6.1.4	Development cooperation staff
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Expert staff engaged with Greek international development cooperation works for various Bodies, including HELLENIC AID and other implementing Agencies (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.

Ambassador Mr. Constantin Karabetsis was appointed General Director of HELLENIC AID during the period from July 2004 to August 2005. He was succeeded by Ambassador Mr. Panayotis L. Goumas. Mrs. Eleni Zorbala - Minister Plenipotentiary B’ - was appointed Alternate General Director.

In November 2005, thirty eight (38) executives worked in the Directorates of HELLENIC AID (see ANNEX [V]).

Some one hundred persons engaged with development cooperation issues worked during the same time period in other State Agencies that implement sectoral programs/projects

(Ministries, Legal Bodies, etc.). It is noted that each and every one of the four hundred (400) NGOs, registered with the “Special Register” of YDAS-4 Directorate, is staffed by a minimum of five (5) members.

It is acknowledged that there is a need for further increase in the number of development cooperation staff in State Agencies by recruiting personnel, for implementing methods of life-long training and for developing considerable and broader international experience. Especially field experience.

6.2	Measures taken to strengthen aid management
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A very important issue for Greece is the new Central Agency responsible for development assistance provision, namely HELLENIC AID, to employ experienced and trained personnel on development cooperation principles and practices, while this staff to be further trained abroad, on a regular basis. Today, a significant number of experts on development cooperation issues works for HELLENIC AID, who are competent for planning, managing, administrating and implementing the 2nd PPASBE (Official Gazette No. FEK 153/C/2-7-2003).

During 2004 and 2005 a new legislative initiative was prepared and is close to its completion. This will set the framework for administering Greek development cooperation. The objective is to reorganize HELLENIC AID according to the new international state of affairs, in order to render it in the following years, even more effective and let it stand out for its work, in both sectors of emergency humanitarian assistance and reconstruction, rehabilitation and development.

Development cooperation “Field Offices” passed a phase of reorganization and were staffed with personnel from Greek Embassies. In parallel, they were sent plentiful informative material on Greek development cooperation policy and activities. It is anticipated that in future more “Development Officers” are to be assigned at Greek Embassies in Priority Countries, in order to raise efficiency and effectiveness of development cooperation activities and improve internal coordination, as well as cooperation with local Authorities. Moreover, it is additionally anticipated that HELLENIC AID staff will be dispatched to Greek Embassies, in order to monitor and coordinate implementation of development cooperation projects/programs. Today, HELLENIC AID dispatches personnel abroad, whenever natural disasters occur, to ensure rational distribution of humanitarian and food aid.

Executives from YDAS-2 Directorate continued to follow during the biennium 2004-2005 meetings of Networks and Working Groups of the OECD/DAC on various development cooperation issues. In the same manner, staff of YDAS-1 and YDAS-3 Directorates participated in corresponding meetings of the European Commission’s Working Groups engaged with developmental and humanitarian cooperation issues.

In the framework of the on going training of its staff, HELLENIC AID personnel was trained during the biennium 2004-2005 on contemporary development cooperation issues, through the channels of International Organizations and other donor countries enjoying long lasting experience on the subject of development cooperation.

It is indicatively noted that an expert party from the EU composed of, B. Matias (DG EC Humanitarian Office [ECHO]), Ch. Gofas (European Agency for Reconstruction in Belgrade), S. Wille (Evaluation Unit, DG Europe Aid Cooperation Office), S. Schleuning (DG Europe Aid

Cooperation Office – CARDS, TESIS monitoring contact), B. Papadopoulos (Head of Unit “Centralised Operations CARDS & TESIS” DG Europe Aid Cooperation Office), visited Athens in late January 2005, for a training seminar on “Evaluation and Monitoring of Development and Humanitarian Projects”. The following issues were presented and analyzed:

- project cycle
- programming
- implementation
- monitoring
- evaluation

The seminar was attended by all personnel working in the Directorates of HELLENIC AID.

Later in the same year a team of experts from HELLENIC AID visited the Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS) of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is the competent Directorate General for policy, coordination, implementation and financing of Dutch development cooperation. HELLENIC AID personnel stayed in Holland for a week and participated in a special training seminar that covered a wide spectrum of development cooperation activity sectors.

In future more missions of HELLENIC AID staff abroad will follow, at relevant Agencies in countries enjoying acknowledged expertise on development cooperation issues, in order for personnel of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs to capitalize from the valuable transfer of know how.

The training program also includes missions of HELLENIC AID personnel to countries that are currently at an earlier organization stage than that of Greece. In this regard the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. E. Stylianidis, accompanied by experts from YDAS-1 and YDAS-2 Directorates, visited Cyprus (October 2005) in order to transfer know how for the organization of a development cooperation Agency in the Republic of Cyprus.

6.3	Responses to international emergency operations
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Greek responses to international emergency operations, in the form of emergency humanitarian assistance activities, require availability of appropriate infrastructure, readiness and organizational experience. They are mostly implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of National Defense and with the participation of the Special Units to Confront Disasters (EMAK) of the Fire Brigade Corps and volunteer NGOs, while in some occasions other Ministries and Legal Bodies also participate. In some cases Greek responses are under the supervision of International Organizations in the form of emergency programs and are thus urgently implemented in geographical regions struck by humanly caused crises (conflicts) or natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, famines, fires etc.). Emergency in kind assistance usually provided includes foodstuffs, fresh drinkable water, personal sanitation supplies, clothing and footwear. Furthermore, other assistance is provided in the form of services, such as establishment and administration of camps etc.

Success of delivering emergency humanitarian assistance relies on rational organization of the competent public Agencies like, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, National Defense, Health and Social Solidarity, Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, that have to be always on alert, in order to promptly meet the requirements of emergency situations. Cooperation between the above mentioned public Agencies and Civil Society, is also very important. Their activities include, safe

collection procedures, transportation and distribution of emergency humanitarian assistance to its destination.

Emergency humanitarian assistance aims at providing relief to suffering populations and as a consequence at stabilizing the economy and the social state of affairs and facilitate transition to the phase of rehabilitation and development. The duration of humanitarian assistance programs is usually six (6) months, yet depending on the circumstances, these may be extended or modified, on a case by case basis, into medium term rehabilitation programs.

YDAS-1 Directorate that is competent for organizing and forwarding emergency humanitarian assistance abroad, in response to emergency crises situations, anticipates for close cooperation with other competent Ministries and the General Secretariat for Civil Protection. This response mechanism functions as follows:

- The hierarchy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives a request from a stricken country or an international plea for the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance.
- Greece takes the pertinent political decision for dispatching humanitarian assistance, in communication with locally stationed Greek Diplomatic Authorities.
- YDAS-1 Directorate for “Emergency Humanitarian and Food Aid” of HELLENIC AID mobilizes the whole spectrum of public administration, competent to confront humanitarian crises, in order to immediately collect and forward both humanitarian supplies and trained human resources. Usually the Agencies involved are:
 - the Ministry of National Defense (YPEUA),
 - the Ministry of the Interior Public Administration and Decentralization (YPESDDA) via the General Secretariat for Civil Protection,
 - the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Foodstuffs (YPAAT),
 - the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity (YPYGKA),
 - the Fire Brigade (PS) via the Special Units to Confront Disasters (EMAK),
 - the National Center for Emergency Assistance (EKAB),
- Transportation of emergency humanitarian assistance by C-130 “Hercules” aircrafts of the Hellenic Air Force
- Forwarding of humanitarian assistance to its destination, on the territory of the recipient country, through Greek Embassies, members of the Greek Red Cross and members of Greek NGOs.

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 Children’s Fund” (UNICEF), the “United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs” (UNOCHA), the “World Food Program” (WFP) and others.

HELLENIC AID participates via YDAS-1 Directorate at the meetings of the “European Community Humanitarian Office” (ECHO), at the Working Group of the EU Council on food aid, at meetings of the “Food Aid Committee” and at meetings of the “International Grain Council” in London. It also takes part in the ad hoc meetings and conferences in the framework of responding to natural or humanly caused disasters, as well as in respective humanitarian activity evaluation meetings, held within the context of International Organizations, to achieve the best possible results from utilizing contributions of donor Organizations, such as the UN “Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs” (OCHA).

6.4	Budgetary flexibility and shifting funds
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Available funds for the financing of the 2nd PPASBE (2002-2006) are annually registered in the State Budget, following a proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and a subsequent Decree of the Minister of Economy and Finance.

HELLENIC AID:

- finances development assistance programs/projects through Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs, Universities or other Agencies; all program/project proposals submitted to HELLENIC AID are evaluated, in order to ensure that they are in concordance with the geographical and sectoral priorities of the 2nd PPASBE and seek to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs,
- transfers funds for the implementation of the ESOAB.

Annual subscriptions to International Organizations (multilateral aid) or financing of programs implemented by them (multi-bilaterallateral aid), are disbursed through the budgets of the competent Ministries.

The laws in force anticipate for the option of redistributing annually available funds to the aforementioned development cooperation Agencies, in order to achieve the best possible annual absorption or cover emergency needs. The system is flexible so as to facilitate the work of implementing Agencies.

6.5	Delegation of responsibility to Field Offices within Embassies
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Greek development assistance “Field Offices” in developing countries are stationed in Greek Diplomatic Authorities. Greek Embassies’ personnel have been assigned the post of “Development Officers” and are specifically engaged with development cooperation issues. This staff has scientific skills, precious international experience and in the field capabilities, to discuss policy and coordination issues of development cooperation with recipient countries.

“Field Offices” have limited authorization for decision-making, since the system is not as yet decentralized and important decisions are taken centrally, by HELLENIC AID. Field Officers:

- participate in local meetings of donors and in respective meetings of International Organizations, for arranging local coordination of granted development assistance
- communicate to HELLENIC AID proposals, as regards specific programs/projects to be implemented, in the countries of their responsibility,
- contact local State Agencies and Greek or international NGOs which implement programs/projects
- provide consultative opinion on the feasibility of programs/projects proposals submitted by implementing Bodies
- monitor the implementation process of development cooperation activities
- submit reports to HELLENIC AID as regards probable problems or delays, that might clash with the terms of programs’/projects’ Contracts, in order to ensure their smooth completion.

HELLENIC AID sends periodically to Embassies’ Field Offices, general informative material and material on specific development cooperation issues. This includes, informative material from the DAC (texts of directives, “good practice papers”, work documents, the MDGs etc.), HELLENIC AID publications and booklets that present a clear picture of policies and activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and directives on coordinating activities to combat poverty.

7

Coherence in National Policies towards Developing Countries

7.	Coherence in National Policies towards Developing Countries
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7.1	Identifying actions and policies which affect developing countries and initiatives or measures taken related to coherence of national sector policies
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The global dimension of problems that the world faces, is an essential challenge for consolidating and improving regional and global cooperation. The nature of these problems has become more complex and as a result these cannot be solved unilaterally. No single nation nor group of nations alone, can provide solutions 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 achievement of the MDGs in developing countries, is to adopt 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 and HELLENIC AID support activities decided in international “fora” such as the DAC and the EU and promote policy coherence for development. At the same time Greece moves towards the direction of strengthening coherence of its internal policies, in order for them to be aligned with the objective of poverty reduction. The fact that Greece’s bilateral relations with its neighboring 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
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General

Initiation of the new Round of Negotiations for further liberalizing international trade was decided by the forth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) which was held in Doha, Qatar (2002). The subsequent fifth Ministerial Conference held in Cancun, Mexico (2003) 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 EU 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 developing countries can significantly benefit by the outcome of these negotiations.

Further liberalization of international trade along with its subsequent growth, can contribute to economic development and prosperity of all countries and in the same time in the development effort of developing 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:

- Support of further liberalization of international trade, along with its subsequent growth. The objective being, in cooperation with the EU, for the new Round of negotiations to succeed as regards all sectors decided in the “Doha Agenda”.
- Support of developing countries’ requests for increased access to EU markets, for granting of exemptions from WTO rules to these countries, in the fields where they face serious problems in the implementation of the existing agreements. Furthermore, support for the cause of raising technical cooperation 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 can incorporate significant benefits from a successful outcome of the New Round.
- As regards the sensitive sector of agriculture, it is estimated that the EU 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 EU has significantly reduced these subsidies. At the same time, both the EU and Greece estimate that the agricultural sector is characterized by “multi-functionality”, that is it contributes both to the environment and food security of populations and forms a “special sector” having great differences in respect to other economic sectors.

7.1.2	International means of financial-credit
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7.1.2.1	Money laundering
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General

The massive influx in Greece of refugees and economic immigrants 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. This fact restrains necessary bilateral cooperation.

Greek activities

Greece has laid down a relevant legislative framework to combat the above-mentioned state of affairs. Law No. 2331/1995 has incorporated EU 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 EU Directive, have been incorporated in Greek legislation.

A “Committee” was established in 1996, according to Article 7 of Law 2331/1995, that is responsible for processing intelligence from financial institutions, as regards suspicious transactions. The “Committee” operates since being highly efficient. In 2001 it confiscated funds amounting to 7,100 million Greek Drachmas (MGRD) or 20.84 MEURO, while only in early 2002 some 3,400 MGRD (9.98 MEURO). At the same time the “Committee” enjoys broad authority for carrying out inquiries – investigations, it is granted access to numerous archives (Banks, Insurance Companies, Stock Exchange, Income Revenue Forms, Criminal Registries etc.), while it broadens its international cooperation with other responsible Authorities of EU Member States and other countries. This very important international cooperation procedure in which Greece participates, takes the form of exchange of information and is enhanced, at a technical level, by the “Egmont Group” that is 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 only thirty (30).

Greece has successfully passed two (2) 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:

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

Specific directions have been given to responsible Greek Ministries, such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance (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 EU 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
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7.1.3.1	Linkage between poverty and gender
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General

It has been observed that in South-Eastern Europe, a significant number of producers and consumers mostly affected by market liberalization and globalization, are women. This is the case 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 relevant effective initiatives that would benefit both Greece and recipient countries.

To this end, numerous programs/projects have been implemented by Greek NGOs and financed by HELLENIC AID, aiming at ensuring more opportunities for women’s participation in the productive process and in economic development.

7.1.3.2	Illegal trafficking in persons
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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 and sexual activities. 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 a 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 also 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 Law No. 2928/2001 (Official Gazette No. FEK 141/A/27-6-2001) on organized crime and Law No. 2910/2001 (Official Gazette No. FEK 91/A/5-2-2001) on migration, a third Law No. 3064/2002 (Official Gazette No. 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 more severe penalization (in some cases to the degree of felony) of all contemporary forms of trafficking in human beings - such as the sale of human organs, compulsory and deceitful exploitation of labor, 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 includes a special provision explicitly designed to confront the problem of child pornography, which has taken immense dimensions through the expansion of the 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 (PD) 233/2003 (Official Gazette No. FEK 204/A/28-8-2003) was signed, on «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”.

YDAS-1 Directorate has undertaken a coordinating role in the Task Force of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on combating illegal human trafficking and on human security network issues. This Task Force worked complementarily to the PD in order to provide assistance to trans-border 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.

Specifically, the objective of HELLENIC AID is to protect human security and dignity, to safeguard human rights and enhance self-activity of citizens. Supported NGO activities aim at utilizing expertise of specialized personnel that is aware of the problems from street-work and then exploit experience and know how in the framework of international development cooperation, by playing a leading role in combating the problem at regional level.

HELLENIC AID seeks to successfully apply in Greece too, the model applied by International Organizations, which confront the scourge of human trafficking through integrated development assistance programs, focusing in the same time on the three basic axes of

activity to confront the issue. Namely, Protection, Prevention and Containment. These three axes aim at:

- confronting the generic causes that render social groups vulnerable to trafficking networks in the countries of origin,
- setting restraining measures against organized crime in destination countries,
- establishing an integrated assistance system for the victims when these are freed and
- training competent Agencies and raising public awareness

Thus, strategic planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of YDAS-1 Directorate evolves on two parallel levels. On the one hand, bilateral and multilateral cooperation with International Organizations and countries of origin of trafficking victims, in order to draw up and implement development strategies that will restrict inflows of victims at a regional level (supply) and on the other internally – in Greece, facilitate assistance to victims through NGO programs and institutional assistance policies, as well as information campaigns that aim to reduce “demand” and place “users” before their moral responsibilities and handlers before criminal penalties.

In Greece nine competent Ministries (Health, Justice, Public Order, Foreign Affairs, etc.) and civil society humanitarian Agencies implement an integrated National Action Plan, aiming at applying successfully the legal framework for provision of assistance to victims and contain the issue.

The National Action Plan comprises of :

BOX 7-1

- Guest houses- shelters:
in cooperation with NGOs four guest houses are being supported to protect victims, while another two are being co-financed, under the National Center of Emergency Social Assistance of the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity (YPYGKA).
- Provision of free legal protection:
provision of free legal protection and assistance to foreign victims of illegal trafficking.
- Establishment of international networks to combat illegal trafficking and exchange of information with countries of origin of the victims (Balkans-Eastern Europe).
- Repatriation Programs:
financing of voluntary repatriation programs in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- Support in the countries of origin:
supporting of rehabilitation programs for victims after repatriation in their countries of origin by:
 - supporting existing reception centers,
 - social rehabilitation programmes,
 - medical care,
 - vocational training seminars etc.
- Financing of training seminars
 - for the police
 - for Judges and Public Prosecutors
 - for the public
- International junction point of contact against illegal trafficking in Thessaloniki:

in cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (SPSEE), a junction point of contact functions to coordinate activities of International Organizations and States at the alternate seat of the Stability Pact in Thessaloniki.

Within this framework, HELLENIC AID granted the amount of 1.10 MEURO for the implementation of programs, aiming at establishing “shelters” to host and nurse victims and enhance public awareness as regards the problem. In 2004 disbursements for “Social and Welfare Services” (DAC code 16010), which include programs of the National Action Plan to eradicate illegal human trafficking, reached 5.96 MEURO or 7.40 MUSD, while the portion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs budget that finances NGOs specializing in confronting the issue, more than doubled. As a result civil society can undertake even more aggressive and substantial initiatives. In this regard, a seminar was co-organized in Thessaloniki by the SPSEE, the General Consulate of the USA in the city and HELLENIC AID on “Trafficking in Persons: Legal Implementation and Trans-border Cooperation”.

The nine General Secretaries that compose the inter-ministerial Political Planning Committee for the implementation of the National Action Plan to eradicate illegal human trafficking for economic and sexual exploitation, signed on November 29th 2005 a Memorandum of Cooperation with twelve (12) NGOs having similar expertise and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The objective of the Memorandum is to solve coordination problems in complementary activities implemented by State and non State Agencies, to combat human trafficking.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the other competent Ministries elaborated successive drafts and relayed to the Albanian side for a prospected immediate signing since August 2005, the final draft of a bilateral Agreement with Albania for the protection, repatriation and reception of minors who have been victims of illegal trafficking, to their country of origin. The intention is for this Agreement to constitute a model bilateral Agreement and other similar ones to be signed with other transit countries or countries of origin of trafficking victims.

Furthermore, another Greek objective is to involve in the process, apart from civil society, other institutional Agencies, such as the church and intellectuals.

Greece was congratulated for its above mentioned activities by Mr. Schataer, Regional Representative for Europe of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and accepted his proposal for cooperation in the future.

7.1.3.3	Immigration
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General

Insecurity, poor financial prosperity perspectives and poor living conditions are factors that urge poor populations to immigrate. This phenomenon is observed in South-Eastern Europe, and especially in the Balkan region, where whole families immigrate seeking work in Western Europe and in Greece. The largest immigration flow in Greece originates from neighboring Albania. The results are positive and negative for both sides. Albanian immigrants who provide their labor 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 trans-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 cooperation between competent Agencies (Port and Customs Authorities),
- intensification of police controls at the sea borders in cooperation 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 Cooperation" and re-accession Agreements, aiming at combating different forms of criminal acts, illegal immigration and trans-border criminality being among them.

7.1.3.4	Organized crime
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General

Organized Crime is the most serious non-military threat. It's basic characteristics are illegal human trafficking, prostitution, arms smuggling and drugs trafficking, and "money laundering". While these activities undermine endeavors of Balkan societies to build democratic institutions and pose constrains 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 is linked to the fact that there are extremist groups in neighboring to Albania regions that are inhabited by Albanian populations (minorities or majorities). Critical factors that attribute a nationalistic character to Albanian claims are, the weak institutional environment, absence of democratic criteria (multinationals, civil societies), unemployment, uneven access to the Public sector, the Police and education, thus allowing extremist groups to use armed struggle as an alternative. The further organized crime spreads and strengthens its roots, the more negatively affected the euro-Atlantic prospects of the countries in the region will be.

Greek Activities

Greece - being a member of the EU 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 cooperation.

Regional cooperation is anticipated in the fields of law and order, border surveillance and controls. The EU, NATO and the South East Europe Cooperation Process, constitute indispensable means to this end.

Specifically:

- EU: benefits from EU programs-activities on asylum and migration for the countries of the Western Balkans. EU Member States are invited to submit programs for funding.
- EU: home affairs and justice issues. Possible forming of a coherent policy for assistance provision 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). Regional political and military presence, where Italy and Greece could play a pivotal role. Recent signing of a Border Cooperation Agreement between KFOR authorities in Kosovo and the Albanian Government is a positive evolution.
- Further strengthening of trilateral cooperation initiated by EU Member States (i.e. Greece and Italy) with countries of the region (the case of Albania) or specific initiatives, such as the operational Center for illegal trafficking in Vlora-Albania (Greece, Italy, Germany and Albania).
- Coordination with initiatives of the USA in the region (police-judicial system), with a view to avoiding overlapping effects.

At the national level, Greece has taken serious steps, motivated by its international commitments and its own needs. In this sense, beyond its active participation in various International Organizations (ODCCP, UNDCP, GPML, CICP, GPAC, GPAOC, GPATHB, UNCCPCJ, EMCDDA) and Bodies, Greece has concluded the procedure of official commitments 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, Greece has already drawn up its national strategy on the issue, in order to apply the above mentioned international commitments and confront the problem in its territory. This strategy was outlined in the "Greek Action Plan", that was drawn up by the competent Inter-ministerial Body (Decree Y876, Official Gazette No. FEK 1389/B/22-10-2001), while the competence of the follow-up of its implementation was assigned to the Organization Against Drugs (OKANA) [Law No. 2955/2001, Official Gazette No. FEK 256/A/2-11-2001].

Furthermore, Greece has developed a significant network of bilateral police cooperation 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 framework of SECI, in the Bucharest "Task Force - Regional Anticrime Center", as well as in the "Adriatic and Ionian Sea Initiative" and in the "Round Table" on police cooperation on organized crime issues.

In a recent Report on Albania, the Office in Tirana of the UN Drugs and Crime Program (UNDCP), organized crime is presented as one of the worst problems that plague the country, together with human trafficking, drugs trafficking, arms and illegal goods smuggling. According to the Report, the centers of organized crime are in the North, the towns of Tropoja and Kukës, while in the South, Vlora and Fier. In recent years, both trading and use of drugs have sharply risen in the neighboring country. Despite the fact that Albania has signed the relevant Conventions of the UN and the European Council, it has not implemented them as yet.

In late 2003 the Ambassadors of Germany, Italy and Greece, together with the acting Minister of Public Order of Albania, signed in Tirana a Memorandum of Understanding in order to establish a "Center for Combating Illegal Trafficking" in Vlora. The Memorandum was the first step for a fully operational Center that will significantly contribute in combating organized crime and illegal trafficking.

In this respect it is noted that the Greek Minister of Justice paid an official visit to Tirana in September of 2004, having been invited by his Albanian counterpart, in order to participate in the regional meeting of the Ministers of Justice, on issues of combating organized crime and corruption. During their negotiations, the two Ministers discussed, among others, the issue of transferring Albanian prisoners from Greek jails to Albanian ones and contemplated the possibility of Greece building a new jail in Albania to receive the prisoners in question.

7.1.4	Good governance – armed conflicts
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7.1.4.1	South-Eastern Europe
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General

In 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 region of South-Eastern Europe.

Important developments took place in the past few years as regards 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 EU membership, ensured EU accession prospects for Cyprus as well as candidature status of Bulgaria and Romania. Equally significant were the Resolutions of the European Council of Copenhagen (December 2002) on the accession of ten new Member States in the EU, including two countries of the broader South-Eastern European region (Cyprus and Slovenia).

At the same time, EU initiated the "Stabilization and Association Process" which covers the West Balkans. The "South-East European Cooperation Process" (SEESP) initiated its activities around the same period. Finally, the decision of the European Council of Feira (June 2000) to declare that the countries of the "Stabilization and Association Process" are "potential candidates for EU membership" is another decisive step towards integration of the West Balkans in European structures.

Greek activities

All these processes shape a framework of principles for the entire South-East European region 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 upgrading of relations between the rest South-East European countries and the EU, either in the framework of the "Enlargement Process" or in the framework of the "Stabilization 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 EU, 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 trans-regional cooperation and prevent armed conflicts.

7.1.4.2	Combating terrorism
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General

By Resolution 1373 (2001) of September 28th 2001, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted specific activities to be undertaken by its Member States, aiming at a more effective cooperation in combating terrorism. In brief, these activities include prohibition of funding by any means even of suspected terrorist acts and organizations, prompt cooperation 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 combating terrorism at the institutional level. It has also enhanced its cooperation at national, regional

and international levels, having signed bilateral and multilateral Police Cooperation Agreements, which include provisions on joint actions against terrorism.

Responding to the commands of the UN Security Council's Resolution 1373 (2001), Greece combats terrorism on the basis of three axes:

- active participation in the coordinated efforts of all competent international "fora",
- practical cooperation at regional level, and
- alignment of national legislation in matters of terrorism and organized crime.

Greece constructively contributed in the EU process of shaping and adopting "The Common Action Plan", 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 revising the European Convention against terrorism. Greece is also actively participating in the intelligence exchange network, established in the framework of the EU, which involves regular meetings of senior officials responsible for issues of terrorist activities and illegal trafficking of weapons and explosives. Furthermore, Greece is active in the process of enhancing cooperation at regional level, namely in 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 traveling of people from third countries.

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

- 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 (Official Gazette No. FEK 141/A/27-6-2001) on "Protection of citizens from criminal acts by criminal organizations", 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 (Official Gazette No. 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.

Greece has significantly contributed, via development cooperation programs, in supporting Albania in the sector of law enforcement and border security. Specifically:

- The Albanian police has been strengthened with technological equipment, cars and other material, that have been provided by Greece, on a bilateral basis and in the framework of the Multilateral Force in Albania (PAMECA). In parallel, Albanian policemen have been trained by Greek experts on police issues. To date aid to Albania in the form of technological equipment exceeds 4.40 MEURO.

- Albanian Officers were invited and participated in 23 out of 30 seminars co-financed by the European Commission, that were organized by the Greek Ministry of Public Order (YPDHTA) in the framework of Common Activities OISIN, FALCONE, ODYSSEUS και STOP during the years 1997-2003. Furthermore, they participated in other seminars that were organized and financed by the YPDHTA during the Greek presidency of the EU (January – June 2003) and covered issues on stolen cars smuggling and illegal activities of minors related to drugs.
- A three member delegation from the Greek Ministry of Merchant Marine (YEN) visited Tirana in August 2004 and contacted the Albanian Minister of Public Order to discuss issues of administering sea borders. The Albanian side expressed its intention to cooperate in the framework of the newly established East European Sea Borders Center and showed particular interest as regards the prospect of implementing common missions and in general cooperating with the Center. The two sides agreed for the establishment of a common Working Party at technical level in order to revise the Protocol of Cooperation for carrying out common patrols along sea borders.

7.1.5	Environmental sustainability
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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 cooperation between governments, civil society and private enterprises, elements that are inherent to the action plan decided during the said “Conference”, lay the foundations for effective protection of the environment.

Greek activities

Greece considers that protection of environment should be taken into consideration in all fields of human activity. In this framework, Greece via the Ministry of Environment Land Planning and Public Works (YPEHODE) has incorporated the global environmental dimension in as many domestic policies as possible, in accordance with EU regulations. For Greece, regional cooperation is essential for the effective implementation of sustainable development principles. In this regard, it has elaborated "Memoranda of Cooperation" with its neighboring countries.

Greece has ratified, *inter alia*, the “Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change” and supports its ratification and application by all countries, while the “National Program on Climate Change” was drawn up 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 causes of conflict, but at the same time, they offer the opportunity for cooperation. By reflecting to the problem the EU inaugurated the initiative for water “Water

for Life". Greece leads the part of the Mediterranean, namely the "Mediterranean Component of the European Union Water Initiative" (MED EUWI), which covers the Balkan countries too.

The "MED EUWI" is a strategic partnership of local, national, regional and international actors that seeks to contribute to the implementation of water related MDGs and to the implementation of environmental targets set by the "World Summit on Sustainable Development" (WSSD). The EU Water Initiative seeks also to make significant progress in the sectors of poverty eradication and improvement of health conditions for populations, through planning of improved projects in the water sector, improved coordination of the said projects, improved effectiveness in the use of available resources etc. Activity sectors include provision of water and sanitation - especially to the poorest sections of society, integrated water resources management - especially management of trans-boundary water Bodies, water, food and environment interrelation - with emphasis on fragile ecosystems, non conventional water resources and horizontal issues, such as technology transfer, transfer of know how, capacity building, training and education.

8

Public Opinion Information and Development Education

8.	Public Opinion, Information and Development Education
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8.1	Report on polls, public opinion and development cooperation with the developing world
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8.1.1	European Union – Eurobarometer
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The most recent research of the Eurobarometer 222/62.2 “Attitudes towards Development Aid” that referred to development policy and is conducted every two years, covered for the first time the twenty five EU Member States and the MDGs. The research was drawn up in cooperation with the OECD and was implemented between November and December 2004 with a sample of 24,999 people aged over 15 years.

The research proved specifically that public opinion in the EU expects significant results from the implementation of the European development policy towards developing countries, especially in Africa (51%). European citizens also believe that development assistance proves its best results in the sectors of confronting diseases (36%), improving education (25%), human rights (24%) and combating illegal migration (18%).

On the contrary, 88% of participants have never heard of the MDGs four years after their adoption, while 68% do not believe that the goal of reducing poverty will be achieved. As far as the goal of achieving universal primary education is concerned, only 42% believe that it is possible to be achieved. Moreover, very few are aware of EU development cooperation activities, despite the fact that Europe is the most important single donor. In fact the percentage of those citizens who believe that the European Commission helps the poor in Africa, Asia and Latin America, was reduced from 67% in the year 1996 to 59% in late 2004.

54% believe that EU development assistance contributes in the democratization of recipient countries, while 74% believe that aid granted should be proportionate to the efforts of recipients to encourage and support democracy. Finally, 78% of those citizens participating believe that aid may take all forms except that of arms provision.

8.1.2	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
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The OECD “Development Center” published in 2003 the survey “Public Opinion and the Fight Against Poverty” (I. Mc Donnell 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 by 93.7% (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 provide relief to stricken populations (Turkey, Countries of Former Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Iraq,

Iran, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan etc.). An important positive role in influencing public opinion has been played by the “Church of Greece” and NGOs, as well as by the mass media. These Organizations encourage their followers and the public, to contribute in various ways, particularly in kind. In numerous occasions dispatches of humanitarian assistance are organized by these Organizations, that transfer and deliver assistance on their own costs, directly to the populations in distress.

8.1.3	Greece
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During the “4th Panhellenic Exhibition of Voluntarism, Humanitarian, Developmental and Environmental Organizations”, which took place on 25-26/9/2004 at “Zappeion Megaron”, NGO “Athens Network of Collaborative Experts” (ANCE) conducted a survey in order to record public opinion as regards NGOs.

The research was based on a structured questionnaire. Some 200 adults participated from participating Organizations, as well as visitors of the Exhibition. Participants were asked to name the Greek NGOs of which they were aware of through their activities, to comment on NGO independence according to their sources of financing, to state the recipient countries of Greek development assistance, the priority activities of an NGO, etc.

The main bulk of visitors to this Exhibition that answered this questionnaire was divided into the ages of 25-35 (37%), 35-50 (24%) and 50-65 (23%). 51% of those who answered were university graduates, while 29% had followed postgraduate studies. It is particularly important that approximately 59% were directly involved in an NGO either as members, supporters, employed or volunteers. Some 36% visited the Exhibition out of interest, while 34% accepted an invitation of one of the NGOs that participated. Only 3% of those asked passed near the Exhibition by chance, while 4% entered the Exhibition area out of curiosity.

The analysis of the questionnaires brought about the following results:

- Some 30% of the Exhibition’s visitors were not aware of the importance of the original NGOs. 24% did not know of any international NGOs. Some examples of international NGOs mentioned by visitors in order of preference were, UNICEF, Greenpeace, Doctors Without Borders, Action Aid and Amnesty International. As far as Greek NGOs are concerned, participants claimed that were aware of the following NGOs in order of preference, due to their activities, Arctouros, Greek Council for Refugees, Arsis, Klimaka etc.
- To the question, to which country would you provide economic assistance, African countries were supported by 38% and Iraq by 20%, while the three sectors that stand out among preferences according to NGO activity priorities, were those related to victims of war and natural disasters (38%), street children (38%) and orphans (34%).
- 70% responded that they would provide their time, while some 30% would provide financial support to NGOs in order to help them achieve their goals.
- 61% of those participated in the research believed that the State may be a source of finance for NGOs, independently of the policy pursued by the government, while this was not the case as regards multinational enterprises – NGO sponsors that are active in the developing world, since 57% of those asked considers that this means of financing cancels NGOs’ independent activity.
- Finally, according to the research, 64% of the visitors of the Exhibition believe that NGOs may accept financing from any (legal) source, provided they carry out considerable and useful work, while only 34% considers that NGOs must be strictly financed by their own members to ensure their integrity.

8.2**Steps taken to improve public opinion's conception on aid objectives**

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

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

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

In 2004 another competence was added to YDAS-4 Directorate. That of providing tertiary scholarships to foreign students. This competence was transferred from the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Scholarships are at present provided to 600 students the majority of which come from developing countries. YDAS-4 conducts selection procedures of new students in cooperation with Greek Embassies; provides foreign students who study all over Greece their grants; provides information and support, mostly to new comers and coordinates enrollment procedures in Universities and Greek Language Schools. Another very important activity is networking and keeping in touch with graduate scholars.

Beyond the above, the following activities were implemented in 2004-2005 concerning Greek civil society, in the framework of Greek development cooperation and YDAS-4 competences:

- Funding, supervision and coordination of the "4th National Exhibition of NGOs", which took place on 25-26/9/2004 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 over Greece participated. The main goal of the Exhibition, which was visited by hundreds of people, was to present humanitarian, developmental and environmental NGO activities, to promote Voluntarism and cooperation among civil society, as well as to stress the need to contribute in combating poverty problems in the developing world.
- Participation in the European Convention for North-South awareness raising and solidarity, that took place in Bruxelles on 18-19/5/2005.
- Coordination of the organization of an awareness raising concert on MDGs with Nana Mouskouri. In parallel with the concert of the world famous singer that was watched by thousands of people, an equivalent information campaign was conducted, both in Komotini and all over Greece, on the issue of the concert, that included banner and poster raising, distribution of leaflets and a TV spot. The concert was broadcasted by Greek Radio and Television (ERT) and by its satellite programme.

- Setting up of a stand, presenting HELLENIC AID activities, at the Ardas Youth Festival (27-31/7/2005) close to Greek-Turkish and Greek Bulgarian borders. The objective was to inform young people, on Greek development cooperation policy, on humanitarian and development aid activities implemented by HELLENIC AID and on the problems of developing countries and the MDGs.
- Coordination in the setting up of a HELLENIC AID stand, at the special display area, of the Thessaloniki International Fair.
- Financing of the magazine “Volunteer Expression”, of the “Federation of Voluntary Non Governmental Organizations of Greece”.
- Participation in the awareness raising campaign “Walk the World 2005” to combat undernourishment in developing countries. This UN - “World Food Program” (WFP) initiative took place in Athens, as well as in many other countries of the world, on 12/6/2005, the world day of malnutrition.
- Furthermore, a book-album was published for the public (September 2005) that refers to policy, programs and projects implemented by HELLENIC AID. This is an important step in the process of acquainting the public with HELLENIC AID activities and priorities and with the importance and necessity of development cooperation.

YDAS-4 Directorate’s priorities for the following year are on the one hand, to provide information to the public, as widely as possible, on the problems of underdevelopment, as well as on activities undertaken by Greece to confront this problem and on the other to mobilize volunteers, in order for Greek development cooperation to become ever more widely known and be supported as much as possible by the Greek public.

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

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

- Establishment of a data base in HELLENIC AID, to monitor demand and supply of voluntary work and of a communication network between HELLENIC AID and volunteers through the internet, in conjunction with the existing web-site of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Development of a program for the provision of information and awareness raising of young people and Greek civil society, on issues of humanitarian and development cooperation. The goal of this program 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 development countries' problems, humanitarian and development cooperation.

- Introduction of incentives – promotion and enhancement of incentives already determined by Law for promoting voluntarism.
- Institutionalization of events, award of diplomas and rewards or small appreciation prizes and remembrance objects, for participation in voluntary activities.

8.3.2	Capacity building of NGOs
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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 programs. Some indicative actions would be:

- One-day conferences - topic specific seminars, in Athens and in other regions, initially for the registered NGOs with “HELLENIC AID - NGO Registry” in cooperation with the “Platform” and the “NGO Federation” and at a later stage with the EU, 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 etc.)
 - the methodology of drawing up development cooperation programs, on eligible activities and priority countries of HELLENIC AID
 - on possibilities of financing through EU programs and on techniques of program 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 DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAM

9

Official Development Assistance (ODA) Volume and Outlook

BASIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAM

9.	Official Development Assistance (ODA) Volume and Outlook
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9.1	Trends in ODA disbursements
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9.1.1	General on Official Development Assistance (ODA)
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Disbursements of aid to developing countries are 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 program derives from an official state source. As far as the implementation of the program 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 [VI]) 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 programs/projects donor countries may implement, DAC has issued a table of eligible activities (see Doc DCD/DAC(2002)21/ADD2).

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.

9.1.2	Greek ODA disbursements
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The Greek target since 1996, initiation year of the first medium term “Five Year Development Cooperation and Assistance Program of Greece” (1997–2001), was for total ODA (bilateral and multilateral combined) that would be granted during the years 1997-2001 to reach 0.20%

of GNP (0.10% bilateral and 0.10% multilateral), from 0.12% of GNP in 1996, i.e. 0.02% bilateral and 0.10% multilateral (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	
<u>Bilateral ODA</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ year 1997: 0.03 % of GNP or 36.33 MUSD. ▪ year 1998: 0.05 % of GNP or 63.32 MUSD, 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, 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 in 2000, one year ahead of schedule. During the first Peer Review of Greek policy and programs by the DAC (2002), the Committee welcomed Greek endeavors and noted that Greece had clearly made a good start in building up its aid efforts, reaching almost the average of the 22 DAC members, namely 0.22% of GNP (see TABLE [1A]).

During the first three years of the 2nd PPASBE (2002-2004) ODA disbursements tended to increase further, namely:

BOX 9-2	
<u>Bilateral ODA</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ year 2002: 0.08% of GNI or 106.97 MUSD, a rise of 24.45 MUSD or 29.5% in comparison to 2001. ▪ year 2003: 0.13% of GNI or 228.26 MUSD, a rise of 121.29 MUSD in comparison to the previous year. ▪ year 2004: 0,15% of GNI or 303,81 MUSD, a rise of 75,55 MUSD in comparison to the previous year. 	

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

Official Development Assistance (ODA) from DAC Member States to developing countries increased by 4.6% in real terms from 2003 to 2004 and reached 78.60 BUSD (a rise of 3.10 BUSD in relation to 2003). This amount is the highest ever and represents 0.25% of DAC Member States' combined Gross National Income (GNI). DAC Members that are EU Members (15 in number) also increased their combined ODA by 2.90% in real terms to 42.90 BUSD or 0.36% of their combined GNI. This amount represents 55% of total DAC Member States' ODA.

What is worth mentioning is that despite the difficult fiscal problems that Greece faces, total bilateral and multilateral ODA granted in 2004, by Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs, etc. reached 464.59 MUSD or 373.95 MEURO, an increase of 102.43 MUSD or approximately 28% in comparison to the previous year 2003 (362.16 MUSD). Greece is in fact included among the countries with the highest increases, in real terms, in the year 2004 (13.1%), due to increased technical cooperation and emergency assistance disbursements.

An important issue is the rise of ODA granted by Greece over the years, to various categories of countries, as follows:

- **African countries in general and especially Sub-Saharan Africa countries**

Most "Least Less Developed Countries" (LLDCs) are located in this region and are the main countries targets of international development cooperation.

In 2003 bilateral ODA granted to **African countries** reached 13.66 MUSD, while in 2002 just 2.24 MUSD. This is a significant increase over the years of bilateral grants from Greece to African countries.

Specifically, total bilateral ODA granted by Greece to Sub-Saharan Africa countries in 2002 reached 1.40 MUSD, of which 1.12 MUSD in the form of technical cooperation and 0.09 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance. In the next year 2003, ODA granted rose by 1.65 MUSD or 120% and reached 3.05 MUSD, while in 2004 the tendency was to rise further.

- **Least Less Developed Countries (LLDCs)**

Greek bilateral ODA granted to LLDCs is rising over the years. Total aid to LLDCs reached 23.08 MUSD during the period 2001-2003.

- **Land-locked countries**

Greek bilateral ODA granted to Land-locked Countries was quite high during the last three years. In 2001 it reached 7.09 MUSD, while in 2002 it rose by 52.13 MUSD and reached 59.22 MUSD. In the next year it reached 16.56 MUSD. Thus, total aid to Land-locked Countries amounted to 82.88 MUSD during the period 2001-2003.

- **Small Island States**

Bilateral ODA granted by Greece to Small Island States in the year 2002 amounted to 0.12 MUSD. In the next year 2003 it reached 0.09 MUSD. In total, aid to Small Island States reached 0.23 MUSD in the period 2001-2003.

- **HELLENIC AID priority countries**

Greece granted the amount of 526.29 MUSD in the form of ODA to its priority countries during the period 2001-2004. In 2001 grants amounted 74.49 MUSD, in the next year 93.52 MUSD, in 2003 194.55 MUSD and in 2004 163.73 MUSD (see ANNEX [VII]).

9.2	Multilateral as compared to bilateral ODA
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According to planning of the 2nd PPASBE total multilateral ODA disbursements will remain almost unchanged at around 0.10% of GNI (see BOX [9-3]):

BOX 9-3Multilateral ODA

- 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
- 2002: 0,13 % of GNI or 169.17 MUSD
- 2003: 0,08 % of GNI or 133.90 MUSD

In 2004 total bilateral and multilateral ODA granted by Greece reached 464.59 MUSD or 0.23% of GNI. In comparison to the previous year this was a rise of 102.43 MUSD or approximately 28%. Multilateral ODA reached 160.78 MUSD or 0,08% of GNI, while bilateral ODA 303.81 MUSD or 0,15% of GNI. Multilateral ODA was 35% and bilateral 65% of total ODA. Respectively, the combined bilateral and multilateral ODA/GNI ratio rose to 0.23% in 2004, from 0.21% in 2003.

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

Despite this, the statistical tables of the DAC present Greece as not progressing quickly enough, in the process of achieving the minimum target, namely to disburse 0.33% of its GNI in the form of bilateral and multilateral ODA by the year 2006. Furthermore, Greece's position has worsened in relation to other DAC Member States, both as regards the volume of bilateral and multilateral ODA granted in the year 2004 and in respect of ODA/GNI ratio. DAC official statistical data for the year 2004 present Greece in the 20th place among 22 DAC members in respect of ODA volume granted (464.59 MUSD) and the 19th position in respect of ODA/GNI ratio (0.23%). In 2003 Greece was in the 19th and 17th places, while in 2003 in the 20th and 20th respectively.

(see ANNEXES [VIII] and [IX])

The main recipients of Greek multilateral ODA in the year 2004 were the EU, the UN and its affiliates, the World Bank and its affiliate Organizations and other Organizations.

(see more details in Chapter [12])

The total picture of development assistance granted by Greece in 2004 (official bilateral and multilateral ODA and OA) is presented in TABLE [1B].

9.3	International commitments of Greece in respect to ODA disbursements, ODA/GNI ratio and targets
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The EU seeks to preserve a leading role in the process of achieving the MDGs. It is for this reason that in May 2005 the European Council took an ambitious decision that referred to raising ODA, improving its quality and enhancing the pace of granting, on the occasion of the important New York Meeting, on the process of achieving the MDGs (MDGs+5) in September 2005.

Due to the fact that a synthesis had to be achieved among numerous different views, negotiations were long and tough. EU proposals – targets set were, to raise ODA ratio that Member States will disburse from their state budget to the year 2010, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa (0.51% of GNI for the “old” Member States and 0.17% of GNI for the “new” Member States), via raising awareness of both governments and the public. Consequently, it is expected that the EU will achieve a high average that is estimated to reach 0.56% of GNI by 2010, thus rendering the EU into a “superpower” as regards development assistance provision (today the EU provides 52% of world aid).

Greece agrees with the package of ambitious proposals presented by the European Commission, in an attempt to ensure a leading contribution of the Union during a crucial phase for world development. Greece supports the solidarity that the most important world donor demonstrates towards the developing world and believes that the EU has the capacity to stir procedures for promoting the achievement of the MDGs.

Within this framework, 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 EU, 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 and to 0.51% by 2010. In this regard, the DAC drew up the Table presented in ANNEX [X]. In this spirit, Greece makes efforts and expresses the wish to be able to fulfill its commitments, despite the difficult fiscal problems it faces, which are partly due to the expenditures made for maximum security that was rendered during the, successful by general acknowledgement, Olympic Games “Athens 2004”.

At the same time Greece will continue to actively and constructively participate in the negotiations for financing of development. In this regard Greece has already initiated, at the national level, to seek innovative sources of financing that will complement the relevant development cooperation funds of the State Budget.

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 (an increase of 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. The following year 2004, total ODA amounted to 464.60 MUSD (an increase of 102.50 MUSD or approximately 28% in comparison to 2003), while ODA/GNI ratio rose to 0.23% (see TABLE [2]).

Note:

This Report presents statistical data for the years 1997-2004. Statistics for 2005 will be available by the end of the first semester of 2006.

10

Statistical Reporting of Aid Flows

10.	Statistical Reporting Aid Flows
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10.1	Compliance with statistical reporting requirements of the DAC
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The “Statistical System” constitutes the central nerving system of every State Agency granting development assistance. It provides multi-level, substantive and analytical information to cover both, Greek obligations abroad as well as internal needs (feedback of policy results, policy formulation, information etc.)

Specifically the “Statistical System” of HELLENIC AID:

Covers statistical obligations abroad

- Completion and submission to the Directorate of Statistics of the DAC/OECD in Paris, of Development Cooperation Statistical Questionnaires, on a yearly basis, every March, July and September.
- Completion and submission to EU Agencies, of Development Cooperation Statistical Questionnaires (on a yearly basis)
- Completion and submission, to other International Development Organizations of the UN, other foreign State Agencies, Universities, Institutes etc., of Development Cooperation Statistical Questionnaires (on a yearly basis)
- Completion and submission, to similar to HELLENIC AID Agencies of other DAC Member States, of Development Cooperation Statistical Questionnaires (on a yearly basis)

Covers internal statistical needs of

- The hierarchy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- HELLENIC AID
- Other Directorates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Greek Embassies and Permanent Greek Delegations
- Economic and Commercial Offices
- Other Ministries

Being a Member of the DAC/OECD, Greece has the obligation to submit, on a yearly basis to the Committee, three (3) Statistical Questionnaires, that present in an analytical way, all kinds of development assistance granted in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition.

The procedure followed by the Statistical Office of the competent YDAS-2 Directorate, in order to compile statistical data is the following:

PHASE A: Completion of the Advanced Statistical Questionnaire of the DAC

Every February YDAS-2 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dispatches (via e-mail) for completion, a HELLENIC AID “Technical Information Questionnaire”, to more than two hundred recipients. These include Ministries, The Bank of Greece, Public Bodies, Holy Dioceses, Universities, Municipalities etc. The objective is to record all bilateral and multilateral development assistance granted by Greece in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition. This is to say that HELLENIC AID asks all Agencies to provide data on all activities, programs, infrastructure projects and other relevant

development cooperation sectors, which have been implemented during the previous calendar year.

After compilation of the data, HELLENIC AID proceeds to the first stage of processing all “Technical Information Questionnaires”. Subsequently, it completes the “Advanced Statistical Questionnaire” and submits it to the Statistical Directorate of the DAC by mid April.

PHASE B: Completion of the Main DAC Questionnaire

YDAS-2 Directorate processes further, at a second stage, the “Technical Information Questionnaires” that have been completed by the above mentioned Bodies, and completes the “Main DAC Questionnaire”. This is submitted to the Statistical Directorate of the DAC by mid July.

PHASE C: Completion of the DAC “CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM” (CRS) Questionnaire

During the third phase, HELLENIC AID processes further the “Technical Information Questionnaires” and completes with more analytical data, the DAC “CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM” (CRS) Questionnaire, which is afterwards submitted to the Statistical Directorate of the DAC by late September. This Questionnaire is in coded form.

The Development Cooperation Statistical Information System of HELLENIC AID is composed of three autonomous and distinct sections, integrated in a unified form:

- **The Technical Information Questionnaires**

These were developed according to specifications of DAC directives (Statistical Reporting Directives). They provide all necessary information regarding participation of all Greek Agencies in the process of granting development assistance.

- **The Data Base**

This is the backbone of the system and is divided into three sections: data input, data projection and data printouts. It is built on a mainstream database software.

- **The System**

This is directly, linked with a spreadsheet software from which all necessary DAC questionnaires are printed out.

The whole system is based on the Access data base and Windows 95. All programs are based on SQL language, which is an international standard and will serve future expansions of the system. The system is directly linked to the Excel program, which prints the DAC Questionnaires. These tools provide the basis for possible future expansion and readjustment of the system, whenever it is judged necessary.

The above mentioned statistical system was repeatedly upgraded and expanded according to yearly needs, in order to cover two sectors; first, expanding Greek activities of bilateral official development assistance provision and second, evolving demands of the DAC statistical system.

During the period 1997-2004 both the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the respective competent Authorities of the DAC ascertained that the Greek statistical system was drawn up on a proper basis and that it functions satisfactorily. In fact, according to DAC annual reports (November 2004 and 2005) as regards Member States’ Statistical Reporting Performance, Greece was ranked third with 19 points among 23 Member States in 2004 and third again with 20 points, in 2005 (see ANNEXES [XI] and [XII]).

11

Composition of Aid and Sectoral Distribution of Aid

11.	Composition of Aid and Sectoral Distribution of Aid
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11.1	Developments in the composition of aid
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All projects and programs of international development and humanitarian aid are part of Greek development diplomacy and an important section of Greek foreign policy. Considering this, together with DAC recommendations from the first evaluation of the Greek development assistance policies and programs, 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 programs
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Development programs are based on the MDGs, their main target being to eradicate poverty in developing countries, to raise living standards and improve local development potential.

Implemented programs 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 programs
- contribute to the reconstruction of developing countries

11.1.2	Emergency humanitarian and food aid programs
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Emergency humanitarian aid programs/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 cooperation 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 programs/projects are mainly oriented to:

- provide assistance and relief to populations suffering from multi year crises (conflicts, civil wars)
- transport and distribute aid to suffering populations
- 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 suffering populations, stabilizing economies and social conditions, while simultaneously facilitating transition to the phase of rehabilitation and development.
- prevent conflicts wherever possible and contribute in consolidating stability.

11.1.3	Development education programs
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The international term “development education” entails all those activities that aim at raising public awareness, on issues regarding 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, in donor and in recipient countries alike.

11.2	Structure of development cooperation by sector
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The MDGs being their basis, Greek development cooperation priority sectors, are the following:

- Infrastructure programs in the sectors of primary and secondary education and vocational training, especially for job creation.
- Infrastructure programs in the sector of health, small medical centers - mainly for children and women, who are the most underprivileged groups of the population in LLDCs.
- Programs 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 programs, repairing of agricultural equipment, new crops, job creation and income generation programs.
- Programs 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 etc.

An analytical overview follows, presenting the basic statistical data by **kind of aid** (see also TABLE [3] for detailed information on Part I and Part II countries of ANNEX [VI] for the years 2002-2004) and by **sector of aid** for the year 2004 (see also TABLE [4] for detailed information on Part I and Part II countries of ANNEX [VI]). The five digit codes of sectors are presented according to the directives of DAC Document: DCD/DAC/STAT(2004)6/REV2.

11.2.1	Social Infrastructure and Services
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During 2004, this main priority sector for Greece, that basically refers to activities of human capital development in recipient countries, received 78.66% of total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), amounting to 278.80 MUSD. ODA disbursements in this sector reached 244.42 MUSD or 196.73 MEURO in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	13.01	16.17
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	146.03	181.41
4.	Other	37.69	46.83
TOTAL		19.73	244.42

11.2.1.1	Education
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This is a priority sector of primary importance for Greece and for this reason special emphasis and efforts are put year after year. In 2004 it was financed with 25.80% of total credits (ODA/OA), that is 91.46 MUSD. ODA reached 83.34 MUSD or 67.08 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 11110 Educational policy and administrative management (0.04 MUSD or 0.04 MEURO)
- 11120 Educational facilities and training (14.51 MUSD or 11.68 MEURO)
- 11220 Primary education (22.73 MUSD or 18.30 MEURO)
- 11240 Early childhood education (17.51 MUSD or 14.09 MEURO)
- 11320 Secondary education (26.87 MUSD or 21.63 MEURO)
- 11330 Vocational training (9.67 MUSD or 7.78 MEURO)
- 11420 Higher education (0.08 MUSD or 0.07 MEURO)
- 11430 Advanced technical and managerial training (0.04 MUSD or 0.03 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: EDUCATION: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	3.07	3.81
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical cooperation	64.01	79.53
4.	Other	0.01	0.01
TOTAL		67.08	83.34

11.2.1.2	Health
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In 2004, 4.34% of total credits (ODA/OA), were allocated to the health sector, that is 15.40 MUSD. ODA reached 13.82 MUSD or 11.12 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 12110 Health policy and administrative management (0.19 MUSD or 0.15 MEURO)
- 12181 Medical education/training (0.90 MUSD or 0.72 MEURO)
- 12191 Medical services (3.04 MUSD or 2.44 MEURO)
- 12220 Basic health care (7.11 MUSD or 5.72 MEURO)
- 12230 Basic medical infrastructure (3.32 MUSD or 2.68 MEURO)
- 12240 Basic nutrition (0.42 MUSD or 0.34 MEURO)
- 12250 Infectious disease control (0.41 MUSD or 0.33 MEURO)
- 12281 Health personnel development (0.02 MUSD or 0.02 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: HEALTH: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	1.68	2.10
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	3.41	4.24
4.	Other	6.03	7.49
TOTAL		11.12	13.82

11.2.1.3	Programs and policies on population and reproductive health
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In 2004, 0.17% of total credits (ODA/OA), were allocated to programs and policies for population and reproductive health, that is 0.60 MUSD. ODA reached 0.58 MUSD or 0.47 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 13040 Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS control (0.58 MUSD or 0.49 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: PROGRAMS AND POLICIES ON POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.06	0.08
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.35	0.44
4.	Other	0.06	0.06
TOTAL		0.47	0.58

11.2.1.4	Water supply and sanitation
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In 2004, 0.40% of total credits (ODA/OA), were allocated to water supply and sanitation, that is 1.42 MUSD. ODA reached 1.39 MUSD or 1.12 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 14010 Water recourses policy and administrative management (0.14 MUSD or 0.11 MEURO)
- 14015 Water recourses protection (0.07 MUSD or 0.06 MEURO)
- 14020 Water supply and sanitation - large systems (0.35 MUSD or 0.29 MEURO)
- 14030 Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation (0.73 MUSD or 0.59 MEURO)
- 14040 River development (0.12 MUSD or 0.10 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.79	0.98
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.33	0.41
4.	Other	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1.12	1.39

11.2.1.5	Government and civil society
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In 2004, 13.47% of total credits (ODA/OA), were allocated to the sector of government and civil society, that is 47.76 MUSD. ODA reached 46.68 MUSD or 37.57 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 15010 Economic and development policy / planning (0.22 MUSD or 0.18 MEURO)
- 15030 Legal and judicial development (1.71 MUSD or 1.37 MEURO)
- 15040 Government administration (2.52 MUSD or 2.02 MEURO)
- 15050 Strengthening civil society (0.90 MUSD or 0.72 MEURO)
- 15061 Post conflict peace-building (UN) (38.98 MUSD or 31.38 MEURO)
- 15062 Elections (0.75 MUSD or 0.60 MEURO)
- 15063 Human rights (0.33 MUSD or 0.27 MEURO)
- 15066 Land mine clearance (2.36 MUSD or 1.90 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	1.49	1.85
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	4.81	5.97
4.	Other	31.27	38.86
TOTAL		37.57	46.68

11.2.1.6	Other social infrastructure and services
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In 2004, 34.46% of total credits (ODA/OA), were allocated to the sector of other social infrastructure and services, that is 122.16 MUSD. ODA reached 98.61 MUSD or 79.37 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 16010 Social/ welfare services (7.40 MUSD or 5.96 MEURO)
- 16020 Employment policy and administrative management (0.28 MUSD or 0.22 MEURO)
- 16050 Multisector aid for basic social services (0.16 MUSD or 0.13 MEURO)
- 16061 Culture and recreation (114.32 MUSD or 92.02 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	5.92	7.36
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	73.13	90.84
4.	Other	0.32	0.40
TOTAL		79.37	98.61

11.2.2	Economic Infrastructure and Services
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During 2004, this main sector received 3.96% of total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), amounting to 14.02 MUSD. ODA disbursements in this sector reached 8.38 MUSD or 6.75 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	4.47	5.55
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	2.28	2.83
4.	Other	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		6.75	8.38

11.2.2.1	Transportation
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In 2004, 3.37% of total ODA/OA credits, were allocated to transportation, that is 11.93 MUSD. ODA reached 6.89 MUSD or 5.55 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 21020 Road transport (5.14 MUSD or 4.14 MEURO)
- 21040 Water transport (6.79 MUSD or 5.46 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: TRANSPORTATION: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	4.14	5.14
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	1.41	1.75
4.	Other	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		5.55	6.89

11.2.2.2	Communications
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In 2004, 0.24% of total ODA/OA credits, were allocated to communications, that is 0.84 MUSD. ODA reached 0.84 MUSD or 0.68 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 22020 Telecommunications (0.06 MUSD or 0.05 MEURO)
- 22030 Radio/television/print media (0.04 MUSD or 0.03 MEURO)
- 22040 Info. & Communication Technology - ICT (0.74 MUSD or 0.60 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: COMMUNICATIONS: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.31	0.39
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.37	0.45
4.	Other	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		0.68	0.84

11.2.2.3	Energy
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In 2004, 0.17% of total ODA/OA credits, were allocated to the energy sector, that is 0.61 MUSD. ODA reached 0.07 MUSD or 0.06 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 23064 Nuclear power plants (0.54 MUSD or 0.43 MEURO)
- 23067 Solar energy (0.07 MUSD or 0.06 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: ENERGY: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.06	0.07
4.	Other	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		0.06	0.07

11.2.2.4	Development of business activities
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In 2004, 0.18% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to the development of the business activities sector, that is 0.64 MUSD. ODA reached 0.58 MUSD or 0.47 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 25010 Business services (0.64 MUSD or 0.52 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.02	0.02
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.45	0.56
4.	Other	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		0.47	0.58

11.2.3	Production Sectors
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During 2004, these sectors received 0.75% of total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), amounting to 2.67 MUSD. ODA disbursements in these sectors reached 2.37 MUSD or 1.91 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: PRODUCTION SECTORS: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	1.76	2.19
4.	Other	0.15	0.19
TOTAL		1.91	2.37

11.2.3.1	Agriculture
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In 2004, 0.43% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to agriculture, that is 1.53 MUSD. ODA reached 1.33 MUSD or 1.07 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 31120 Agricultural development (0.12 MUSD or 0.10 MEURO)
- 31130 Agricultural land resources (0.08 MUSD or 0.07 MEURO)
- 31163 Livestock (0.06 MUSD or 0.05 MEURO)
- 31164 Agrarian reform (0.05 MUSD or 0.04 MEURO)
- 31181 Agricultural education/training (0.83 MUSD or 0.66 MEURO)
- 31191 Agricultural services (0.06 MUSD or 0.05 MEURO)
- 31192 Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control (0.06 MUSD or 0.05 MEURO)
- 31194 Agricultural co-operatives (0.05 MUSD or 0.04 MEURO)
- 31195 Livestock/veterinary services (0.21 MUSD or 0.17 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: AGRICULTURE: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.93	1.15
4.	Other	0.15	0.19
TOTAL		1.07	1.33

11.2.3.2	Policy and regulations of trade
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In 2004, 0.18% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to policy and regulations of trade, that is 0.64 MUSD. ODA reached 0.57 MUSD or 0.46 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 33181 Trade education/training (0.64 MUSD or 0.51 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: POLICY AND REGULATIONS OF TRADE: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.46	0.57
4.	Other	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		0.46	0.57

11.2.3.3	Tourism
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In 2004, 0.14% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated in tourism, that is 0.50 MUSD. ODA reached 0.47 MUSD or 0.38 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 33210 Tourism policy and administrative management
(0.50 MUSD or 0.40 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: TOURISM: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investments Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.38	0.47
4.	Other	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		0.38	0.47

11.2.4 Multisector programs

During 2004, this sector received 3.82% of total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), amounting to 13.55 MUSD. ODA disbursements in this sector reached 11.69 MUSD or 9.41 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector : MULTISECTOR PROGRAMS : ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
A/A	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	1.17	1.45
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	7.49	9.31
4.	Other	0.75	0.93
TOTAL		9.41	11.69

11.2.4.1 General environmental protection

With YPEHODE being the main implementing Agency, 0.87% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to the sector of general environmental protection, that is 3.10 MUSD. ODA reached 2.83 MUSD or 2.28 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 41010 Environmental policy and administrative management
(0.92 MUSD or 0.74 MEURO)
- 41030 Bio-diversity (0.07 MUSD or 0.06 MEURO)
- 41040 Site preservation (1.58 MUSD or 1.27 MEURO)
- 41081 Environmental education / training
(0.16 MUSD or 0.13 MEURO)
- 41082 Environmental research (0.38 MUSD or 0.30 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	1.17	1.45
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.37	0.46
4.	Other	0.74	0.93
TOTAL		2.28	2.83

11.2.4.2	Women in development
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In 2004, 0.22% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated to active accession of women in development, that is 0.78 MUSD. ODA reached 0.78 MUSD or 0.63 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 42010 Women in development (0.78 MUSD or 0.63 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.63	0.78
4.	Other	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		0.63	0.78

11.2.4.3	Other multisector programs
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In 2004, 2.73% of total credits ODA/OA were allocated to other multisector programs, that is approximately 8.07 MUSD. ODA reached 8.07 MUSD or 6.50 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 43081 Multisector education / training (scholarships) (9.67 MUSD or 7.79 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: OTHER MULTISECTOR PROGRAMS: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	6.50	8.07
4.	Other	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		6.50	8.07

11.2.5	Commodity aid and general program assistance
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During 2004, this sector received 1.18% of total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), amounting to 4.20 MUSD. ODA disbursements in this sector reached 4.20 MUSD or 3.38 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector : COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAM ASSISTANCE : ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
A/A	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	2.92	3.63
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.00	0.00
4.	Other	0.46	0.57
TOTAL		3.38	4.20

11.2.5.1	General budget support
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In 2004, 1.15% of total credits ODA/OA were allocated to general budget support, that is 4.08 MUSD. ODA reached 4.08 MUSD or 3.28 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 51010 General budget support (4.08 MUSD or 3.28 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	2.92	3.63
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.00	0.00
4.	Other	0.36	0.45
TOTAL		3.28	4.08

11.2.5.2	Developmental food aid. Food security assistance
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In 2004, 0.03% of total credits ODA/OA were allocated to developmental food aid and food security assistance, that is 0.12 MUSD. ODA reached 0.12 MUSD or 0.10 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 52010 Food aid/Food security programs (0.12 MUSD or 0.10 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: DEVELOPMENTAL FOOD AID. FOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.00	0.00
4.	Other	0.10	0.12
TOTAL		0.10	0.12

11.2.6	Emergency / Distress relief
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During 2004, this sector received 6.55% of total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), amounting to 23.20 MUSD. ODA disbursements in this sector reached 14.83 MUSD or 11.94 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: EMERGENCY / DISTRESS RELIEF: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.00	0.00
4.	Other	11.94	14.83
TOTAL		11.94	14.83

11.2.6.1	Emergency food aid
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In 2004, 3.45% of total credits ODA/OA were allocated for emergency food aid, that is 12.23 MUSD. ODA reached 4.19 MUSD or 3.37 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 71010 Emergency food aid (12.23 MUSD or 9.85 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: EMERGENCY FOOD AID: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.00	0.00
4.	Other	3.37	4.19
TOTAL		3.37	4.19

11.2.6.2	Other emergency and distress relief
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In 2004, 2.62% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated for other emergency and distress relief, that is 9.28 MUSD. ODA reached 8.94 MUSD or 7.20 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 72010 Emergency food aid (6.23 MUSD or 5.02 MEURO)
- 72020 Aid to refugees [in donor country] (3.00 MUSD or 2.42 MEURO)
- 72030 Aid to refugees [in recipient country] (0.05 MUSD or 0.04 MEURO)

Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: OTHER EMERGENCY AND DISTRESS RELIEF: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.00	0.00
4.	Other	7.20	8.94
TOTAL		7.20	8.94

11.2.6.3	Reconstruction relief
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In 2004, 0.48% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated for reconstruction relief, that is 1.69 MUSD or 1.36 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 73010 Reconstruction relief (1.69 MUSD or 1.36 MEURO)

11.2.7	Administrative costs of donors
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During 2004, this sector received 5.07% of total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), amounting to 17.39 MUSD.

Sector: ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS : ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.00	0.00
4.	Other	14.00	17.39
TOTAL		14.00	17.39

11.2.7.1	Administrative costs of donors
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Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 91010 Administrative costs (17.39 MUSD or 14.00 MEURO)

11.2.8	Support to non-governmental organizations
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During 2004, this sector received 0.03% of total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), amounting to 0.11 MUSD. ODA disbursements in this sector reached 0.11 MUSD or 0.09 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS : ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.00	0.00
4.	Other	0.09	0.11
TOTAL		0.09	0.11

11.2.8.1	Support to non-governmental organizations
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In 2004, 0.03% of total ODA/OA credits were allocated for support to non-governmental organizations, that is 0.11 MUSD. ODA reached 0.11MUSD or 0.09 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 92000 Support to NGOs (0.10 MUSD or 0,08 MEURO)
- 92030 Support to local and regional NGO's (0.10 MUSD or 0.08 MEURO)

11.2.9	Unallocated / Unspecified
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During 2004, this sector received 0.13% of total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA), amounting to 0.47 MUSD. ODA disbursements in this sector reached 0.41 MUSD or 0.33 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: UNALLOCATED / UNSPECIFIED: ODA Disbursements in the year 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0.00	0.00
2.	Program Aid	0.00	0.00
3.	Technical Cooperation	0.08	0.10
4.	Other	0.25	0.31
TOTAL		0.33	0.41

11.2.9.1	Unallocated / Unspecified
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In 2004, 0.13% of total ODA/OA credits were unallocated/unspecified, that is 0.47 MUSD. ODA reached 0.41 MUSD or 0.33 MEURO.

Sub-sector ODA/OA activities:

- 99800 Unallocated/unspecified (0.24 MUSD or 0.19 MEURO)
- 99810 Sectors not specified (0.15 MUSD or 0.12 MEURO)
- 99820 Promotion of development awareness (0.08 MUSD or 0.07 MEURO)

11.3	Emergency - distress relief activities
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Implementation of emergency - distress relief programs constitutes a field of action that expresses the spirit of solidarity that Greece shares with the international community. Greece responds promptly, in time and in a spirit of solidarity, wherever there is need for urgent assistance, in the event of natural or humanly caused disasters (like earthquakes, fires, floods, droughts, famines, armed conflicts, actions of terrorism and other unpredictable events) that urge for distress relief provision.

This is an effort that involves joint cooperation of Greek Diplomatic Missions, competent State Authorities in Greece (YPEJ, YPEUA, YPESDDA, YPYGKA, YPAAT, 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 they are in the world.

In this context, YDAS-1 Directorate coordinated the provision of two kinds of assistance abroad. On the one hand, at the bilateral level, through aid programs/projects implemented by NGOs and funded by HELLENIC AID and on the other at the multilateral level, by responding to pleas of International Organizations.

The objective of humanitarian programs, which are funded by HELLENIC AID and are implemented by NGOs, is to provide relief to victims of all kinds of humanitarian crises. Management of problems arising in cases of humanitarian crises, is an issue of concern for HELLENIC AID. In all cases of dispatching emergency humanitarian aid, YDAS-1 Directorate's concern was to ensure that all aid provided reached the final recipients. For this reason granted aid was accompanied by a member of staff of HELLENIC AID, while members of staff of local Greek Embassies and NGOs, were highly involved during delivery procedures.

Greek Humanitarian Activities around the world in the years 2004-2005 are briefly presented below:

11.3.1	Humanitarian activities - year 2004
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- IRAN

After the disastrous earthquake (26-12-2003) measured at 6.7 of the Richter scale that struck the town of Bam in the Kerman province of Iran killing more than 20,000 people, the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, sent two C-130 aircrafts of the Hellenic Air Force to transport humanitarian aid (medical and pharmaceutical material, blankets) as well as a search and rescue team of the EMAK. Greece, also provided the amount of 0.25 MEURO to cover some of the needs of the stricken population.

- MOROCCO

On 24-2-2004 an earthquake measured 6.5 of the Richter scale struck the Al Hussein area of North-Eastern Morocco killing 450 people. In the following days Greece sent two C-130 aircrafts with humanitarian aid (medical and pharmaceutical material, blankets), as well as a search and rescue team of the EMAK, another rescue team of NGO "Hellenic Rescue Team" and a team of doctors from NGO "Doctors of the World" (Greek section).

Furthermore, HELLENIC AID financed activities of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection of YPESDDA, to transport material by a C-130 aircraft, for extinguishing forest fires in Morocco, that were burning (27-8-2004), responding to a relevant plea for help of this country to the EU.

- AFGHANISTAN

HELLENIC AID in cooperation with NGO "Hellenic Rescue Team" and assistance from the Organizing Committee of "Athens 2004", achieved to make it possible for the Olympic team of Afghanistan to participate in the 28th Olympiad that took place in Athens, after 28 years of absence from relevant Games. In the framework of the Greek contribution for the rehabilitation of Afghanistan, the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs proceeded to the appropriate actions in order to ensure the arrival of the Afghan team in Greece much earlier than the anticipated arrival of all other teams, in order for it to train in athletic installations on the island of Lesbos and in the city of Thessaloniki.

- IRAQ

In cooperation with NGO "Doctors of the World", HELLENIC AID is implementing the program "Chain of Hope". In this respect, some 60 children victims of the war were transported from Iraq to Greece for treatment in Greek hospitals. Initial drawing up of the program was an initiative of the Greek presidency of the EU. It was included in the conclusions of the European Council of Athens and was adopted by ECHO. In this regard, two Kurds arrived in Athens who had been wounded during the bombing attack against the PUK and KDP Offices in Iraq.

- RUSSIA

Seeking to prove Greece's solidarity to the stricken, friendly Russian people, after the tragic events that took place at the School of the town of Beshlan in the Northern Ossetia region, the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with NGO "Solidarity" of the Church of Greece, financed the provision of pharmaceuticals that were transported by a C-130 aircraft on 8-9-2004, to provide relief aid to the victims of the terrorist attack. Furthermore,

HELLENIC AID undertook the initiative to contribute funds for the reconstruction of a day School and a boarding School that will accommodate 200 students.

- SEYCHELLES

Greece contributed the amount of 0.10 MEURO to Seychelles.

- HAITI

After the disastrous floods due to hurricane "Jeanne" that struck the already stricken by civil war people of Haiti, Greece decided to grant the amount of 0.10 MEURO for humanitarian relief.

- BANGLADESH

Responding to a special UN plea, HELLENIC AID granted the sum of 0.05 MEURO to UNICEF for the provision of emergency humanitarian aid to the flood victims of Bangladesh.

- NORTH AFRICA & RED SEA COUNTRIES

Following a relevant plea of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), HELLENIC AID committed to provide the amount of 0.05 MEURO to combat the "invasion" of locusts in Western and Northern Africa, as well as in countries of the Red Sea.

- AFGHANISTAN

The Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributed the amount of 0.16 MEURO to the Greek Section of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), after the approval of a project that was submitted by the Office, for the provision of humanitarian aid to Afghanistan (improvement of the living conditions of women in Afghanistan by securing the provision of drinkable water and involving them in the process of decision making in small communities). In parallel, the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs granted the amount of 0.08 MEURO to the same Organization as a contribution seeking to support UNHCR Office for refugees in Greece, which has submitted various project proposals for implementation.

- ARMENIA

Responding to a plea of the UN's World Food Program (WFP), the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided emergency humanitarian aid to Armenia amounting to 0.10 MEURO through the said Organization. The amount was spent to buy flour that was distributed to schools of the Gegharkunik region, together with cereals provided by the WFP. Thus pupils of primary schools in the region enjoyed a rich lunch.

- SOUTH AMERICAN ISLAND STATES

Greece granted the amount of 0.36 MEURO to South American Island States as follows:

- 0.10 MEURO to Haiti in the form of humanitarian aid to the population, who beyond political instability was severely stricken by floods in the Autumn of 2004.
- 0.10 MEURO to Grenada
- 0.04 MEURO to Guiana and
- 0.03 MEURO to the islands of Palau, St. Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Vincent and Grenadines.

- SUDAN

In order to support efforts for the consolidation of peace in the Darfur region of Sudan in 2004, Greece granted the amount of 0.10 MEURO as a contribution to the dispatching of political observers of the African Union. Moreover, Greece sent emergency humanitarian aid that cost 0.36 MEURO. This amount covered the cost of implementation of three projects by three Greek NGOs ("Doctors of Heart", "Doctors of the World" and "One Earth"). Emergency assistance included provision of medical and pharmaceutical supplies, securing drinkable water and therapeutic nutrition for Darfur refugees. In addition, during 2005 Greece granted

the amount of 0.12 MEURO to “AMIS II”, thus supporting in practice the signing of the “Comprehensive Peace Agreement” and the amount of 0.05 MEURO to the “Multi Donors’ Trust Fund” for Sudan, as it was announced at the donor conference that took place in Oslo. In the mean time, more humanitarian and development projects are expected to be approved for Sudan in order to be implemented by Greek NGOs, the total budget of which is anticipated to exceed 0.50 MEURO.

- PHILIPPINES

Greece contributed the amount of 0.05 MEURO in the form of humanitarian aid, to the populations of the Philippines, who were stricken by hurricanes.

Disbursements of emergency humanitarian assistance implemented by Greece in the years 2003-2004, by geographical region, are presented below:

BOX 11- 1					
		Year 2003		Year 2004	
No.	Geographical Region	Disbursements (in MUSD)	Disbursements (in MEURO)	Disbursements (in MUSD)	Disbursements (in MEURO)
	Official Development Assistance “ODA”	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////
1.	EUROPE	3.99	3.53	4.30	3.46
2.	AFRICA	0.65	0.58	2.54	2.04
3.	AMERICA	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.19
4.	ASIA	5.70	5.05	5.64*	4.54*
5.	OCEANIA	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.06
	TOTAL “ODA”	10.60	9.39	13.14	10.58
	Official Aid “OA”	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////
6.	MORE DEVELOPED OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05
7.	CEECs / NIS	0.43	0.38	8.32	6.70
	TOTAL “OA”	0.50	0.44	8.38	6.75
	GENERAL TOTAL “ODA” & “OA”	11.10	9.82	21.52	17.33

* Relief aid granted to populations stricken by the tsunami is not included (see Chapter 14 on Sri Lanka).

11.3.2	Humanitarian activities - year 2005
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- GEORGIA

The amount of 0.03 MEURO was granted by HELLENIC AID to Georgia through the WFP, in the form of emergency food aid to provide relief to the victims of floods that struck the Western regions of the country.

- SERBIA-MONTENEGRO

Following the floods that struck Voivodina and after a formal plea of the Serbian Government, HELLENIC AID allocated the amount of 0.10 MEURO to flood victims of Serbia.

Moreover, Greece granted the amount of 0.03 MEURO, by financing a program of the UN’s World Health Organization (WHO) for refugee camps in Kosovo. The program aims to transfer refugees (especially the Roma population) for treatment in Belgrade, since their health has been severely affected by toxic substances that pollute the soil, near the camps they used to live. Furthermore, the amount of 0.10 MEURO was granted for Greece’s participation in a reconstruction program in the area of Roma Mahala of Mitrovitsa.

- ROMANIA

In order to provide relief to the flood victims and following a plea for purchasing of pumps to confront the devastating floods that struck Romania, HELLENIC AID granted the amount of 0.03 MEURO.

- BULGARIA

Greece allocated the amount of 0.07 MEURO in the form of emergency humanitarian aid to the flood victims of Bulgaria. Of this amount some 0.05 MEURO were spent to purchase pumps.

- ANGOLA

Following a formal plea of The Republic of Angola, HELLENIC AID granted the amount of 0.05 MEURO for food aid through FAO's Regional Program for Food Security in Southern Africa.

- DJIBOUTI

Greece granted the amount of 0.20 MEURO through the WFP for Djibouti, in order to contribute in combating starvation and diseases, due to severe draught that had stricken the country.

- NIGER

Greece allocated the amount of 0.16 MEURO via the WFP and NGOs, to provide relief to the severe food crisis that struck the population of Niger.

- WESTERN AFRICA COUNTRIES (BURKINA FASO, MALI, MAURITANIA, SENEGAL, CHAD, IVORY COAST)

Responding to a plea of the WFP, due to the continuing food crisis that struck Western Africa countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Chad, Ivory Coast), HELLENIC AID granted the amount of 0.20 MEURO to the said Organization, for provision of relief aid to populations of Western Africa.

- MEDITERRANEAN

Greece allocated the amount of 0.006 MEURO as a grant for the activities of the EuroMediterranean Network for Human Rights.

- ZIMBABWE

Due to continuing political crisis and expatriations of populations in Zimbabwe, HELLENIC AID granted the amount of 0.03 MEURO in the form of emergency food aid.

- PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS

Greece granted the symbolic sum of 0.008 MEURO to provide relief to the inhabitants of Taybeh village located in the West Bank, where many Christian families became victims of religious violence.

- CHINA

HELLENIC AID provided the amount of 0.04 MEURO to the Organization of the International Red Cross, in the form of emergency humanitarian aid to the flood victims of China.

- RUSSIA

Greece granted the sum of 0.08 MUSD to Russia (Northern Caucasus, Tsetsenia), through the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) of the UN.

- Furthermore, Greece financed with 0.13 MUSD the “Roma Educational Fund” that is about to be established.

- PAKISTAN

Greece was among the first countries to respond to the plea for help to the stricken by the earthquake regions of Pakistan (October 2005). Soon after the news broke about the devastating destruction, Greece offered the Pakistani Authorities to send the Special Unit to Confront Disasters (EMAK) composed of 25 rescuers and a doctor. However, the Pakistani Government suggested other kinds of humanitarian aid, in the framework of coordinating offers and local needs.

Due to this, Greece promptly provided medical and pharmaceutical aid, as well as basic necessities, by organizing a humanitarian mission to Pakistan of a C-130 aircraft of the Hellenic Air Force. On board were 24 people, amongst them four (4) doctors (anesthesiologist, orthopedist, surgeon, pathologist), three (3) nurses and personnel specialized in first aid matters, Greek Agencies and NGOs. The mission was coordinated by personnel of HELLENIC AID.

Humanitarian aid granted included:

- 90 tents (each accommodating 20 persons)
- medicines (antipyretics, antibiotics, antityphus and other)
- blankets
- medical consumables
- campaign beds
- an electric power generator
- bandages and sanitary materials

Another cargo - mission arrived in Pakistan on 18-10-2005 carrying 15.5 tons of humanitarian aid (medical and pharmaceutical material, emergency material) costing some 0.82 MEURO.

Furthermore, on the same date Greece provided the services of a C-130 aircraft to the NATO Coordinating Center for Confronting Disasters, in order to transport humanitarian aid from the base of Inçirlik in Southern Turkey, to Pakistan.

It is worth noting that the Greek population participated in the effort to provide relief to those stricken by the earthquake, by granting money, medicines and emergency material. All material was collected and transported by various State Agencies and NGOs.

Following a UN plea for a collective, coordinated and consistent response of the international community for rehabilitation and development of the stricken regions from the devastating earthquake in Pakistan, Greece participated in the donors' Conference that was held in Geneva (October 2005) where it pledged 1.00 MEURO to finance rehabilitation and development programs.

The amount of 0.50 MEURO will be disbursed through UN affiliate Organizations, as follows:

- 0.20 MEURO for UNDP program: SAEQ-05/S/NF7Q “Support to spontaneous and seismically resilient shelter rehabilitation”
- 0.15 MEURO for ILO program: SAEQ-05/P/HR/RL06 “Preventing children from entering into hazardous work and from trafficking”
- 0.075 MEURO for IOM program: SAEQ-05/H11 “Medical evacuation of seriously injured”
- 0.075 MEURO for WFP program: EMOP 10491.0 “Food support to most severely affected population”

while the rest amounting to 0.50 MEURO will be disbursed via Greek NGOs and other Agencies.

Furthermore, Greece pledged an additional amount of 0.40 MEURO during the Islamabad donors' Conference (November 2005) in order to finance reconstruction and development programs in Pakistan. Finally, in November 2005 another humanitarian program was implemented with the participation of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Greek Red Cross.

11.4	Coherence between strategic goals and sectoral distribution of aid
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The strategic goal of Greece and of YDAS-2 Directorate is mainly to achieve sustainable poverty reduction and the MDGs, by implementing programs/projects in specific sectors. During 2004 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 and 2003, present the following picture as regards disbursements by priority sector (see BOX [11- 2]).

Amounts in MUSD

BOX 11- 2			
SECTORS	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004
Construction/reconstruction of primary and secondary educational infrastructure (DAC code 11120)	2.83	8.49	14.51
Professional training for the creation of new jobs (DAC code 11430)	0.22	0.32	0.04
Construction/reconstruction of health infrastructures, small medical treatment centers for women and children (DAC code 12230)	0.90	1.64	3.32
Construction/reconstruction of drinking- water supply networks and small dams (DAC code 14030)	0.38	0.74	0.73
Reconstruction of houses, as well as main social infrastructures of villages or towns (DAC code 16010, 16030, 16050)	0.79	2.33	7.56
Environmental protection (DAC code 41010, 41020, 41030, 41040, 41081, 41082)	5.82	4.65	3.11
Agricultural development, creation of new jobs and income generation (DAC code 31120, 31130, 31163, 31164, 31181, 31191, 31192, 31194, 31195)	1.03	2.15	1.52
Establishment and strengthening of institutions, support for democratization (DAC code 15030, 15040, 15050)	4.28	2.05	5.13
Enhancement of the role of women for achieving equal access to the sectors of basic education, training, health and finance (DAC code 42010)	0.43	1.08	0.78

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 progressively rising between the years 2002-2004. Small divergences are considered to be merely coincidental.

11.5	Implementing agencies of international development cooperation programs and disbursements
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BOX [11- 3] presents the main implementing agencies of bilateral development cooperation programs/projects of Greece (ODA/OA), as well as disbursements of each one in the year 2004.

BOX 11- 3				
No.	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	DISBURSEMENTS		Percentage ////////////////////////////////////
		in MUSD	in MEURO	
1.	YPESDDA	0.32	0.26	0.09
2.	YPOO	3.38	2.72	0.95
3.	YPEJ	70.79	56.98	19.97
4.	YPEUA	44.11	35.50	12.44
5.	YPAN (Ministry of Development)	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	YPEHODE	0.19	0.15	0.07
7.	YPEPU	89.47	72.01	25.24
8.	YPAKP (Min. Empl. & Soc. Protection)	0.70	0.56	0.20
9.	YPYGKA	10.13	8.15	2.86
10.	YPAAT	0.72	0.58	0.20
11.	YPDIK	0.24	0.19	0.07
12.	YPPO (Ministry of Culture)	1.63	1.31	0.46
13.	YPME (Ministry of Transportation)	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	YPDHTA	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	YEN	0.33	0.27	0.09
16.	YPTOURAN (Min. Tourist Dev.)	0.06	0.05	0.02
17.	YPMAURA	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	YPANP (Min. Aegean & Island Policy)	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	EOMMEH	0.57	0.46	0.16
20.	Administrative Costs	17.40	14.00	4.90
21.	Others	114.40	92.08	32.28
TOTAL		354.44	285.27	100.00

12

Multilateral Aid

12.	Multilateral Aid
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12.1	General
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The number of International Organizations and their impact on the international system is constantly increasing. Their role becomes increasingly more essential, while their competences expand. This process is due, on the one hand to globalized problems, that can no longer be resolved by each single state and on the other to globalized opportunities for cooperation in all fields of human activity.

Achieving the MDGs has recently gained priority in the strategic planning of International Organizations. The effort was initiated by the UN who plays a leading role, while others like the World Bank and the EU, together with most of their Member States, have actively been mobilized.

Greece participates in numerous International Organizations of economic-financial, social and developmental character, whose objectives promote the same development goals that Greece pursues. Namely, poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs, human capital development, sustainable development, effective response to emergency humanitarian crises, protection of the environment and others. Activities implemented by the above International Organizations, in combination and coordination with bilateral official development assistance provided by Greece, contribute substantially and in a complementary manner, to the achievement of globally recognized development.

Being a founding member of the main International Development Organizations, and of 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 an "ad hoc" basis, to finance specific sectoral needs.

Greek multilateral aid is granted through three sources, namely:

- The European Union,
- The United Nations and
- International Financing Organizations including the World Bank

12.2	Management - Administration of multilateral assistance
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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 EU do not have one specific source, namely the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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 constantly 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 2004-2005 Greek multilateral subscriptions were smoothly implemented and in fact in most cases subscriptions increased, according to the capacity of the Greek economy. During the years examined, the most significant multilateral subscriptions were implemented via: YPEJ, YPOO, YPEHODE, YPYGKA, and YPAAT (see BOX [12– 1]).

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

12.3.1	European Union (EU)
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The EU provides more than half Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted world wide. The European Commission administers more than 10% of this aid, thus being able to support developing countries to proceed to necessary reforms.

The Cotonou Agreement was signed in June 2000 and came into effect on 1-4-2003 after having been ratified by the Union's Member States. The purpose of this Agreement is to form the framework of a special partnership between the EU and 78 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP countries) during a period of 20 years. The new Agreement is a new phase in EU – ACP countries' cooperation that was initiated by the signing of the first cooperation Agreement (Yaounde Agreement) in 1964, followed by four Lome Conventions, the last one having expired on 29-2-2000.

The principal objectives of the Agreement are to reduce and eventually eradicate poverty and the gradual integration of the ACP countries into the world economy, by abiding to the goals of sustainable development.

The new approach of the Agreement aims to enhance the political dimension, to ensure further flexibility and grant more competences to ACP countries. This approach is based on three basic dimensions, politics, trade and development and constitutes an integrated and in the same time sectoral approach. All activities must have a specific target sector (health,

transport, etc.) and combine many different aspects of cooperation (economic, environmental, social, etc.) in order to determine aid coherently.

In the framework of the Agreement, development cooperation will be incorporated in the national development strategies that will be drawn up by the 78 countries, while the source of funds for the implementation of the Agreement will be the European Development Fund (EDF): 13,500 MEURO, previous credit balance: approximately 9,900 MEURO and funds of the European Investment Bank (EIB): 1,700 MEURO.

In 2003 EU Member States and the European Commission agreed to allocate, on the one hand 250.00 MEURO to a "Peace Facility" which will allow the African Union to conduct peace keeping operations in close association with the EU and on the other 250.00 MEURO to a "Water Facility".

Greece participates in this procedure and subscribes 1.83% to the General Commission Budget for External Assistance.

(see sub Chapter [12.5.1])

12.3.2	United Nations Organization (UN)
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Greece is one of the founding members of the United Nations Organization. The Country participated in the United Nations Conference that is known as "United Nations Conference on International Organization – UNCIO", which convened on April 25, 1945, in San Francisco, California, USA. The result of this conference was the composition of the United Nations Charter. Greece ratified the UN Charter with Emergency Law No. 585 dated September 27/29, 1945.

Greece participates in a series of UN bodies such as, the Statistical Committee, the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, the Program Coordinating Board - PCB - of the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the United Nations Center for Human Settlements (HABITAT), the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Committee for Development Policy, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

In September 2004 Greece achieved to be elected, nearly unanimously, as a non permanent member of the supreme collective security body of the UN - the Security Council - for the biennium 2005-2006, for the first time after 1952-53. This election was a particular honor for Greece since it confirmed the stature and credibility that it enjoys in the international community. During its two year participation Greece will be guided by the basic principles of its foreign policy, that is dedication to peace, respect for international law, democracy, human rights and enhancement of international cooperation.

In September 2005 after weeks of intense negotiations, UN Member States' permanent representatives concluded a draft text which outlined the significant reforms that the International Organization was to proceed to, in order to ensure a safe and peaceful future, reduce the gap between rich and poor countries, enhance respect for human rights, support a free and fair trade system, promote environmental protection and enhance sustainable development.

The text was presented to the crucial 60th Annual General Assembly of the UN and included among others, commitments as regards the need to combat poverty, to deter armed conflicts and protect genocide victims. Yet, the text was a downgraded product of compromise, while vexed issues were omitted, such as international disarmament. In fact, referring to the lack of reference to the need of taking measures against arms proliferation, the UN General Secretary used the term disgrace. However, he added that the Organization's reform is an evolutionary process and that in general the text of the permanent representatives was satisfactory.

Greece supports the reform of the UN in order to proceed to a reorganization of the international rule of law, since lack of an international legal framework, will bring about insecurity. Unfortunately, the UN that reflects the balance of power just after the Second World War, was unable to assimilate and control the new world status of the past ten years. It is expected that another opportunity will be available soon as for renegotiating all issues in depth and achieve a reorganization of the international system.

The Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs is among others competent for determining and implementing part of financial subscriptions, both compulsory and on a voluntary basis (humanitarian aid, development assistance, ad hoc contributions according to needs), to some UN Organizations (see BOX [12- 1]).

12.3.2.1	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
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The purpose of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is to provide assistance to developing countries and to countries with economies in transition, in order to enhance their development and simultaneously fulfill their social and environmental needs.

The Greek subscription to UNIDO in the year 2004 amounted to 0.54 MEURO and in 2005 to 0.54 MEURO.

12.3.2.1.1	Investment and Technology Promotion Office (ITPO)
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A UNIDO "Investment and Technology Promotion Office" (ITPO) is functioning in Athens aiming at enhancing development in selected developing countries, via promoting and facilitating foreign direct investments (FDI) from Greece and transferring of know how to small and medium sized enterprises.

ITPO is financed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The Greek contribution to ITPO in 2004 amounted to 0.55 MEURO, while in 2005 to 0.65 MEURO.

12.3.2.2	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
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United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is a global development program which intends to support development in less or non developed countries. The UNDP funds National and Regional Programs with the participation of three or more countries having common interests in development matters.

The Greek contribution to UNDP in 2004 amounted to 0.29 MEURO.

12.3.3	World Bank Group (IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA)
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12.3.3.1	General
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The World Bank Group is composed of five affiliate Organizations:

- the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- the International Development Association (IDA)
- the International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and
- the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

This is a development Bank having 184 members, that provides loans, policy advice and technical assistance to low and middle income countries, the ultimate target being poverty reduction. Loans are provided to Member States that cannot borrow from international capital markets on sufficiently favorable terms.

The World Bank's mission is to fight poverty and improve living standards of people in the developing world. It significantly contributes to the development process and constitutes one of the most important channels for transferring resources and technical cooperation to developing countries.

In March 2005 the World Bank's Executive Directors voted unanimously Mr. P. Wolfowitz as the tenth President of the Bank. His office began on 1-6-2005.

12.3.3.2	Greece and the World Bank
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Greece is a founding member of the IBRD (1945) and the IFC (1957). It is also a member of the IDA since 1962, of the ICSID (1969) and the MIGA (1993). The Minister of Economy and Finance serves as Greece's Governor for the World Bank, while the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors serves as Alternate Governor. In IBRD, IDA and IFC, Greece shares its Board representation with six other countries, namely, Albania, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino and East Timor. The position of Executive Director for this group is currently held by Mr. Biagio Bossone (Italian) and the one of the alternate Director by Mr. Nuno Cardoso Correia Mota Pinto (Portuguese).

On 30-6-2003 Greece had cumulatively subscribed over the years of its membership the following amounts:

- about 203.10 MUSD to the IBRD's capital stock,
- 60.90 MUSD to IDA
- 6.90 MUSD to IFC and
- 5.30 MUSD to MIGA

These subscriptions, amounting to 276.00 MUSD in total, correspond to the following votes for Greece:

- 0.12% of votes in IBRD,
- 0.26% of votes in IDA,
- 0.30% of votes in IFC and
- 0.35% of votes in MIGA

Some World Bank's activities were held in Greece in the biennium 2004-2005, in some of which some of the Bank's executives participated; namely:

An international Seminar on transatlantic cooperation as a factor of stability: "Forging Regional Cooperation" was held on 12-14/6/2004 on the island of Halki. It was attended by Ms. Haleh Bridi, World Bank Special Representative to the European Union, while she chaired a panel on "Promoting democracy in the wider region of the Middle East and South Eastern Europe: The role of the International Community".

Furthermore, the "14th World Congress on Information Technology 2004" (WCIT 2004) was held in Athens on 19-21/5/2004.

Ms. Orsalia Kalantzopoulou, World Bank Country Director for Western Balkans, and Mr. Biagio Bossone, Executive Director for Italy, Portugal, Greece, Malta, Albania, San Marino and Timor Leste, were present in Athens on 5-7/5/2004, to attend the Economist conference. Mr. Bossone participated at a panel on "Great Expectations for 2004: A Year of Optimism?", while Mrs. Kalantzopoulou participated at a panel on "What are the major challenges facing the Balkans".

The "Second Forum on Poverty Reduction Strategies for the Balkans - Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and FYROM" was held in Thessaloniki, on 29-31/3/2004. All these countries are now carrying out their own national poverty reduction strategies, so the Forum provided an opportunity to share experiences on implementation. It allowed participants to focus on common challenges being faced in terms of setting policy and expenditure priorities and in making progress towards meeting PRSP objectives. Discussions focused on policies to promote macroeconomic stability, liberalize trade, reduce corruption and strengthen the rule of law and provide effective social protection.

12.3.3.3	International Development Association (IDA) - replenishment
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The Board of Governors of IDA approved by Decision No. 209/18-4-2005 the 14th Replenishment of IDA resources (IDA-14).

The amount of IDA-14 reached approximately 32,000 MUSD which will be granted to the 81 poorest countries of the world during the next three years. Some 18,000 MUSD of this sum will be provided from subscriptions coming from 40 donor countries. This is the highest

increase of IDA resources for two decades. The time period of IDA-14 is very crucial for the achievement of the international goals for poverty reduction (MDGs).

The Greek subscription to the 14th Replenishment will amount to 20.60 MEURO or 0.12% of donor countries. In 2004 Greece subscribed the amount of 1.38 MEURO for IDA-12 and 2.18 MEURO for IDA-13. In 2005 the amount of 3.66 MEURO was subscribed for IDA-13.

12.3.3.4	Global Environmental Facility (GEF) - replenishment
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The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) was established in 1991, as a pilot program, in the framework of UN International Conventions for the Environment, aiming at confronting global or regional environmental problems and in the same time at supporting national Sustainable Development activities.

Greece is a member of the GEF since the first replenishment of the Mechanism (1/7/1994 – 30/6/1998) at which it participated by a voluntary contribution amounting to 5.00 MUSD.

The Greek subscription to the third replenishment of GEF resources (1/7/2002 – 30/6/2006) was 1.43 MEURO in 2004 and 1.43 MEURO in 2005.

12.3.3.5	Greek “Trust Funds” with the World Bank and the International Financing Corporation (IFC)
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Greece has established “Trust Funds” in order to provide technical cooperation to projects funded by the World Bank (IBRD/IDA) and the International Financing Corporation (IFC), which are implemented by Greek Consultant Companies, as follows:

- with the World Bank (IBRD/IDA) the “Hellenic Republic Consultant Trust Fund” (CTF) to finance activities in Bulgaria, Romania, FYROM, Albania and Serbia & Montenegro - Kosovo. The total amount of contributions to the CTF is 4.10 MUSD.
- with the IFC the “Greece/IFC Technical Assistance Trust Fund” to finance activities in the Balkan countries. The total amount of contributions to the Greek Fund with the IFC is 1.85 MUSD.

12.3.3.6	“Private Sector Liaison Office” of the World Bank
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A Private Sector Liaison Office (PSLO) of the World Bank functions in EBETH having an antenna at the Athens Chamber for Trade and Industry (EBEA), under the auspices of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The objective of the PSLO is to provide valid and reliable information to the business world, as regards projects and financing opportunities of the World Bank, in order to raise Greek participation in the Bank’s projects.

12.3.3.7	South Eastern Europe Enterprise Development (SEED)
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A number of programs and projects related to business initiatives and the establishment of a mechanism to support small and medium sized enterprises in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYROM and Serbia & Montenegro (Kosovo), are being implemented in the framework of South Eastern Europe Enterprise Development (SEED).

Greece made an initial contribution in the year 1999 amounting to 0.25 MUSD. This was the first period that the SEED initiative functioned and ended in June 2005.

12.3.4	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
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The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) was established in 1991 in order to contribute to the economic progress and rehabilitation of 27 countries, from Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic region (CEB), South-Eastern Europe (SEE) and the New Independent States (NIS), to facilitate the transition to market economies and to enhance private entrepreneurship in these countries.

The Greek participation ratio to the Bank's capital subscriptions is 0.65%. Greek subscriptions to the Bank's subscribed capital in the years 2004 and 2005 reached 1.83 MEURO at an annual basis.

12.3.4.1	Hellenic Republic - EBRD Technical Cooperation Fund (EBRD/TCF)
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Greece has established since 1995 the "Hellenic Republic - EBRD Technical Cooperation Fund" with the Bank, in order to finance technical cooperation programs implemented by Greek enterprises in Central and Eastern European Countries and in the New Independent States. The total amount of contributions amounts to 2.08 MEURO.

12.3.5	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB)
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The Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB) is the most important forum for the implementation of the objectives set by the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC).

The Bank was established by the eleven (11) Members States of the BSEC (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine).

Greece together with Russia and Turkey are the three basic shareholders of the Bank, each having 16.5 of shares of its subscribed capital.

The purpose of the Bank is to effectively contribute, to the evolution of its Member States towards economic prosperity, to finance and promote regional projects and to provide other Banking services to projects of the public and private sectors as well as to commercial activities of its members.

The BSTDB is an independent International Institution having full legal status. It initiated its works on 1-6-1999 in Thessaloniki.

Greece gives special importance to the BSTDB. The Bank was recognized by the EU as an International Financing Institution following a Greek initiative. In June 2005 after a relevant Greek request to the DAC/OECD, Greek subscriptions to the Bank will be eligible to be counted as development cooperation, as follows:

- 27% of Greek subscriptions to the Bank will be considered ODA
- 57% of Greek subscriptions to the Bank will be considered OA

Greek subscriptions during the years 2004 and 2005 amounted to 4.85 MEURO and 4.72 MEURO respectively.

12.3.5.1	Technical Cooperation Special Fund with the BSTDB
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Greece is the only country that has established a “Technical Cooperation Special Fund” with the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB).

This “Technical Cooperation Special Fund” is active in the eleven Member States of the Bank, in order to provide technical assistance to projects financed by the Bank and are being implemented by Greek Consultant Firms.

Greek contributions from 2001 to this day amount to 1.30 MUSD.

12.3.6	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)
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A new international initiative is related to the problem of the spreading of three deadly diseases, namely, AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. In this regard, a new Fund was established in 2002 named “Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria” (GFATM), its objective being to provide the necessary funds to carry out a more effective fight against these lethal diseases.

Thanks to this Fund, new efforts can today be undertaken to prevent spreading and promote healing of these diseases. Thus, the Fund’s contribution is already very important in the process of achieving the sixth Millennium Development Goal. Acknowledging the significant work that is being done, Greece donated in 2004 the amount of 0.25 MEURO.

12.3.7	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
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The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has developed a series of programs aiming at returning migrants to their countries of origin. These programs were not always successful for various reasons, including lack of security, of health care etc. in the home countries.

Greece, in cooperation with the IOM, participated in the financial support of the regional clearing point of Belgrade in the framework of the “Task Force on Illegal Human Trafficking” of the “Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe”, by granting the amount of 0.10 MEURO.

12.4	Progress of multilateral funding for contributions, capital subscriptions/fund replenishments and other contributing procedures
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	Progress of multilateral funding for contributions, capital subscriptions/fund replenishments and other contributing procedures
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12.4.1	Multi-bilateral aid
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Both bilateral and multilateral aid granted through International Organizations, have their own advantages. The advantages of bilateral aid include, flexibility and precise planning that cover donor country’s objectives, the fact that the impact is immediately felt in the recipient country and contribution to enhancing friendly relations among the two partners. On the other hand, the advantages of multilateral aid include, utilization of advanced and specialized know how and experience of every International Organization, provision of aid in a politically neutral manner and utilization of the global network for aid provision, for its most effective distribution.

Greece seeks to raise its ODA grants, by promoting both bilateral and multilateral aid advantages and by aiming at striking the appropriate balance between the two, which will bring about best results for all, recipient partners, Greece and International Organizations. In this respect, provision of combined aid (bilateral and multilateral) promotes complementarity of activities on issues of information, expertise, human and financial capital, thus promoting aid effectiveness. In this regard HELLENIC AID is also active in the sector of multi-bilateral aid.

Indicatively, some of the multi-bilateral activities of HELLENIC AID in 2004 are presented below:

- provision of humanitarian aid to hurricane victims in Haiti, in cooperation with the UN
- reconstruction of Liberia in cooperation with the UN
- financial support for the mission of political observers in the Darfur region of Sudan, in the framework of confronting the humanitarian crisis in cooperation with the UN
- provision of emergency humanitarian aid to the Philippines in cooperation with the UN
- improvement of living conditions for women in Afghanistan by securing the flow of drinkable water and by enhancing their involvement in the decision making process in cooperation with UNHCR

- financial support to the election process in Afghanistan, in cooperation with the UN
- provision of emergency humanitarian aid to the victims of hurricane “Ivan” that passed over Grenada, in cooperation with the UN
- provision of emergency humanitarian aid to flood victims in Bangladesh, following a special plea of the UN, in cooperation with UNICEF
- combating of locusts in Western and North-Western Africa and Red Sea countries, in cooperation with FAO
- provision of food aid to Armenia, in cooperation with the WFP
- provision of humanitarian aid to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in cooperation with the UN
- organization of an international conference in the framework of the program “olive routes”, in cooperation with UNESCO
- financial support to peace keeping operations, in cooperation with ECOWAS
- financial support for the reconstruction of the Chernobyl sarcophagus and shutting down of non secure nuclear power plants, in cooperation with the EBRD
- participation in programs for the provision of emergency humanitarian aid to Iraq, in cooperation with UNOCHA
- participation in programs for the provision of humanitarian aid to Iraq, in cooperation with ICRC, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR
- financial support to the regional clearing point of Belgrade in the framework of the SPSEE task force on illegal human trafficking, in cooperation with IOM
- participation in a program for the provision of humanitarian aid to the victims of hurricane “amis” in Fiji Islands, in cooperation with the UN
- participation in a program for the provision of humanitarian aid to the victims of rain falls in combination with the tropical storm “delphina” in Malawi, in cooperation with UNOCHA

12.5	Multilateral contributions
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Total multilateral subscriptions of Greece (ODA and OA) to International Organizations in the year 2004, amounted to 240.65 MUSD or 0.12% of GNI, of which ODA amounted to 160.78 MUSD or 0.08% of GNI and approximately 35% of total ODA (bilateral and multilateral).

Specifically, subscriptions were paid to the following International Organizations as follows:

12.5.1	European Union
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Disbursements amounting to 143.65 MUSD or 89.36% of total multilateral ODA. These disbursements covered the following sectors:

- European Commission (Development Budget), covers the following disbursements: pre accession strategy for Turkey, food aid and supporting orientation, humanitarian aid, Asia, Latin America, ACP countries (South Africa, bananas, rehabilitation), Mediterranean/Middle East, Eastern Europe/Central Asia, Western Balkans, other cooperation measures, democracy and human rights, external issues of specific Community policies, administrative costs.
Disbursements amounting to 83.31 MEURO
- Subscription to the External Activities Guarantee Fund
Disbursements amounting to 3.06 MEURO
- European Development Fund (EDF)
Disbursements amounting to 29.25 MEURO

12.5.2	United Nations Organization and its subsidiaries
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Total disbursements amounted to 6.45 MEURO or 8.01 MUSD, 4.98% of total multilateral ODA. Some indicative subscriptions:

WHO:	1.37 MEURO or 1.70 MUSD
FAO:	0.74 MEURO or 0.92 MUSD
UNHCR:	0.72 MEURO or 0.90 MUSD
UNEP:	0.47 MEURO or 0.58 MUSD
UNICEF:	0.24 MEURO or 0.30 MUSD
UNRWA:	0.32 MEURO or 0.40 MUSD
UNAIDS:	0.08 MEURO or 0.10 MUSD
UNCTAD:	0.03 MEURO or 0.04 MUSD
UNESCO:	0.03 MEURO or 0.04 MUSD
UNIFEM:	0.01 MEURO or 0.02 MUSD
UNFPA:	0.01 MEURO or 0.01 MUSD

12.5.3	World Bank and its subsidiary Organizations
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Greece disbursed the amount of 3.57 MEURO or 4.43 MUSD during the year 2004, that is 2.76% of total multilateral ODA. These amounts correspond to part of Greece's subscriptions to the twelfth and thirteenth replenishments of IDA resources.

Specifically:

IDA-12:	1.38 MEURO or 1.72 MUSD and
IDA-13:	2.18 MEURO or 2.71 MUSD

In the year 2005 disbursements for IDA-13 amounted to:

IDA-13:	3.66 MEURO or 4.55 MUSD.
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12.5.4	Other Organizations
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The remaining amount of 3.77 MEURO or 4.69 MUSD (2.92% of total multilateral ODA), was disbursed to other International Organizations and Regional Development Banks.

In total, Greek multilateral ODA disbursements in 2004, by implementing Agency, presented the following picture:

BOX 12- 1				
Implementing Agency	International Organization	amount in MEURO	amount in MUSD	%
Ministry of Economy and Finance (YPOO)	EU, EDF, EC	115.62	143.65	89.36%
Ministry of Economy and Finance (YPOO)	IBRD, EBRD, GEF(77%), IDA, OECD, WTO-DOHA, UNIDO	7.33	9.11	5.67%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (YPEJ)	ECOWAS, IOC, UNCTAD, UNFCC, WFP, IFAD, INSTRAW, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNITAR, UNO, UNOCHA, UNRWA, UNVFVT	2.71	3.37	2.09%

Ministry of the Environment Land Planning and Public Works (YPEHODE)	IUCN, MONTREAL PROTOCOL, UN HABITAT, UNFCC, UNEP, UNESCO	1.12	1.39	0.87%
Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity (YPYGKA)	UNVFD/ UNITED NATIONS, ICRC, WHO	1.18	1.47	0.91%
Ministry of Culture (YPPO)	UNICEF, WIPO	0.57	0.71	0.44%
Ministry of Agricultural Development and Foodstuffs (YPAAT)	EPPO, CIHEAM, FAO, ISTA	0.84	1.04	0.65%
Ministry of National Defence (YPEUA)	WMO	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL		129.38	160.75	100%

13

Debt Reorganization Forgiveness

13.	Debt Reorganization, Forgiveness
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13.1	Policies on debt relief of the developing countries
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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 actively participates in international initiatives aiming at debt relief of developing countries.

Greece has responded to the World Bank's initiative for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). In this regard Greece was among the first countries that contributed the amount of 1.00 MUSD at the very early stages of the application of the initiative, in late 1996. The importance of this contribution was recognized by the World Bank. In the year 2001 Greece deposited an additional second contribution to the HIPC initiative, amounting to 2.50 MUSD.

In general the HIPC initiative is an international mechanism aiming at reducing the debt burden, by providing special help to the poorest countries of the world. It was introduced in 1996 during the G7 summit in Lyon-France, after a relevant proposal of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Specifically, the objective of this initiative is to lower the debt burden of poor countries to bearable levels, in order to ensure that no country is unable to fulfill its debt commitments. In this respect the HIPC initiative seeks to ensure that rehabilitation and development process in poor countries will not be hindered by obligations to service unbearable debt commitments. The initiative covers various sectors: alleviation – debt relief and reforming of structural and social policy, focusing especially on the provision of basic medical care and education.

The 1999 Annual Meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund adopted the "Enhanced HIPC Initiative". Its target was to promote broader, 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 plans would be in future incorporated in the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers" (PRSPs). These will be drawn up by the said countries with participation and cooperation of local civil societies, the private sector of the economy, NGOs and contributions of donor countries, Regional Development Banks, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in order to illustrate the appropriate strategy to be followed, for poverty reduction.

The total cost of the initiative is today estimated to 34,000 MUSD. Financing is allocated approximately equally among the two basic types of creditors, Bilateral and Commercial creditors (National Governments and Private Enterprises) and Multilateral creditors (Multilateral Banks such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and regional financing institutions, such as the African Development Bank).

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. By November 2001, twenty four (24) countries reached the decision point and were eligible for intermediate debt relief, while a small number of them reached the completion point. Most of them were Sub-Saharan Africa countries. Successful completion of the initiative, will

contribute to the goal set by the international community, to halve the people living under conditions of extreme poverty by the year 2015 (1st MDG) (see ANNEX [I]).

G8 countries proposed an 100% debt forgiveness for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) who reached the "Completion Point" in the framework of the initiative for the HIPCs, that is pending to the International Development Association, the African Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Greece supports the G8 initiative as it provides an important opportunity to poor countries, in order to reduce their debt and raise their revenue to achieve the MDGs. The Greek Ministry of Economy and Finance has anticipated a relevant credit for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative, at the 2006 State Budget.

The HIPC initiative is not panacea in itself and is still an issue of criticism by academics, NGOs and civil society groups. Among the basic issues that are today discussed are, financing of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries, utilization of funds, eligibility of middle income countries with high rates of poor populations, the viable level of loan burdens, poverty reduction and the issue of additionality.

14

Geographical Distribution

14.	Geographical Distribution
14.1	Policies and initiatives on geographic allocation of aid among recipients and categories of countries

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 are concerned. They have chosen different developing strategies and respond in differing degrees to international economic conditions or crises.

Greek national policy planning and strategy as regards the geographical distribution of development assistance is a competence of EOSDOS (see paragraph [6.1.1] above), after a relevant proposal of HELLENIC AID. Greece has planned the geographical distribution of its bilateral ODA upon certain priorities, aiming at making a substantial impact in the fight against the severe problems faced by societies of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Development cooperation programs implemented by HELLENIC AID are part of development diplomacy and a significant tool of Greek foreign policy.

In the framework of development cooperation strategic planning for the year 2005, that sought to enhance effectiveness of aid management, Greece focused on a limited number of partner countries, in order to achieve higher degree of efficiency of its financing initiatives (see MAP [c]) - Priority countries of Greek development cooperation in 2005).

Greece follows the internationally acceptable development strategies in the process of granting development assistance. A prerequisite for selecting a country to become an aid recipient is its expressed will to develop, within the internationally acceptable framework of development strategy. Namely, to prioritize poverty reduction, enhance democratic institutions, human rights, good governance and environmental sustainability.

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

Gradually, a higher portion of aid granted is channeled to LLDCs in Asia and Africa. This constitutes a commitment of the International Community and of course of Greece. 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.

As far as the distribution of grants between Part I and Part II countries is concerned (see ANNEX [VI]), it is anticipated that funds will be concentrated to the former by more than 80% (see GRAPH [B]).

14.2**Priority or aid concentration countries**

During the planning process of the geographical distribution of aid in the biennium 2004-2005, HELLENIC AID took into consideration the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) which provide the appropriate framework for planning geographical strategy, since they combine developing countries' development needs with the corresponding capabilities and comparative advantages of donors. In this respect Greece selected nineteen plus two countries (19+2) – targets, as these are presented in BOX [14- 1] and MAP [c].

BOX 14- 1

- **Africa**
Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Africa, Sudan
- **Asia**
Sri Lanka. Afghanistan and Iraq remain priority countries, provided the circumstances are favorable.
- **Western Balkans**
Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYROM, Serbia & Montenegro (Kosovo)
- **East European and Caucasus countries**
Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova
- **South Mediterranean countries**
Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian Administered Areas, Syria, Turkey

Greece supported these countries in their difficult route to achieve the basic development goals and reduce poverty. Specifically, Greece contributed in sectors like, raising productivity, supporting institutions for enhancing good governance, supporting the private sector for raising investments etc. In general Greece aligns its development assistance with the basic development priorities set by recipient countries, selecting the activities it will finance according to its comparative advantages and activities implemented by other donors.

Development assistance that was provided in the form of grants to the above mentioned countries in the years 2001-2004 is presented in ANNEX [VII].

Specifically and according to the categorization of countries followed by the DAC, the most significant development cooperation activities of Greece implemented in the year 2004 in priority countries, (all Part I countries according to the DAC – see ANNEX [VI]), were as follows:

MAP [c]
Priority countries of HELLENIC AID



- **Africa**
Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Africa, Sudan
- **Asia**
Sri Lanka. Afghanistan and Iraq remain priority countries, provided the circumstances are favorable.
- **Western Balkans**
Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYROM, Serbia & Montenegro (Kosovo)
- **East European and Caucasus countries**
Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova
- **South Mediterranean countries**
Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian Administered Areas, Syria, Turkey

DAC - Part I countries

In 2004 Greece provided bilateral official development assistance (ODA) in the form of grants to Part I countries (see ANNEX [VI]) amounting to 303.81 MUSD or 244.54 MEURO, that is 85.71% of its total bilateral development aid (ODA/OA) that reached 354.45 MUSD or 285.30 MEURO (see GRAPH [B]).

14.2.1 **AFRICA**



Relations between Greece and Africa date back as far as ancient times. In the modern era the first Greeks settled in Africa in the 1860s, primarily in Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan and South Africa, yet most of them moved to the African continent after the 1920s. Today, the most numerous Greek communities are located, in South Africa (50,000-60,000), in Zimbabwe

(3,500), in the Democratic Republic of Congo (450), in Malawi (250), Ethiopia (250), in Cameroon (200) and in Nigeria (150).

Greece maintains particularly friendly relations with Sub-Saharan Africa countries and has signed a significant number of Agreements for economic and technical cooperation, tourism and agriculture. On the basis of these Agreements, many African students attend programs, of Greek Higher Education Institutions (Universities - AEI), Colleges and Technical Education Institutions (TEI), making use of scholarships granted by Greece.

There are eight Greek Embassies in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, namely in Addis Ababa, Harare, Khartoum, Kinshasa, Lagos, Nairobi, Pretoria and Yaounde. These Embassies have parallel jurisdiction to neighboring countries and thus Greece is represented in all African Sub-Saharan countries. Furthermore, Honorary Consulates have been established in almost all of the remaining countries.

Unfortunately, the most recent statistics of the most reliable International Organizations draw a frightening picture as regards poverty and underdevelopment in Sub-Saharan Africa. The region has grown poorer in the last 25 years, while its share of world trade has halved. Moreover, the highest proportion of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa is faced with extreme poverty, with the majority living on less than one US Dollar per day. At the same time nearly 28 million Africans are infected with HIV/AIDS, while there are some signs of a slowdown in the spread of the disease in some countries.

In recent years, conflicts have erupted in the central part of the continent, as for example in the region surrounding the Great Lakes of Africa and in the territory of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The situation in the Horn of Africa, although precarious, has been free of major conflicts in the recent past. To the above, one should add civil wars and conflicts, ravaging countries like Angola, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Somalia and others. Greece has actively participated in the formulation of a Common External and Security Policy of the EU as regards the 48 Sub-Saharan Africa countries. EU efforts have been crowned with success in some cases, but much remains to be done to achieve stabilization of the situation in this subcontinent.

In 2004 some positive steps have been taken for the consolidation of peace in Africa. Thus, a tendency is evident as regards a reduction in the number of conflicts (Somalia, Sudan) and an increase in the number of the democratically governed countries. The number of democratically held elections has risen, while democratic institutions seem to be strengthened (South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi, Namibia).

What is encouraging is the role played by the "African Union", amongst the great challenges of Africa, in just three years since its establishment as an International Organization. Greece wishes to contribute to the improvement of Africa's prospects, via providing humanitarian and development assistance. For this purpose Greece supports the prospect of enhanced political cooperation with African countries and regional Organizations of this continent.

Total bilateral ODA granted to countries of the African continent in 2004 reached 40.53 MUSD (see GRAPH [C]), of which 35.78 MUSD in the form of technical cooperation and 2.54 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance. In 2003, total bilateral ODA granted to African countries amounted to 13.66 MUSD, of which 6.04 MUSD in the form of technical cooperation and 0.65 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance. As a result bilateral ODA grants from Greece to African countries increased between 2003 and 2004 by 26.78 MUSD or approximately by 195%. 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 had risen between 2002 and 2003 by 11.42 MUSD or approximately by 500%. The picture, as far as Priority Countries for Greece are concerned, was the following:

EGYPT



Country Data	
Capital	Cairo
Area	1,001,450 sq. klm.
Population	77,505,756 (2005)
Language	Arabic, English, French
Literacy rate	58% (2003)
Religion	Islam 94%, Coptic Christian & Other 6%
Government	Republic
Monetary unit	Egyptian pound
GNP	316,300 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 4,200 (2004)
Industry	food processing, textiles, tourism, hydrocarbons, construction, cement, metals, chemicals
Agriculture	cotton, rice, wheat, corn, beans, vegetables, fruit, sheep, goats
Natural resources	petroleum, natural gas, lead, iron ore, zinc

Egypt plays an increasingly important role in the broader region, wishing to be present and active in regional politics. As far as the Middle East Peace Process is concerned, Egypt's role is particularly constructive. It supports the cease-fire and favors the immediate implementation of the "Roadmap" that has been drawn up by the Quartet. It is also worth noting that Egypt has engaged in promoting regional cooperation involving several countries of the region (Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, etc.). Egypt is also active as regards other broader African affairs, having participated in the African Union (successor of the Organization of African Unity) since its inception and having hosted (April 2000) the first EU - Africa Summit.

The Egyptian government has launched a courageous program of economic restructuring and privatization of State enterprises. International investment indicators present Egypt at a good place among developing countries. Egypt has engaged in opening up its market and pursuing closer cooperation with other Arab partners, as well as with Western countries, such as members of the EU - its biggest economic partner - and the United States. In this context, it is worth noting some positive steps towards revitalization of the Egyptian economy: the Agreement on the establishment of a field office in Cairo of the European Investment Bank (EIB), in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation ("Barcelona Process"); the Agreement with the World Bank on low interest loans (amounting to 1,000 MUSD), which in combination with the International Monetary Fund, guided Egyptian

Government efforts towards creating a climate conducive to macro-economic stability and further liberalization of the economy.

Greek – Egyptian relations date back to antiquity. There has always been an acute sense of mutual respect and admiration between these two important civilizations. Great Greek historians like Herodotus and Stravon, as well as important philosophers, like the neoplatonic Plotinus, either stayed for some time or were born and unraveled their genius in Egypt.

Nowadays, the two countries maintain their traditionally very good and friendly relations that are reflected, among others, in the very good level of mutual understanding with regard to various international issues. In this context it cannot come as a surprise that Egypt views Greece as its closest country on the other side of the Mediterranean, as well as its natural geographical gate to the EU. With respect to their bilateral relations, strictly speaking, both countries show a firm will to further promote and enrich their cooperation in all fields. In order to further enhance bilateral political dialogue, Greece and Egypt agreed, in February 1998, to hold regular consultations between respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs. Signing of the Protocol on the creation of a Greco-Egyptian Business Council (2002) has paved the way for further development of bilateral economic relations.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to EGYPT in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.41	0.46	0.30	0.31	3.56	3.15	1.75	1.41	6.02	5.33

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.06	0.075
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1.35	1.680
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO EGYPT		1.41	1.754

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.11	0.13
2	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.07	0.09
3	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.12	0.16
4	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.05	0.07
5	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.06	0.07
6	12230	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	0.06	0.07

7	15010	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY/PLANNING	0.04	0.04
8	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.50	0.61
9	33181	TRADE EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.10	0.14
10	33210	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	0.09	0.11
11	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.21	0.26
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO EGYPT			1.41	1.75

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- support to pre-school, primary & secondary education and vocational training
- vocational training for scientific specialization of doctors radiologists (x-rays doctors), pathologists, nursing staff and social working personnel
- construction of a Center to treat cancer victims in the Fayum region
- dialog on development and inequalities between developing and developed countries
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- training program for Egyptian commercial attachés and mass media executives on international trade
- provision of tertiary scholarships

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Social Sector

1.1. Education and Training

- 1.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
- 1.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program, linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system
- 1.1.3. Primary education activities
- 1.1.4. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment
- 1.1.5. Activities to enhance women's access to primary and secondary education
- 1.1.6. Establishment of language and culture Departments in Universities

1.2. Health

- 1.2.1. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures
- 1.2.2. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers and establishment of specialized hospital units
- 1.2.3. Activities in the sector of preventive medicine
- 1.2.4. Training and practice for doctors and nurses
- 1.2.5. Training on hygienics

2. Infrastructure

2.1. Water supply

- 2.1.1. Planning of modern water supply networks and rehabilitation of old networks
- 2.1.2. Protection of water resources
- 2.1.3. Water treatment and sanitation plants

2.2. Sewerage

- 2.2.1. Planning and construction of modern sewerage networks

2.3. Other infrastructure

- 2.3.1. Establishment of a consultative center for women's rights

3. Energy

- 3.1. Activities including installations in the sector of renewable sources of energy (solar power)

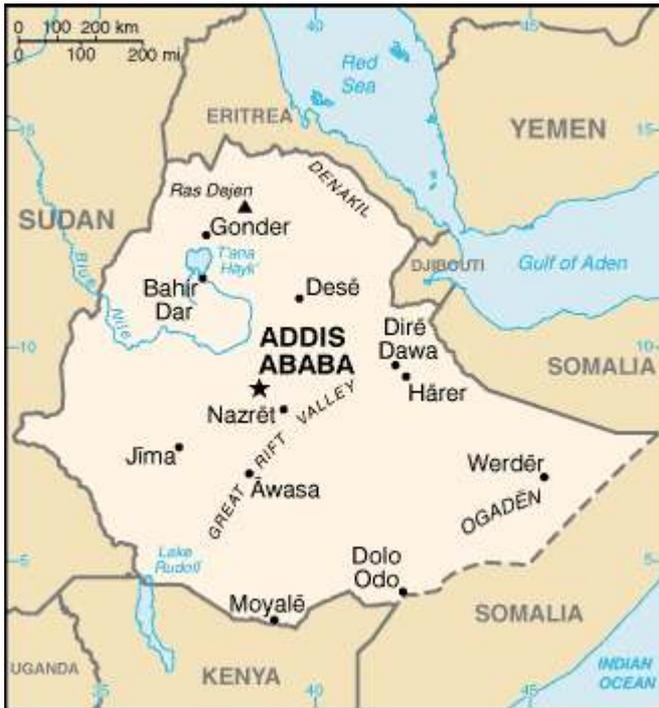
4. Agriculture and Fisheries

- 4.1. Development of dripping irrigation systems etc. (dry cultivation, and waterless farming)
- 4.2. Provision of know how in the sector of fish breeding
- 4.3. Establishment of agricultural schools

5. Culture

- 5.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations
- 5.2. Plotting, planning of restorations and rehabilitation of historic monuments.

ETHIOPIA



Country Data	
Capital	Addis Ababa
Area	1,127,127 sq. klm.
Population	73,053,286 (2005)
Language	Some 70 in number
Literacy rate	43% (2003)
Religion	Islam 45-50%, Orthodox 35%-40%, Animist 12%, other 3%-8%
Government	Federal Republic
Monetary unit	Birr
GNP	54,890 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 800 (2004)
Industry	food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, metals processing, cement
Agriculture	cereals, pulses, coffee, sugarcane, potatoes, hides, cattle, sheep, goats
Natural resources	gold, platinum, copper, natural gas, hydropower

Ethiopia plays a very important role in the horn of Africa. The most important problems of the region include, conflicts, starvation, spreading of HIV/AIDS, refugees and lack of infrastructures. When these problems emerge in one country they negatively affect and restrain progress, stability and development in the whole region. An integrated approach and especially regional planning is needed, as well as provision of development assistance in order for these problems to be solved.

Ethiopia is an LLDC, facing huge underdevelopment problems, since 82% of its population lives on less than one US Dollar per day, while 5.5% is dependent for its survival on the provision of food aid. Child and infant mortality are amongst the highest in the world, while life expectancy is just 43 years and is decreasing as a result of the fast spreading of HIV/AIDS.

Political, legislative and administrative reforms are taking place. The economy of the country is problematic, in the aftermath of the border conflict with Eritrea. In July 2005 Greece apart from presiding the UN Security Council was the country guide, in a sense a mediator, under the auspices of the Security Council, between Ethiopia and Eritrea. One of the reasons for appointing these duties to Greece was its excellent relations with Ethiopia, dated since the establishment of this country as an independent state.

The transition of the economy after the conflict is a very difficult task since despite signs of recovery, high military expenditures reduce investments in infrastructure and in the social sector. The macro-economic environment has improved due to development assistance

flows from abroad. Ethiopia has drawn up a PRSP, while it has nearly completed the HIPC procedure.

The first wave of Greek immigrants settled in Ethiopia around the 1880s. Some settled in Djibouti and extended their activity to the old town of Harer. In the late 19th century out of 200 foreigners living in Harer, 60 were Greeks. In 1935 the Greek community was counting more than 3,000 members who owned 90% of shops in the center of Addis Ababa. Greek communities and schools were also established in other towns like in Dire Dawa and Debi Dolo.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to ETHIOPIA in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.55	0.62	0.23	0.25	0.42	0.37	1.84	1.48	3.04	2.72

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.35	0.434
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0.76	0.94
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.37	0.465
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO ETHIOPIA		1.48	1.839

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11120	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	0.15	0.19
2	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.01	0.01
3	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.01	0.01
4	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.01	0.02
5	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.01	0.01
6	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	*	*
7	12240	BASIC NUTRITION	0.02	0.03
8	12250	INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL	0.09	0.11
9	14030	BASIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	0.12	0.16
10	14040	RIVER DEVELOPMENT	0.08	0.09
11	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.03	0.04
12	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.55
13	31130	AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES	0.04	0.05
14	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.12	0.14
15	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	0.35	0.43

TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO ETHIOPIA	1.48	1.84
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* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- support to pre-school, primary & secondary education and vocational training
- training of doctors
- purchase, packing, transportation and distribution of agricultural produce
- improving medical services and strengthening malaria prevention and disease control, support for medical pre-birth visits & child delivery services
- installation of a water mill, provision of drinkable water by manufacturing pumps, installation of watering troughs, cattle breeding development
- construction of flour mills in four villages, of a system to clean drinking water, of small scale irrigation system in four areas, reforestation, establishment of a modern apiary
- construction of two (2) lake dams in Damont Gale
- provision of special services to victims of trafficking, housing, psychological support to asylum seekers victims of trafficking, improving skills for their integration to local markets
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- planting of one million trees on a land area of 15,000 acres, creation of a nursery for small trees, construction of steps and parapets to hold soil, construction of water tanks
- transportation and distribution of humanitarian aid
- provision of tertiary scholarships

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Social Sector

1.1. Education and Training

- 1.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
- 1.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program
- 1.1.3. Primary education activities
- 1.1.4. Activities to enhance women's access to primary and secondary education
- 1.1.5. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment
- 1.1.6. Establishment of language and culture Departments in Universities

1.2. Health

- 1.2.1. Training on hygienics
- 1.2.2. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures
- 1.2.3. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers
- 1.2.4. Training and practice for doctors and nurses
- 1.2.5. Activities in the sector of preventive medicine and HIV/AIDS
- 1.2.6. Establishment and equipping of a guest house for women victims of maltreatment

2. Infrastructure

2.1. Water supply

- 2.1.1. Planning of modern water supply networks and rehabilitation of old networks
- 2.1.2. Water treatment and sanitation plants
- 2.1.3. Drillings

2.2. Sewerage

- 2.2.1. Planning and construction of modern sewerage networks

2.3. Other infrastructure

- 2.3.1. Establishment of a consultative center for women's rights

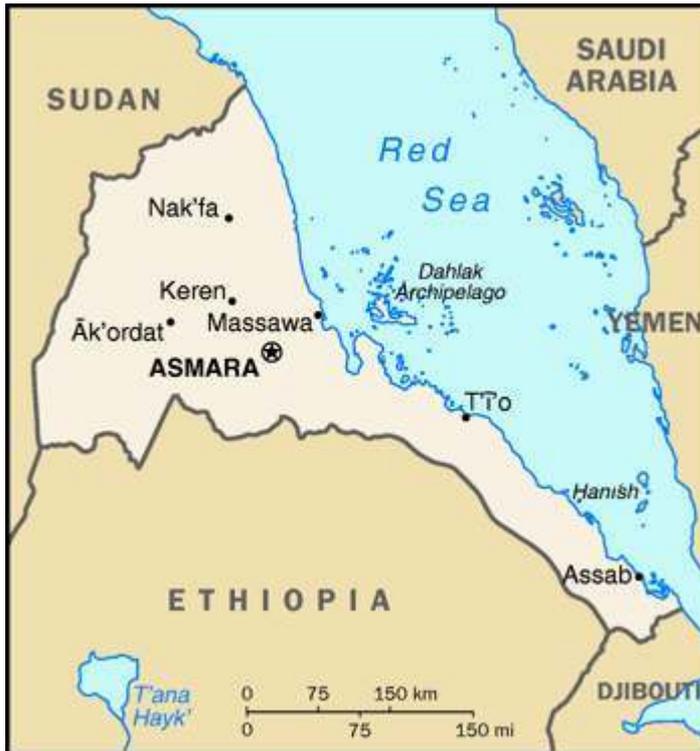
3. Agriculture

- 3.1. Development of farming production methods, irrigation, raising varieties of agricultural products
- 3.2. Establishment of agricultural schools

4. Culture

- 4.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

ERITREA



Country Data	
Capital	Asmara
Area	121,320 sq. klm.
Population	4,561,599 (2005)
Language	Afar, Arabic, Tigre & Kunama, other
Literacy rate	59% (2003)
Religion	Islam, Christian Orthodox, Roman Catholic
Government	Republic
Monetary unit	Nakfa
GNP	4,154 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 900 (2004)
Industry	food processing, beverages, clothing and textiles, salt, cement, commercial ship repair
Agriculture	sorghum, lentils, vegetables, corn, cotton, tobacco, coffee, livestock
Natural resources	gold, potash, zinc, copper, petroleum, natural gas, fish

Eritrea is located at the shores of the Red Sea. It declared its independence in 1993, following a multi year liberation struggle against Ethiopia, which destroyed the best part of the country's infrastructure. Due to its significant strategic position, the probability of developing an extraction industry and oil exports, as well as touristic development near the Red Sea coasts, the country's future seems more promising than that of other African states.

It is one of the poorest countries in the world. The most important problems that it faces are broader problems of the horn of Africa, such as conflicts, starvation, HIV/AIDS and lack of infrastructure. Furthermore, the main problems of the economy are, drought, failure to achieve rapid demobilization of soldiers and inadequate monetary and fiscal policies. An integrated approach and especially regional planning is needed, as well as provision of development assistance in order for these problems to be solved.

The strategy for poverty reduction that was drawn up in 2001 anticipates for providing support to the sectors of education and health and to creating food security, that is hampered by lack of capacity and weak institutions. Recently relations with the EU have improved which is a positive indication as regards the Eritrean government's willingness to cooperate with foreign aid donors. Implementation of the peace Agreement with Ethiopia has been halted, as the most pressing problem is border demarcation. In July 2005 Greece apart from presiding the UN Security Council was the country guide, in a sense a mediator, under the auspices of the Security Council, between Ethiopia and Eritrea. One of the reasons for

appointing these duties to Greece was its excellent relations with Eritrea, dated since the establishment of this country as an independent state.

The Greek community of Eritrea enjoys a history of a century. It flourished in the first post war decades, when it numbered 400 members. During the 1970s when Emperor H. Selasie was overthrown and significant economic reforms and political unrest took place, the Greek community, together with others, was severely stricken and was practically disintegrated. Today, due to general unfavorable conditions, the Greek community counts some 30 members only.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to ERITREA in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	1.07	1.32	1.07

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.00	0.000
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0.47	0.579
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.60	0.745
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO ERITREA		1.07	1.324

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.03	0.03
2	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
3	71010	EMERGENCY FOOD AID	0.60	0.74
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO ERITREA			1.07	1.32

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provision of special services to victims of trafficking, housing, psychological support to asylum seekers victims of trafficking, improving skills for their integration to local markets ▪ promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture) ▪ provision of humanitarian and food aid relief (wheat and by products)

Eligible priority sectors for 2005**1. Social Sector**

1.1. Education and Training

1.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment

1.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system

1.1.3. Primary education activities

1.1.4. Activities to enhance women's access to primary and secondary education

1.2. Health

1.2.1. Training on hygienics

1.2.2. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures

1.2.3. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units

1.2.4. Training and practice for doctors and nurses

1.2.5. Activities in the sector of preventive medicine and HIV/AIDS

1.2.6. Establishment and equipping of a guest house for women victims of maltreatment and covering of expenses for a five year period for psychological support

2. Infrastructure

2.1. Water supply

2.1.1. Planning of modern water supply networks and rehabilitation of old networks

2.1.2. Water treatment and sanitation plants

2.1.3. Drillings

2.2. Sewerage

2.2.1. Planning and construction of modern sewerage networks

2.3. Other infrastructure

2.3.1. Establishment of a consultative center for women's rights

3. Agriculture

3.1. Development of farming production methods, irrigation (dry cultivation), raising varieties of agricultural products

3.2. Establishment of agricultural schools

4. Culture

4.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

SOUTH AFRICA



Country Data	
Capital	Pretoria
Area	1,219,912 sq. klm.
Population	44,344,136 (2005)
Language	English & 11 official African
Literacy rate	86% (2003)
Religion	Christian 68%, Animist 28%, Islam 2%, Hindu 1,5%
Government	Republic
Monetary unit	Rand
GNP	491,400 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 2,600 (2004)
Industry	mining (platinum, gold, chromium), metalworking, machinery, textile, steel, chemicals, fertilizer, foodstuffs
Agriculture	wheat, corn, sugarcane, vegetables, fruit, livestock
Natural resources	gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, uranium, diamonds, copper

In 1994 South Africa began to implement radical reforms in order to reorganize its economy and its political and social structures. Participation of international donors is of great importance for the country, because reform processes are time-consuming, while productive capacity of the population has been reduced due to spreading of the AIDS virus. Eleven years after the “apartheid” period, the country has achieved much, mainly at the social sector, yet a lot more needs to be done, especially in reforming Public Administration.

South Africa presents two faces to the world. On the one hand it has the characteristics of a developing country. Its development is not so intense as to absorb the high rate of unemployment, while severe economic problems still persist since the “apartheid” era, in the form of marginalization from economic life of the underprivileged social clusters. In this framework the country’s economy aims at reducing inflation and freeing the market in order to reduce unemployment and raise incomes.

On the other hand, South Africa is a middle income country and an emerging market. In fact it could become the locomotive of the region both economically and politically. In this regard it is an important leverage for stability in Sub-Saharan Africa. South Africa is the driving force of NEPAD, it has a dynamic presence in the “African Union” which has undertaken a significant portion of the responsibility to preserve peace, security and stability in the region. Furthermore, the country provides its good services in cases of conflicts, as well as emergency assistance to these countries, while at the same time it produces approximately half of the GNP of the countries in the region.

Greece has old ties with South Africa. The first Greeks settled in the country in the early 19th century, just after the era when the Cape of Good Hope became a British colony. According to some sources the first Greek immigrants were sailors. Some 30 Greeks had settled in Cape Town the biggest harbor of the country in 1891, while seven years later the "Greek Solidarity Association" was established, which was consequently transformed into an organized Greek community of South Africa.

The Greek community developed quickly and in the early 1930s some 1,200 Greeks had settled at the Cape district. The Greek presence in the country rose dramatically after the Second World War, as 1,027 Greeks left Greece for South Africa between 1949-1954. Greeks tended to leave South Africa after the first racial unrests in 1976. Today, out of 120,000 Greeks, only some 50,000 still live in South Africa.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to SOUTH AFRICA in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.03	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.27	0.24	0.82	0.66	1.20	1.02

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.15	0.186
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0.51	0.631
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.00	0.000
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO SOUTH AFRICA		0.66	0.817

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11420	HIGHER EDUCATION	*	*
2	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	0.04	0.05
3	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.15	0.18
4	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.43	0.54
5	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.04	0.05
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO SOUTH AFRICA			0.67	0.82

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- support offered to University Departments for academic and cultural activities
- strengthening civil society
- purchase and rehabilitation of a building in the suburbs of Yeoville - Johannesburg & establishment of a center to accommodate children and young people from low and discriminated social levels, organization of workshops for professional training and awareness raising on HIV/AIDS prevention
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- provision of tertiary scholarships

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Social Sector

1.1. Education and Training

- 1.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
- 1.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system
- 1.1.3. Primary education activities
- 1.1.4. Activities to enhance women's access to primary and secondary education
- 1.1.5. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment
- 1.1.6. Establishment of language and culture Departments in Universities

1.2. Health

- 1.2.1. Training on hygienics
- 1.2.2. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures
- 1.2.3. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units
- 1.2.4. Activities in the sector of preventive medicine and HIV/AIDS
- 1.2.5. Establishment and equipping of a guest house for women victims of maltreatment and covering of expenses for a five year period for psychological support
- 1.2.6. Training and practice for doctors and nurses

2. Infrastructure

2.1. Water supply

- 2.1.1. Planning of modern water supply networks and rehabilitation of old networks
- 2.1.2. Water treatment and sanitation plants

2.2. Sewerage

- 2.2.1. Planning and construction of modern sewerage networks

2.3. Other infrastructure

- 2.3.1. Small housing courts for specific low income sections of the population (women, large families, handicapped)
- 2.3.2. Establishment of a consultative center for women's rights

3. Democracy and the Rule of Law

- 3.1. Modernization of legislation and training of civil servants and staff of the judicial core
- 3.2. Training of diplomats

4. Culture

- 4.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

SUDAN



Country Data	
Capital	Khartoum
Area	2,505,810 sq. klm.
Population	40,187,486 (2005)
Language	Arabic, Sudanic languages, English
Literacy rate	61% (2003)
Religion	Islam (Sunni) 70% in North, indigenous 25%, Christian 5% in South
Government	Military government
Monetary unit	Dinar
GNP	76,190 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 1,900 (2004)
Industry	oil, petroleum refining, textiles, cement, sugar, shoes, pharmaceuticals
Agriculture	cotton, peanuts, wheat, sugarcane, mangos, bananas, sweet potatoes, sesame, livestock
Natural resources	oil, iron ore, copper, chromium, zinc, silver, gold, hydropower

In 1956 Sudan became an independent state. Since, then it is plagued by civil wars and governed by military regimes. The conflicting sides are the Muslim North that is in charge of the economic, political and social superiority, against the Christian South of the country. Since the early 1980s war and famine claimed the death of two million people, while four million refugees were exiled to the surrounding countries. The latest painful expatriation took place in 2003 when some two hundred thousand people moved, due to conflicts, to the Darfur region in Eastern Chad, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. A peace Agreement was signed in 2004 between the Government and the SPLA rebels. According to this a significant degree of autonomy will be given to South Sudan for six years. Afterwards, a referendum will arbitrate whether the region will remain to Sudanese territory. In contrast to the signed Agreement, violence and humanitarian crisis in the Darfur region persists.

Sudan improved its economy by adopting right policies and by investing in infrastructure. However, it still faces severe economic problems, mainly due to its low per capita productivity. Since 1997 the country is implementing macro-economic reforms under the supervision of the IMF, while it initiated oil exports in 1999. As a result there was a surplus in its trade balance that in correlation with its monetary policy, stabilized the exchange rate. GNP grows by approximately 6% yearly.

Agricultural produce is the most important sector for Sudan, where some 80% of the population is engaged, producing approximately 40% of the country's GNP. However, it is a sensitive sector of the economy as it is dependent on the weather and is usually affected by frequent droughts.

The first Greeks settled in Sudan during the Egyptian occupation (1821-1885). In late 19th century they reached eight hundred in the towns of Khartoum and Omdurman. In the following years a great number of Greek merchants, doctors, engineers and technicians reached the country. The Greek community of Khartoum was established in 1902. Other Greek communities were established at the towns of Port Sudan, Uant Medani El Obeit, Gentaref, Waw, Juba etc. The Greek community continued to flourish to become the largest among those of foreigners. In 1956 some six million Greeks lived in Sudan. In 1992 the number dropped to five hundred while today it is merely three hundred and fifty.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to SUDAN in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.03	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.37	0.33	1.27	1.03	1.75	1.47

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.00	0.000
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0.66	0.824
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.36	0.451
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO SUDAN		1.03	1.275

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.01	0.01
2	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	0.01	0.01
3	15062	ELECTIONS	0.10	0.12
4	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
5	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.11	0.14
6	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	0.36	0.45
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO SUDAN			1.03	1.27

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- provision of medical education & training
- strengthening civil society
- financial contribution for the dispatching of civil observers in the Darfur region
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- provision of tertiary scholarships
- provision of humanitarian aid

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Social Sector

1.1. Education and Training

- 1.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
- 1.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system
- 1.1.3. Primary education activities
- 1.1.4. Activities to enhance women's access to primary and secondary education
- 1.1.5. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment

1.2. Health

- 1.2.1. Training on hygienics
- 1.2.2. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures
- 1.2.3. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units
- 1.2.4. Training and practice for doctors and nurses
- 1.2.5. Activities in the sector of preventive medicine and HIV/AIDS
- 1.2.6. Medical equipment

2. Infrastructure

2.1. Waste treatment units

- 2.1.1. Planning and construction of waste treatment units

2.2. Water supply

- 2.2.1. Planning of modern water supply networks and rehabilitation of old networks
- 2.2.2. Water treatment and sanitation plants

2.3. Sewerage

- 2.3.1. Planning and construction of modern sewerage networks

2.4. Other infrastructure

- 2.4.1. Establishment of a consultative center for women's rights
- 2.4.2. Incorporation of children and orphans in society
- 2.4.3. Construction of an orphanage, provision of equipment and covering of its expenses for a five year period
- 2.4.4. Small housing courts for specific low income sections of the population (women, large families, handicapped)

3. Democracy and the Rule of Law

- 3.1. Transfer of know how on good governance & the rule of Law
- 3.2. Seminars on human rights & democracy
- 3.3. Training of diplomats

4. Agriculture and Fisheries

- 4.1. Development of dripping irrigation systems etc. (dry cultivation, and waterless farming)
- 4.2. Transfer of know how in the sector of fish breeding
- 4.3. Establishment of agricultural schools

5. Culture

- 5.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

14.2.2

ASIA



Greece maintains traditionally friendly relations with Asian countries despite the great geographical distance, as it shares with them faith on the principles and rules of International Law and on the Resolutions of International Organizations. Furthermore, Greece does not have a colonial past and there was never any kind of dispute with any of the countries in the region.

Due to historical and geographical reasons, relations between Greece and Asian countries are not developed to 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 settling existing differences and/or

conflicts, 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.

Greece is working to promote and enrich the conventional framework with Asian countries, giving particular emphasis to the signing of Agreements for promoting and mutually protecting investments, economic and technological cooperation, sea transports and tourism.

Greece constructively participates, in the framework of the EU, in the Euro-Asian dialogue ASEM and EU-ASEAN meetings. Asia, Australia, and the Pacific are regions of great significance for the EU. Greece being an EU Member State participates in the negotiations with an open mind and is willing to contribute to the solution of problems, that naturally emerge, to the benefit of all parties.

In Asia, Greek Embassies are located in Bangkok (Thailand), Canberra (Australia), New Delhi (India), Islamabad (Pakistan), Beijing (China), Seoul (South Korea), Tokyo (Japan), Wellington (New Zealand) and Jakarta (Indonesia). Greek Ambassadors are in parallel accredited to other countries, in order to cover the whole region.

Total bilateral ODA granted to Part I countries of the Asian continent in 2004 amounted to 63.89 MUSD (see GRAPH [C]), of which 39.79 MUSD in the form of technical cooperation and 5.64 in the form of emergency assistance. The picture in priority countries was the following (see also ANNEX [VII]):

AFGHANISTAN



Country Data	
Capital	Kabul
Area	647,500 sq. klm.
Population	29,928,987 (2005)
Language	Pashtu, Dari Persian, other
Literacy rate	36% (2003)
Religion	Islam (Sunni 80%) (Shiite 19%), other 1%
Government	Republic
Monetary unit	Afghani
GNP	21,500 MUSD (2003)
GNP/per capita	\$ 800 (2004)
Industry	textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, cement, hand woven carpets, natural gas, coal, copper
Agriculture	wheat, fruits, nuts, wool, sheepskins
Natural resources	petroleum, natural gas, coal, copper, iron ore, lead

Afghanistan is a LLDC. During the last twenty years it was found engaged in continuous conflicts that made even worst its already difficult situation. The death rates among infants, children and mothers are amongst the highest around the world, while average life expectancy reaches just forty three years. At least half of the population does not enjoy nutrition security, nor access to basic health services, primary education and drinkable water.

Approximately 85% of the population makes its living of agriculture. There are small scale industries but are mostly damaged from long term conflicts. The State does not have the capability to cover the needs in humanitarian aid, neither to create incomes in order to cover budget demands. The country does not have the necessary economic or administrative infrastructure. Thus, it is completely dependent on foreign aid that is provided by international donors. Today Afghanistan has its own Constitution, while elections were held in 2004 and a democratically elected government assumed power and planned the reconstruction of the country. However, further progress through the development process, presupposes improvement of the security climate.

Historical relations between Greece and Afghanistan are very old, dating as far back as Alexander the Great. In the framework of its development cooperation policy, Greece considers Afghanistan as a priority country and works in cooperation with the international community to cover its needs. Thus, Greece reacted immediately to the needs and problems that were created in Afghanistan. Greece undertook a series of financial commitments in the framework of the international effort to find additional funds for Afghanistan's reconstruction.

At the Tokyo Donors' Pledging Conference (2002) Greece pledged and subsequently granted to the Government of Afghanistan aid amounting to 5.00 MEURO during the years 2002-2004. Later, during the Berlin Donors' Pledging Conference (2004) Greece announced the provision of additional development assistance amounting to 3.00 MEURO for the years 2005-2007.

The Greek objective is to further enhance the basic development sectors in the process of Afghanistan's reconstruction, such as education, health, infrastructure projects, combating narcotics via alternative crop production and further use of humanitarian aid to the degree that circumstances in this country prove it to be necessary.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to AFGHANISTAN in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
1.38	1.54	8.95	9.49	8.61	7.63	10.13	8.16	29.07	26.82

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.46	0.576
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1.16	1.436
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	6.54	8.121
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO AFGHANISTAN		8.16	10.133

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	12191	MEDICAL SERVICES	0.20	0.24
2	12230	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	0.22	0.29
3	12281	HEALTH PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT	0.02	0.02
4	14030	BASIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND BASIC SANITATION	0.16	0.19
5	15061	POST CONFLICT PEACE-BUILDING (UN)	5.59	6.95
6	15062	ELECTIONS	0.50	0.62
7	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.72	0.89
8	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.01	0.01
9	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	0.26	0.32
10	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	0.44	0.55
11	72030	AID TO REFUGEES (IN RECIPIENT COUNTRIES)	0.04	0.05

TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO AFGHANISTAN	8.16	10.13
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The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- provision of two ambulances
- upgrading of the health services to improve medical care, construction and establishment of infrastructures (housing, equipment, consumables, etc.)
- technical support and equipping of a hospital to develop first degree medical care services and support of a center for professional education and research, training of the medical staff
- construction and operation of a model midwives' school in Kabul
- establishment of a professional school for training assistant nursing staff, training of fellows, health professionals, provision of equipment
- securing of water supply for communities
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- provision of assistance to the Olympic and Paralympic Teams of Afghanistan (clothing, equipment, training, accommodation)
- reconstruction of social infrastructure
- provision of humanitarian aid (clothing)
- financial support for the election process
- provision of tertiary scholarships
- aid to refugees in the donor country
- aid to refugees in the recipient country

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

Afghanistan remains a priority country, provided the circumstances are favorable.



Country Data	
Capital	Baghdad
Area	437,072 sq. klm.
Population	26,074,906
Language	Arabic, Kurdish
Literacy rate	40% (2003)
Religion	Islam 97% (Shiite 60%, Sunni 32%-37%), Christian & other 3%
Government	Republic
Monetary unit	US Dollar
GNP	89,800 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 3,500 (2004)
Industry	oil products, chemicals, textiles, building materials, food processing, fertilizers, metallurgy
Agriculture	wheat, corn, rice, dates, cotton
Natural resources	oil products, natural gas, phosphates

Significant changes take place in Iraq after the recent conflict. In early 2005 democratic elections were held after some fifty years. The elected "Transitional National Assembly" has already begun its difficult task to draw up the Constitution, while it administers the process of reconstructing the country's economy, the basic social services and especially the security forces, since without having ensured peace and security, the process towards reconstruction and development will be difficult if not impossible. It is worth noting that in the early stages of this decade Iraq was rendered a low income country, according to numerous indicators, despite the fact that it is an oil producing country. Thus it became dependent on foreign development assistance that it received from Western and Arabic countries.

Taking into account Iraq's needs, Greece continues to participate in the efforts of the international community to establish a state that will be based on democratic structures and principles, thus contributing in development and in securing peace in the region.

Initially, Greece decisively contributed in providing relief to the population struck by the conflict, through a series of activities implemented in 2003. Policy was drawn up after relevant information sent by the Greek Embassy, contacts with relevant Agencies of the European Commission (ECHO) and UN Bodies, as well as after a series of meetings of Greek State Bodies and civil society.

The set of Greek activities, implemented basically through NGOs, aimed on the one hand to cover the needs of both refugees that fled to neighbouring countries after the outbreak of the

conflict (construction and administration of refugee camps, medical care and food distribution) and on the other to provide medical care to the Iraqi population (especially to children). Greece also anticipated to provide voluntary contribution, reflecting on pleas for help from International Organizations and UN Bodies, such as the UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCHA and other.

At a second stage, Greece participates in the reconstruction process of Iraq. The basic development objective for Greece is to promote economic and social reconstruction of Iraq, with emphasis to programs that seek to improve production, health, education, secure drinkable water and sanitation and protect the environment.

To fulfil the above mentioned objectives, Greece has undertaken a series of economic commitments. During the Madrid Donor Pledging Conference (2003), Greece committed to disburse the amount of 3.00 MEURO through the UN during 2004-2006 for the economic reconstruction of Iraq. Some 0.60 MEURO have already been disbursed as a first instalment (this is included in the 5.32 MEURO for 2004). Total ODA granted by Greece to Iraq during the period 2002-2004 amounted to 12.12 MUSD or 10.20 MEURO.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to IRAQ in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	5.47	4.84	6.61	5.32	12.12	10.20

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.52	0.649
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	2.05	2.545
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	2.75	3.415
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO IRAQ		5.32	6.609

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11120	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	0.38	0.47
2	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.09	0.12
3	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.07	0.08
4	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.12	0.15
5	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.05	0.06
6	12230	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	0.28	0.34

7	14030	BASIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND BASIC SANITATION	0.02	0.02
8	15066	LAND MINE CLEARANCE	1.00	1.24
9	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.04	0.05
10	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.43	0.54
11	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.09	0.11
12	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	1.80	2.23
13	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	0.35	0.44
14	73010	RECONSTRUCTION RELIEF	0.60	0.75
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO IRAQ			5.32	6.60

The most important implemented programmes/projects in 2004

- reconstruction, furnishing and equipping of five school buildings
- support to all levels of education
- medical care for newborn children having birth problems in a secure environment at the maternity hospital of the Iraqi Al Amal organization in Erbil, provision of equipment for the newborn intensive care unit, sterilization equipment for the hospital's surgery
- technical assistance provision for rehabilitation, modernization and establishment of water & sanitation infrastructures at the pediatric clinic of Baghdad & for a computer room at the University "Among the Rivers" (ex Saddam Hussein)
- organization of distribution centers for clean water in central Iraq, reconstruction of damaged water supply networks -checking of installations, cleansing of wells and water sources, controlling the quality and securing of water deposits
- de-mining of South Iraq, creation of a safe environment for the people, provision of basic infrastructures for development of economic activities
- provision of accommodation to pupils & students at the summer school of ancient Avdira
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- provision of tertiary scholarships
- provision of relief aid to the Iraqi refugees at the Iraqi-Jordanian borders, transfer and distribution of blankets, foodstuffs & of special nutritious food for children
- distribution of special food packages for the feeding of 3,000 displaced persons, distribution of blankets and gas heaters, establishment of a network for the provision of humanitarian aid
- provision of two ambulances and operation of a humanitarian route for the transportation of the wounded, the injured and for emergency aid
- provision of emergency humanitarian assistance to Iraq through UNOCHA programs
- aid to refugees in the donor country
- contribution to international reconstruction programs (through the UN) for Iraq's reconstruction

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

Iraq remains a priority country, provided the circumstances are favorable.

SRI LANKA



Country Data	
Capital	Colombo
Area	65,610 sq. klm.
Population	20,064,776
Language	Shinhala 74%, Tamil 18%, other 8%
Literacy rate	92% (2003)
Religion	Buddhist 70%, Hindu 15%, Christians 8%, Islam 7%
Government	Republic
Monetary unit	Sri Lanka rupee
GNP	80,580 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 4,000 (2004)
Industry	rubber processing, tea, agricultural commodities, telecommunications, textiles, cement, petroleum refining
Agriculture	rice, sugarcane, grains, tea, rubber, milk, eggs, beef
Natural resources	limestone, graphite, phosphates, hydropower

The earthquake that struck the Indian Ocean the first morning hours of December 26th 2004 was terrifying. Some time later the devastating work of the earthquake measuring 9 degrees of the Richter scale was completed by the lethal "tsunami" waves that swept to death tens of thousands of people, levelling coastal regions in South-East Asia and vanishing islands. The whole world was watching in horror an unprecedented to its extend natural disaster.

Greece had never before provided development cooperation of any kind to Sri Lanka. After the "tsunami" Greece was active in two phases. Initially, Greece provided relief to the stricken population by granting emergency humanitarian aid (2004-2005). During the second phase (2006-2007) Greece participates in the reconstruction process of Sri Lanka. Strategic planning followed a visit of a team of experts from HELLENIC AID to the Authorities of Sri Lanka, with support from the Greek Embassy in New Delhi.

Phase A': Participation of HELLENIC AID to the phase of emergency humanitarian aid provision to Sri Lanka (Trincomalee Mission)

After Indonesia, Sri Lanka suffered the most damages. According to international reports the Northern (20% of damages), Eastern (40% of damages) and Southern (40% of damages) regions of Sri Lanka, lost more than 40,000 people, some 443,000 became refugees, while approximately 1-2 millions suffered the devastating effects of the tidal wave that demolished nearly all coastal towns and communities, as well as infrastructures, houses, schools, medical centers, roads, bridges, tourist and farming estates, tools and fishing boats.

Greece was among the first countries that reacted immediately after the announcement of the earthquake and the tsunami in South-Eastern Asia. It was Greece that first sent a special flight of Olympic Airlines to the Pucket island – Thailand, in order to collect stranded Greeks and foreigners. Furthermore, four humanitarian aid missions took place in the affected areas and a big naval mission for the provision of humanitarian and medical aid. This was the contribution of the Greek people to Sri Lanka.

Specifically:

- Four humanitarian aid missions by C-130 “Hercules” military aircrafts of the Hellenic Air Force took place in the affected areas.
 - The first mission took place on 28-12-2004. Some 12 tons of humanitarian and medical aid, as well as equipment and specialized personnel from six NGOs (doctors, rescuers suitably equipped and experts in emergency situations management) were transported to Maldives, Sri Lanka and Pucket.
 - On 30-12-2004 the second mission took place that transported to Pucket Island a team of 25 members of the Greek “Special Units to Confront” Disasters (EMAK) (24 rescuers and a doctor) who provided their services in the area for more than ten days.
 - Moreover, on 8-1-2005 another 11.5 tons of humanitarian aid (foodstuffs, drinkable water, medicines) were transported to Sri Lanka and Pucket Island.
 - Finally, the fourth mission left Greece on 24-1-2005 for Indonesia, transporting humanitarian aid, equipment and personnel to install a water purification unit and relevant transfer of know how to the stricken region of Banda Aceh
- Furthermore, the Greek owned cruise ship “Ocean Monarch” of the Majestic International Cruises, sailed from the port of Piraeus on 21-1-2005 carrying to Sri Lanka five hundred (500) tons of humanitarian aid, medical and pharmaceutical equipment, collected by NGOs, State Bodies and the Greek public. The ship docked at the port of Trincomalee – Sri Lanka on 5-2-2005. All aid carried was unloaded and distributed by two NGOs, the Greek Red Cross and the Government of Sri Lanka. After the distribution of humanitarian aid the ship remained at harbor until 28-3-2005 operating as a floating medical center, staffed on a voluntary basis by fifty (50) expert medical and nursing personnel from Greek competent Ministries and NGOs. On board the ship four (4) specialized medical units were established (pathological, gynecological, pediatrician, and an operating room), as well as medical laboratories (microbiological, X-ray) with respective equipment and personnel, examining 80-100 patients per day. The ship successfully fulfilled its mission and returned to Greece on 12-4-2005. HELLENIC AID personnel was in charge of the mission.
- Further cargo shipments of more than 2,000 tons of humanitarian aid, worth around 8.00 MEURO, gathered by the Greek civil society, coordinated by NGO ‘Solidarity’ and supported by HELLENIC AID, were shipped to Banda Aceh-Indonesia during the first months (March and April) of 2005.
- It is noted that Greece granted from the very early stages ODA amounting to 0.15 MEURO to Maldives and 0.15 MEURO to Sri Lanka, while it initiated additional provision of bilateral aid to countries of the region, as well as aid through International Organizations.
- Greece also provided to the disposal of the international community the services of the Multinational Coordinating Center of Strategic Sea Transports that is stationed in Athens, to coordinate and monitor humanitarian aid transports by vessels.
- One should also mention the touching response of the Greek people to the unprecedented disaster. A special “TV Marathon” that was organized by Greek State

Television in cooperation with HELLENIC AID, collected the amount of 14.92 MEURO, while the contribution of volunteerism, especially in health services and the medical sector, was outstanding. It is estimated that through various initiatives, every Greek citizen donated approximately two (2) EURO for the affected populations in South-Eastern Asia. The total amount of aid from State actors, NGOs and private donors is estimated to exceed 30.00 MEURO.

- The total amount will be granted in three ways:
 - in the form of multilateral aid through the UN (UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, IOM)
 - in the form of multilateral aid through the EU
 - in the form of bilateral aid to the stricken countries

It is worth mentioning that the amount of 10.00 MEURO or 12.74 MUSD was granted by a check to the UN Secretary General. A relevant letter was sent by the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs on 11-2-2005. The amount is to be granted to UNOCHA for the implementation of specific programs by expert UN Organizations in the stricken areas, as follows:

- the amount of 3.82 MUSD through UNHCR for Indonesia and specifically for the program "Family shelter and non-food items"
- the amount of 2.55 MUSD to WFP, of which 1.27 MUSD for Eastern Africa (Somalia) and a relevant amount for South-Eastern Asia, through the program "WFP Indian Ocean Tsunami Emergency Operation (Food)". It is indicated that the amount that will be granted to Eastern Africa will refer to a long term program for relief provision and provision of support to the region
- more than 2.00 MUSD were granted to FAO, of which 1.27 MUSD for Sri Lanka (recovering personal needs) and 0.64 MUSD through the FAO/UNDP for the program "Emergency Assistance to the Tsunami Affected Fishing Communities in Southern Thailand" and 0.32 MUSD for the program "Emergency Assistance to the Tsunami Affected Farmers to Restart Agricultural Production in Southern Thailand"
- approximately 1.00 MUSD through WHO, for the program "Enhancing Capacity to Respond to Health threats at Regional Level and Supporting Health Coordination (Health)" with special emphasis to Maldives (0.76 MUSD), while the amount of 0.35 MUSD is granted to various programs of the same Organization
- the amount of 0.95 MUSD through IOM for the program "Emergency Shelter Assistance in Sri Lanka"
- the amount of 1.70 MUSD through IOM for the program "Livelihood Assistance in Sri Lanka".

It is noted that the above final selection of programs for financing, took place in cooperation with the competent UN authorities which proposed similar programs, in cases the originally proposed ones were financially covered.

Being at a state of shock, Greece joined its efforts with those of the international community and found itself 5th in the world in the list of offers, thus proving the splendor of the Greek spirit.

The effective and prompt Greek response after the devastating destruction was praised at the international level. Ambassadors of the stricken countries stationed in Athens expressed their deep gratitude. The Ambassador of Indonesia Ms. F.H. Souftedi expressed her deepest appreciation and gratitude to Greece saying that "we sincerely feel obliged from your action", while the Ambassador of Thailand Mr. T. Tsartuan said "it is in such moments that we realize the true humane feelings of us all". Finally, the UN Secretary General Mr. Kofi Annan, characterized Greece as a "Global Humanitarian Power".

Phase B': Participation of HELLENIC AID in the Reconstruction Plan of the Government of Sri Lanka – Focusing of development assistance on the regions of Galle – Ampara – Trincomalee

Since March 2005, all big international donors responded according to standing international practice. Namely, the humanitarian phase is followed by rehabilitation and development - "linking emergency and rehabilitation to development". Thus, they proceeded to plan a medium and long term "Post-Tsunami" reconstruction, responding to requests set by International Organizations, the World Bank, the EU and basically by the Government of Sri Lanka, for prompt development of the stricken regions.

By using assistance from specialized International Organizations and the EU, the Government of Sri Lanka prepared a "Reconstruction Plan" in order to rehabilitate the economy of the worst hit seaside communities located to the North, East and South of the island. This planning mainly focuses on:

- revival of seaside communities via repairing and reconstructing houses and necessary social infrastructures, such as health centers, schools etc., in order for the inhabitants to return to their districts
- restitution of jobs for the population, in order to generate incomes from local activity sectors, like tourism, agriculture, fishing and others and
- rehabilitation of damages to infrastructure, roads, bridges, rail lines etc. in order to revive seaside economies

After its innovative initiative, of sending the floating hospital to Trincomalee, Greece intends to grant additional bilateral aid to countries in the region. In this respect Greece has already pledged at the sixth EU Special Council for General Affairs (January 7th, 2005) the amount of 11.50 MEURO for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in Sri Lanka and other countries in the region.

In this regard, a four-member Greek delegation from HELLENIC AID (YDAS-1 and YDAS-2 Directorates) visited Colombo - Sri Lanka in late June 2005 in order to meet with the competent Government Authorities. The objective was to coordinate proceedings of the Greek participation in the rehabilitation process of the island, in the framework of the principles of effectiveness, cohesion and complementarity of actions. According to the above and the need for a follow-up to the pioneering humanitarian mission of HELLENIC AID to Trincomalee, YDAS-2 Directorate, in cooperation with the competent Authorities of Sri Lanka (Ministries of Education, Health, Fisheries and other), drew up a Development Cooperation Program 2006-2007 which composes the Greek participation in the Reconstruction Plan of the Government of Sri Lanka.

The framework of cooperation anticipates the following:

- concentration of the bulk of funds to the areas of Galle to the South, Ampara to the East and Trincomalee to the North-East of the island
- concentration of activities in the following development sectors:
 - rehabilitation or construction of Primary or Secondary schools
 - rehabilitation or construction of small rural Health Centers or Centers for children's care
 - construction of three (3) small fishing harbors
 - rehabilitation or construction of vocational training or fisheries training Centers
 - building of dinghies and fishing boats

The submission procedure of program/project proposals, from State bodies and Greek NGOs, for the implementation of development cooperation activities in the stricken regions, closed in September 2005. YDAS-2 Directorate is currently evaluating them.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to SRI LANKA in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.70	0.56	0.70

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.00	0.000
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0.44	0.541
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.12	0.155
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO SRI LANKA		0.56	0.697

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
1	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	0.12	0.16
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO SRI LANKA			0.56	0.67

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture) ▪ transportation & distribution of humanitarian aid

Eligible priority sectors for 2005
1. Social Sector 1.1. Health 1.1.1. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures 1.1.2. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units

- 1.1.3. Training and practice for doctors and nurses
- 1.1.4. Medical equipment
- 1.1.5. Activities in the sector of preventive medicine
- 1.2. Education
 - 1.2.1. Construction of school buildings and provision of equipment
 - 1.2.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system
- 1.3. Other infrastructure
 - 1.3.1. Construction of an orphanage, provision of equipment and covering of its expenses for a five year period
 - 1.3.2. Small housing courts for specific low income sections of the population (women, large families, handicapped)
- 2. Environment**
 - 2.1. Rational water management
 - 2.2. Aqua ducts for pumping and water treatment for irrigation and drinking

14.2.3	EUROPE
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The Greek strategic goal in the Balkans is to create the appropriate conditions for stability, democratic order, good governance, cooperation, 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 EU.

A relevant improvement is evident in recent years in the Balkan region, as regards macroeconomic stabilization. However, economic and social circumstances are still fragile due to long term problems faced by each country, such as economic stagnation, high unemployment rates, lack of products' competitiveness, low investments. It seems that the most serious problem of the countries in the region, including Kosovo, is high

unemployment, lack of direct investments and delays in the implementation of infrastructure projects.

In the long term, a strategy for conflict prevention can only be viable if it is effectively directed to economic, social, regional and sub-regional dimensions of national problems. Consequently, policies are needed that will seek to achieve economic and political cohesion at both national and regional levels.

Socio-economic problems, lack of perspective and improvement of living standards, organized crime, in conjunction with nationalistic problems, compose an alarming mixture which, as it was proved, under certain circumstances may erupt new conflicts.

Enhancement of regional cooperation is a basic element of Greek policy in the Western Balkans, as it paves the way to regional stability and prosperity. The South East European Cooperation Process, Inter Balkan cooperation, in combination with the institutional mechanism of the Process for Stabilization and Association with the EU and the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, can pre-eminently strengthen the region and prevent conflicts.

NGOs can also play a significant role, especially by activating development cooperation programs that refer to younger generations, among which the nationalistic gap is deeper. Moreover, peoples contribution may prove to be a tool of careful planning of medium term social programs, such as the rugged road towards reconciliation. In this framework, Greece has undertaken specific initiatives to promote reconciliation, democracy and human rights in the region. In addition, considerable interventions are needed to reform the Security Forces and to combat organized crime, corruption and paramilitary organizations. In this respect Greece seeks to achieve a series of relevant targets like, subjection of the military to civil authorities, democratic reforms of the military and police, elimination and marginalization of armed factions involved in conflicts and establishment of institutions for social re-accession of their members in society etc.

In 2004 total bilateral ODA granted to Part I countries of the European continent amounted to 147.44 MUSD (see GRAPH [C]), of which 88.54 MUSD in the form of technical cooperation and 4.30 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance.

The picture, as regards priority countries, was the following:

14.2.3.1

WESTERN BALKANS

ALBANIA



Country Data	
Capital	Tirana
Area	28,748 sq. klm.
Population	3,563,112
Language	Albanian, Greek
Literacy rate	87% (2003)
Religion	Islam 70%, Christian Orthodox 20%, Catholic 10%
Government	Republic
Monetary unit	Lek
GNP	17,460 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 1,380 (2004)
Industry	food processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, oil, cement, chemicals, mining, metals, hydropower
Agriculture	wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes, livestock
Natural resources	petroleum, natural gas, coal, copper, timber, hydropower

After the fall of the communist regime in 1991, Albania was faced with grave challenges to cover the loss of the previous fifty years, as it is the poorest country in Europe. The country had to establish solid governmental institutions to support development. The basic means for achieving this was foreign aid. Albania took considerable steps towards this route. It established an administrative mechanism that lacked sufficient and experienced staff. Furthermore, it was the first country in the region that drew up a PRSP. Apart from ODA granted by foreign donors, the country earns significant amounts from remittances sent by numerous Albanian nationals who work in foreign countries (especially in Greece and in Italy), as well as from many foreign investments. However, the Albanian economy shows minor progress. Unemployment is high, showing some tendency to be reduced, while inflation is rather low (3.2%).

The objective of the Greek policy is to secure stability, development and welfare in Albania. Another strategic Greek target is the process of Albanian association to the EU. In recent years Greek-Albanian relations have developed steadily. Greek membership of the EU and NATO, as well as Greek initiatives to consolidate peace and develop cooperation in the region, have played a crucial role. An indicative element is that the present Albanian government has characterized Greece as a "strategic partner".

Another crucial factor in bilateral relations is intense Greek presence in the economy of Albania. Greece is the second, after Italy, most significant trade partner of Albania. In 2002

trade transactions rose to 371.70 MEURO (exports 322.10 MEURO, imports 49.60 MEURO). According to estimations of the National Statistical Service of Greece, trade transactions during the first half of 2003 reached 145.20 MEURO (exports 130.50 MEURO and imports 14.70 MEURO). As regards Greek investments, their value exceeds 300 MEURO, that is 27% of total foreign investments in Albania, thus making Greece the primary foreign investor. Some 200-220 Greek or Greek oriented businesses are active in Albania in the sectors of, telecommunications, petroleum trade, banking, construction, foodstuffs, textile manufacture, clothing - footwear.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to ALBANIA in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
12.49	13.94	14.74	15.64	83.38	73.80	82.95	66.77	193.56	170.15

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	2.25	2.795
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	62.03	77.061
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	2.49	3.096
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO ALBANIA		66.77	82.952

Note: In the framework of implementing the ESOAB, Greek investors were subsidized in 2004 with the amount of 3.55 MUSD or 2.86 MEURO, in order to establish a brick producing unit in Korce-Albania. This aid is considered as Other Official Flows (OOF).

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11120	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	9.68	12.04
2	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	14.42	17.92
3	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	11.54	14.34
4	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	17.31	21.51
5	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	5.77	7.17
6	11420	HIGHER EDUCATION	*	*
7	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.06	0.08
8	12191	MEDICAL SERVICES	0.95	1.18
9	12220	BASIC HEALTH CARE	0.09	0.11
10	12230	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	0.45	0.56
11	13040	STD CONTROL INCLUDING HIV/AIDS	0.01	0.01
12	14010	WATER RESOURCES POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	0.10	0.12

13	14020	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION - LARGE SYSTEMS	0.29	0.35
14	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.02	0.02
15	15040	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	0.07	0.08
16	15061	POST CONFLICT PEACE-BUILDING (UN)	2.08	2.59
17	15063	HUMAN RIGHTS	0.02	0.03
18	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.67	0.83
19	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.89	1.10
20	21020	ROAD TRANSPORT	0.13	0.16
21	22020	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	0.05	0.06
22	22040	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	0.29	0.38
23	25010	BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS	0.03	0.04
24	31163	LIVESTOCK	0.05	0.06
25	31195	LIVESTOCK/VETERINARY SERVICES	0.02	0.02
26	33210	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	0.22	0.27
27	41030	BIO-DIVERSITY	0.01	0.01
28	41081	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION/ TRAINING	*	*
29	41082	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH	0.12	0.14
30	42010	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	0.06	0.07
31	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.97	1.21
32	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	0.05	0.06
33	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	0.35	0.43
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO ALBANIA			66.77	82.952

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- equipping of a kindergarten & of a primary school in Korçe
- equipping of a primary school in Tirana
- reconstruction of a primary school in the Community of Muriqan, Municipality of Ana Malit
- rehabilitation and modernization of a four storey secondary school Ndrim Shehu, construction of a physical education hall at the town of Beles, Elbasan County,
- rehabilitation of T. Mousa Skentia school, Municipality of Beles , Elbasan County
- construction of a secondary school at the town of Vauidejes, Scodra County (second phase)
- construction of a center to cover primary & secondary educational needs of the Korçe region (education, training, administration, library, P/Cs, culture)
- construction of "Arsakeion" Greek-Albanian College in Tirana
- construction of a primary school and of a medical center at Tepeleni
- support to all levels of education
- support to University study programs
- training of doctors (surgery, pathology, laboratories)
- post graduate seminars on modern applications of dental science, provision of medical care
- training of public health executives (theory & practice)
- provision of medical scholarships
- support for the operation of a hospital, provision of staff and equipment
- provision of medical care to thirty patients
- early warning as regards the symptoms of gynecological cancer, urgent reaction, women's training on prevention, training of doctors
- identification and logging of the genetic basis of diseases and combating them via identifying carriers (prevention)
- installation of an axial tomograph at the diagnostic Center "Evangelismos" in Tirana, covering needs of 6,000 people
- activities to prevent STD diseases, especially of HIV/AIDS
- drawing up of a study to find solutions and means to combat the problem of water scarcity for irrigation and drinking water of the Argyrokastro region
- rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure in Skodra
- construction of an aqua duct & installation of a network for drinkable water

- organization of the third training meeting of judges
- modernization of institutions, familiarization of civil servants and judges with the common European legal culture, organization of meetings, drawing up of reports, broadening of a legal data base, drawing up of comparative studies
- provision of advice, awareness raising and mobilization of policemen & the public on issues of illegal trafficking & trading of human beings
- drawing up & implementation of measures to combat corruption
- rehabilitation of social infrastructure
- support to national NGOs on human rights issues
- emergency support provision to trafficking victims, provision of advice & prevention via SOS telephone lines, re-accession in society of trafficking victims, recovery, provision of specialized care
- cooperation among organizations for the provision of advice & health services to human trafficking victims
- facing cases of maltreated women
- establishment of a mechanism to confront a possible escalation of illegal children's trafficking
- efforts to locate, protect & repatriate Albanian children victims of trade, organization-support of vocational training workshops, provision of material aid, awareness raising activities
- establishment of an intra-state network of activities to protect unattended children and combat illegal trafficking & children exploitation
- establishment of a network & common training program for police officers, NGOs & International Organizations, on issues of illegal human trafficking
- financial support of a regional "clearing point" in the framework of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe task force for illegal human trafficking
- systematic search & monitoring of trafficking victims, locating of victims, provision of legal support, support of the necessary activities for incorporation to a protection program
- confront trading of women for sexual exploitation, provision of advice, publishing & distributing leaflets & posters, organization of speeches for secondary education, restoration of psycho-social health of women
- contribution to efforts for combating women's & girls' trafficking for sexual exploitation
- establishment of a regional network for combating trading of women & children in cooperation with IOM, UNHCR & and local NGOs
- establishment of social welfare infrastructure in Dropolis, rehabilitation of a building, installation of equipment at a center for social welfare & two regional health centers, seminars on supportive services
- provision of accommodation for students & young scientists at the summer school of ancient Avdera
- organization of training seminars for vulnerable social sections of various ages, advice campaign
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- construction of the cultural center building of Korçe
- construction of two sections of the mountain road of Djvri province – Theologos, prefecture of Ag. Sarandë
- installation of telecommunications and internet infrastructure at the University of Korçe
- covering of the needs of the Holy Archdiocese of Albania in technical & information materials
- study on the strategy for accessing ICT, establishment of internet communication and of a web site for the University of "Eqrem Cabej" in Argyrokaster
- establishment of a network to promote business
- planning and establishment of business data bases accessible through the internet for electronic administration of financial and developmental information
- daily veterinarian and medical treatment for cattle breeding units of 10 villages in Premeti & Erseka
- scientific development of apiculture by modern beehives that maintain a stable temperature throughout the year, regardless of the outside temperature
- establishment of an agro-tourism office to provide valid information to clients of tourist agencies on touristic infrastructure, improve efficiency of tourist infrastructures managed by women in rural areas
- training and enhancing employment opportunities in the sector of special forms of tourism, drawing up of a training program, provision of scholarships, publishing of training and information material, provision of support to the trained in order to find jobs
- institutional inter-state cooperation in the framework of the Prespes Park
- organization of children's drawing in all primary & secondary schools in the Balkans, theme: "Environment, Life, Peace in the Balkans"
- inventory & analysis of green house gases emissions, prediction of evolutions (2008-2012), assessment of possible policies & measures to reduce them
- thorough & complete inventory of wetlands on the basis of MedWet1 & MedWet2 methodology
- establishment of a data base for water resources & ecosystems of the Devoli river & Mikri Prespa region in the framework of the trilateral inter-state cooperation for Prespes
- promotion of women in the development process, reduction of unemployment, vocational training on market functioning & entrepreneurship
- establishment of women's agro co-operatives & of an agro-tourism network for touristic development of the Prespes region
- provision of tertiary scholarships
- provision of clothing, medical & pharmaceutical material

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Environment

- 1.1.1. Activities to protect the environment of the lake Prespes district
- 1.1.2. Plans to administer trans-border waters
- 1.1.3. Works to clean river & stream beds, especially of those flowing through urban areas
- 1.1.4. Plans for hygienic burial of litter
- 1.1.5. Study and construction of a site for hygienic burial of litter (solid waste), due to the extensive pollution of the river Drin, the bed of which receives solid waste

2. Social Sector

- 2.1. Education
 - 2.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
- 2.2. Health
 - 2.2.1. Activities to support public health
 - 2.2.2. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures
 - 2.2.3. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units
- 2.3. Human security
 - 2.3.1. Activities in countries where human trade originates
 - 2.3.2. Medical and psycho-social support
 - 2.3.3. Humanitarian repatriation
 - 2.3.4. Social research and work in the field (street work) for safe repatriation of victims
 - 2.3.5. Information campaigns for the public
 - 2.3.6. Intra-state cooperation among competent Agencies

3. Infrastructure

- 3.1. Sewage treatment plants
 - 3.1.1. Planning and construction of sewage treatment plants in selected municipalities
- 3.2. Water supply
 - 3.2.1. Planning of a modern secondary water supply network
- 3.3. Sewage
 - 3.3.1. Planning and construction of a modern sewage network

4. Culture

- 4.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations
- 4.2. Plotting, planning of restorations and rehabilitation of historical buildings

BOSNIA – HERZEGOVINA



Country Data	
Capital	Sarajevo
Area	51,129 sq. klm.
Population	3,922,205
Language	Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian
Literacy rate	Not available
Religion	Islam 40%, Christian Orthodox 31%, Catholic 15%, Protestant 4%, other 10%
Government	Emerging republic
Monetary unit	1 marka (KM) = 100 pfenniga
GNP	26,210 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 6,500 (2004)
Industry	steel, coal, iron ore, lead, manganese, bauxite, textiles, tobacco, oil products
Agriculture	wheat, corn, fruit, vegetables, livestock, dairy products
Natural resources	coal, iron, lead, zinc, bauxite, manganese, copper, forests, hydropower

Belligerent parties engaged in the wars of the 1990s (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) signed a peace agreement, the final text of which was ratified in Paris in late 1995. The objectives of the “Dayton Agreement” were, to end hostilities, to promote peace and stability and respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina, on the basis of the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and OSCE, as well as to ensure the return of refugees and of those expatriated to their homes, to reform the economy and to support basic state institutions.

Two institutions were established. On the one hand, the multinational and democratic Presidency, based on proportional representation (one Bosnian-Serb, one Bosnian-Muslim, one Bosnian-Croat), according to the regulations of the former regime. The Presidency is competent for exercising foreign, economic and fiscal policy (the Presidency is exercised since in a rotating system lasting 8 months at a time). On the other hand, a central government was established having a Prime Minister and six Ministries. There are two entities, the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina (having a President, a Vice President and a Prime Minister) which is divided in ten cantons and the Serbian Republic (having a President, a Vice President and a Prime Minister).

The IFOR was originally formed to monitor the military aspects of the “Dayton Agreement”. This was an international peacekeeping force of 60,000 troops, which was replaced by the SFOR (Stabilization Force) in order to prevent further conflicts. The OSCE has undertaken to monitor and carry out elections.

Implementation and smooth functioning of the “Dayton Agreement” depends on the presence of the International Community in the country. It is desirable for all refugees and expatriated to promptly return to their homes, to support central government institutions, to reform the economy, to appoint multinational political parties, to reduce military expenses, to give a multinational character to the bodies of both entities, to arrest those wanted for war crimes. A unifying factor is the European perspective of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Greece recognized Bosnia-Herzegovina in April 1992. the Greek Embassy was established in Sarajevo in 1996 and of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Athens in 1998. Bilateral Agreements signed include:

- Agreement to conclude Diplomatic Relations (30-11-1995)
- Agreement to protect investments (13-12-2000)
- Protocol for cooperation of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (10-5-2001)
- Cultural Agreement (9-6-2003)

Political relations between Greece & Bosnia-Herzegovina develop continuously. Specific enhancement was given to bilateral cooperation during the last biennium.

Among the urgent priorities for further enhancement of bilateral relations are to:

- promote signing of agreements to avoid double taxation, economic and technological cooperation and establishment of an Inter-ministerial Committee for economic cooperation; moreover, to promote signing of an agreement on road transports and extension of the conventional framework in sectors like the economy, research and technology
- exchange businessmen visits
- support development cooperation programs/projects

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
8.82	9.85	5.73	6.08	5.31	4.70	7.62	6.13	27.48	26.76

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	2.29	2.841
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0.77	0.959
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	3.08	3.821
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA		6.13	7.621

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11120	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	0.06	0.07
2	11420	HIGHER EDUCATION	*	*
3	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	*	*
4	12230	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	0.74	0.92
5	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.12	0.15
6	15040	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	1.49	1.85
7	15061	POST CONFLICT PEACE-BUILDING (UN)	3.07	3.81
8	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.02	0.02
9	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.55
10	22040	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	0.02	0.03
11	25010	BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS	0.03	0.03
12	41082	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH	0.02	0.03
13	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.12	0.16
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA			6.13	7.62

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- reconstruction of school buildings
- post educational seminars for dentists, pharmaceutical assistance (vaccines - antibiotics, etc)
- reconstruction-renovation of a surgery wing and construction of an intensive care unit (ICU)
- training of high judges
- training of representatives from regional Parliaments
- planning of the system for administering courts
- reorganization of parliamentarian & judicial institutions
- reconstruction-rehabilitation of the building of "Common Institutions"
- rehabilitation of social infrastructure
- financial support of the regional services clearing point, in the framework of the task force for illegal women trafficking of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- supply of electronic equipment for the Constitutional Court
- planning and establishment of business data bases accessible via the internet
- inventory & analysis of green house gases emissions, assessment of possible policies & measures to reduce them
- transportation & distribution of humanitarian aid
- provision of tertiary scholarships

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Democracy and the Rule of Law

- 1.1. Training of diplomats on EU issues
- 1.2. Transfer of know how on training young leaders

2. Social Sector

- 2.1. Education
 - 2.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
 - 2.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system
 - 2.1.3. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment
- 2.2. Health

- 2.2.1. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures
- 2.2.2. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units
- 2.3. Human security
 - 2.3.1. Activities in countries where human trade originates
 - 2.3.2. Medical and psycho-social support
 - 2.3.3. Humanitarian repatriation
 - 2.3.4. Social research and work in the field (street work) for safe repatriation of victims
 - 2.3.5. Information campaigns for the public
 - 2.3.6. Intra-state cooperation among competent Agencies
- 3. Infrastructure**
 - 3.1. Water supply
 - 3.1.1. Planning of a modern water supply network and rehabilitation of old networks
 - 3.2. Sewerage
 - 3.2.1. Planning and construction of a modern sewerage network
 - 3.3. Other infrastructure
 - 3.3.1. Small housing courts for specific low income sections of the population (refugees & expatriated, women, handicapped)
- 4. Culture**
 - 4.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (FYROM)


Country Data	
Capital	Skopje
Area	25,713 sq. klm.
Population	2,045,262
Language	Local 68%, Albanian 25%, Turkish 3%, Serbo-Croatian 2%, other 2%
Religion	Christian Orthodox 70%, Islam 29%, other 1%
Government	Parliamentary democracy
Monetary unit	Denar
GNP	14,400 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 7,100 (2004)
Industry	coal, chromium, zinc, iron, textiles, wood products, tobacco, food processing
Agriculture	wheat, grapes, rice, tobacco, corn, cotton, vegetables, livestock
Natural resources	chromium, zinc, iron ore, asbestos, timber, arable land

Signing of the "Ochrid Agreement" (2001) put an end to an intra-nation crisis that had threatened unity in this country. Adoption of constitutional and legal reforms anticipated by the Agreement is progressing, yet some reforms are pending to be adopted, such as for example, Local Government reorganization. Today, the situation in FYROM is stabilized in relation to 2001, yet it remains fragile. The country is faced with significant socio-economic problems. There are still extremist groups that maintain close relations with organized crime. In September 2003 intra-nation crises rekindled, yet Authorities did not lose control. In fact they succeeded in arresting some of the wanted leaders of extremist groups.

FYROM submitted an application to join the EU in early 2004. The EU supports reforms in the country, on the basis of the presuppositions of the Stabilization and Association Process and of the "Ochrid Agreement". The EU – West Balkan Summit (Thessaloniki, June 2003) presented the EU with a great opportunity to send a double message to the countries of the region. On the one hand to retain their European perspective being candidate countries and on the other to realize that the route towards Europe depends on their performance vis a vis the required reforms.

Greek – FYROM economic relations are developing rapidly at all levels (investments, buying of formerly state owned enterprises, trade transactions etc.). Greece is the first foreign investor in FYROM. Greek direct investments that have been implemented or are in the process of being implemented exceed 460 MUSD, creating 8,000 new jobs in sectors like, the oil industry, telecommunications, mining, textiles, banking, tobacco, food and beverages.

As regards international trade, Greece was the third supplier of goods to FYROM in 2002, following Germany and Serbia-Montenegro.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to FYROM in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
2.75	3.07	46.78	49.64	1.89	1.68	2.26	1.82	50.68	56.21

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.45	0.559
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1.34	1.665
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.03	0.036
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO FYROM		1.82	2.261

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11120	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	0.40	0.49
2	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.02	0.02
3	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.01	0.01
4	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.02	0.02
5	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.01	0.01
6	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.01	0.02
7	14015	WATER RESOURCES PROTECTION	0.06	0.07
8	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.03	0.03
9	15040	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	0.03	0.03
10	15063	HUMAN RIGHTS	0.05	0.06
11	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.13	0.17
12	16020	EMPLOYMENT POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	0.02	0.02
13	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.57
14	22040	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	0.27	0.36
15	25010	BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS	0.03	0.04
16	31181	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.02	0.02
17	41030	BIO-DIVERSITY	0.01	0.01
18	41081	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION/ TRAINING	0.03	0.04
19	41082	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH	0.02	0.02
20	42010	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	0.02	0.02
21	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.16	0.20
22	92000	SUPPORT TO NGOS	*	*

23	99810	SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED	0.03	0.03
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO FYROM			1.82	2.261

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- rehabilitation of a school building at the community of Aratsinovo
- construction of a multifunctional cultural center building
- rehabilitation of school buildings to accommodate the needs of 372 students at the Municipalities of Gostivar (Banjica) & Bitola (Kravar), upgrading of the water supply system, improving the quality of drinkable water at the Municipality of Kratovo
- support to all levels of education
- provision of medical scholarships
- post graduate seminars on modern applications of dental science, provision of medical care
- drawing up of a report, planning and implementation of a sampling program for biological quality data as regards the intra-border lake of Doirani
- organization of the third meeting of judges
- modernization of institutions, familiarization of public administration staff and judges with European legal culture
- comparative approach of basic constitutional institutions through mutual exchange of information and points of view, strengthening of communications and scientific collaboration, transfer of know how, implementation three workshops, drawing up of a report
- establishment of an Institute for training, transfer of know how for Members of Parliament
- participation in the German Marshall Fund project, in the framework of the Stability Pact "Balkan trust for democracy"
- reconstruction of a primary school building for mentally handicapped children in Skopje
- enhancing awareness among the public on schizophrenia, upgrading of knowledge about mental health
- workshop for professional training, employment and social integration of recovered psychopathic patients
- financial support of a regional "clearing point" in the framework of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe task force for illegal human trafficking
- creation of a network of centers for youth training in Gostivar, Tetovo and Prilep
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- establishment of educational structures & activities for training of trainers responsible for public servants' training on issues of e-learning
- enhancing primary and secondary education and professional training infrastructures, drawing up of a study, preparation, purchase, installation and set in operation of software for software management, drawing up of a study and reformation of rooms for installing PCs and audiovisual equipment
- vocational training (PC operation e-learning) for the unemployed and low income population (disabled 18-20 year olds, unemployed 20-30 year olds, unemployed 20-30 year old mothers, professionals, office staff)
- establishment of suitable infrastructure at a school for training classes by using PCs, arrangement of buildings and classrooms
- training and familiarization of students with the use of PCs, establishment of suitable infrastructure
- planning and establishment of business data bases accessible through the internet for electronic administration of financial and developmental information
- creation of a network for business promotion
- provision of scholarships on agricultural issues
- institutional intra-state cooperation in the framework of the Prespes Park
- transfer of know how, scientists' training on issues of sustainable management of water sources
- organization of children's drawing in all primary & secondary schools in the Balkans, theme: "Environment, Life, Peace in the Balkans"
- inventory & analysis of green house gases emissions, prediction of evolutions (2008-2012), assessment of possible policies & measures to reduce them
- establishment of women's agro co-operatives & of an agro-tourism network for touristic development of the Prespes region
- Provision of tertiary scholarships
- organization of an international forum on poverty reduction in the Balkans by the World Bank Group

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Social Sector

1.1. Education

- 1.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
- 1.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system
- 1.1.3. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment
- 1.1.4. Establishment of Departments in Universities

1.2. Health

- 1.2.1. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures
- 1.2.2. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units
- 1.2.3. Training of doctors
- 1.2.4. Medical equipment

1.3. Human security

- 1.3.1. Activities in countries where human trade originates
- 1.3.2. Medical and psycho-social support
- 1.3.3. Humanitarian repatriation
- 1.3.4. Social research and work in the field (street work) for safe repatriation of victims
- 1.3.5. Information campaigns for the public
- 1.3.6. Intra-state cooperation among competent Agencies

2. Environment

- 2.1. Works (infrastructure) for an integrated management of waters of the basin of Axios river
- 2.2. Works (infrastructure) for the protection of lakes Doirani and Prespes

3. Infrastructure

- 3.1. Electronic administration/informatics for Local Authorities

4. Culture

- 4.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

SERBIA - MONTENEGRO



Country Data	
Capital	Belgrade
Area	102,350 sq. klm.
Population	10,829,175
Language	Serbian 95%, Albanian 5%
Literacy rate	93% (2003)
Religion	Christian Orthodox 65%, Islam 19%, Catholic 4%, Other 12%
Government	Republic
Monetary unit	Yugoslav new Dinar
GNP	26,270 MU\$D (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 2,400 (2004)
Industry	machine building, metallurgy, mining, consumer goods, petroleum products, electronics, pharmaceuticals.
Agriculture	cereals, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, olives, livestock
Natural resources	oil, gas, coal, copper, hydropower

The new Serbian government that rose into power after the elections held in 2003, set a series of priorities:

- substantive autonomy and establishment of a mechanism for protecting Serbian communities in the Kosovo region,
- formulation of a national strategy for accession to the EU,
- strengthen the new state and its functionality,
- seek mutual cooperation with the International Criminal Court as regards Former Yugoslavia (ICTY),
- establish a competitive economy,
- eradicate organized crime
- improve the sectors of health and education

The political situation in Montenegro appears stable, as there is a coalition government elected by a comfortable majority (47.9%).

The situation in the Kosovo region is still fragile. UNMIK efforts focus on establishing democratic self government structures, according to Resolution 1244/99 of the UN "Security Council" and policy "Standards before Status". Within this framework the UNMIK has already initiated the procedure of gradually transferring competences to Kosovo's Provisional Institutions of Self Government of (PISG), as it is anticipated by Resolution 1244/99.

Greece provides full and active support to Serbia's – Montenegro's European perspectives. Greece believes that lasting peace and stability in the region can only be achieved if

gradually all Balkan countries integrate in European structures. In this respect, the Stabilization and Association Procedures are the corner-stones of Greek policy.

Greek presence in the form of business and investments in Serbia – Montenegro covers a wide range of activities. Following the end of hostilities in Kosovo, investment interest is gradually gaining ground with promising perspectives for raising business cooperation among firms of the two countries.

Bilateral trade in 2002 amounted to 252.00 MUSD, while during the first ten months of 2003 it was more than 200.00 MUSD. Trade surplus for Greece during the first ten months of 2003 was raised by 44.7% in relation to the same period of 2002. Some 150 joined and 80 Greek firms are active in the country. Total Greek investments (direct and indirect) amount to 1,200 MUSD, thus contributing to the creation of 20,000 new jobs.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programmes/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to SERBIA-MONTENEGRO in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
42.29	47.22	5.36	5.68	59.21	52.40	12.62	10.16	119.48	115.46

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	7.71	9.585
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1.69	2.105
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.75	0.929
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO SERBIA - MONTENEGRO		10.16	12.619

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11120	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	0.06	0.07
2	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.09	0.11
3	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.06	0.08
4	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.11	0.13
5	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.05	0.06
6	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.03	0.04
7	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	*	*
8	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	*	*
9	15063	HUMAN RIGHTS	0.05	0.06
10	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.03	0.03
11	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	4.08	5.05

12	21020	ROAD TRANSPORT	4.01	4.99
13	25010	BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS	0.28	0.36
14	41010	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	0.04	0.05
15	41040	SITE PRESERVATION	0.02	0.02
16	41082	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH	0.03	0.04
17	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.48	0.60
18	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	*	*
19	73010	RECONSTRUCTION RELIEF	0.48	0.60
20	92030	SUPPORT TO LOCAL AND REGIONAL NGO'S	0.08	0.11
21	99800	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	0.15	0.19
22	99810	SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED	0.03	0.03
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO SERBIA - MONTENEGRO			10.16	12.62

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- reconstruction of a 500 sq. m. school and rehabilitation of the play ground at the Municipality of Leskovac
- support to all levels of education
- post graduate seminars on modern applications of dental science, provision of pharmaceuticals (vaccines, antibiotics etc.)
- provision of medical scholarships
- modernization of institutions, familiarization of public administration staff and judges with the European legal culture, organization of meetings, drawing up of reports, expansion of the legal data base, drawing up of comparative reports
- support to civil society
- participation in the German Marshall Fund project, in the framework of the Stability Pact "Balkan trust for democracy"
- financial support of a regional "clearing point" in Belgrade in the framework of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe task force for illegal human trafficking
- establishment of a regional network for combating trading of women & children in cooperation with IOM, UNHCR & and local NGOs
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- reconstruction of the holy monastery of Gratsanjtsa and the temple of Pamegiston Taxiarchon at the village of Osogjanni
- rebuilding and equipping (books, PCs, etc.) of the destroyed building of the Municipal Library of Medvedja (Kosovo), the beneficiary of the program is a multinational, multi-religious & multi-cultural community
- provision of investment related technical cooperation for works on the European road Corridor X
- construction of sections of the European road Corridor X
- establishment of technical structures to support and promote entrepreneurship, planning and development of innovative structures
- establishment of a network for business promotion
- planning and establishment of business data bases accessible through the internet for electronic administration of financial and developmental information
- support of SECI initiative, support of business activities
- support for institutions related to environmental cooperation and sustainable development, drawing up of a manual on environmental management, introduction of a web page
- inventory & analysis of green house gases emissions, prediction of evolutions (2008-2012), assessment of possible policies & measures to reduce them
- cooperation among bodies that protect libraries for sustainable development of nature and culture
- writing of books by Balkan writers to promote the Balkan environment as a place for reconciliation & cooperation, the objective being sustainable development and environmental protection
- provision of tertiary scholarships
- support actions for the return of displaced populations to their homes in Kosovo, activities for social and economic integration of refugees who are accommodated in Serbia
- reconstruction of houses, small projects for income generation & small enterprises
- support provision to organizations & civil society agencies

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Social Sector

1.1. Education

- 1.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
- 1.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system
- 1.1.3. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment
- 1.1.4. Integrated activities planning and implementation of educational services
- 1.1.5. Establishment of Departments in Universities

1.2. Health

- 1.2.1. Rehabilitation of hospital infrastructures
- 1.2.2. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units
- 1.2.3. Medical equipment

1.3. Human security

- 1.3.1. Activities in countries where human trade originates
- 1.3.2. Medical and psycho-social support
- 1.3.3. Humanitarian repatriation
- 1.3.4. Social research and work in the field (street work) for safe repatriation of victims
- 1.3.5. Information campaigns for the public
- 1.3.6. Intra-state cooperation among competent Agencies

2. Infrastructure

2.1. Other infrastructure

- 2.1.1. Small housing courts for specific low income sections of the population (women, handicapped, large families)

3. Energy

- 3.1. Activities for rational utilization of energy

4. Culture

- 4.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

14.2.3.2

EAST EUROPEAN AND CAUCASUS COUNTRIES



Evolutions in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus, are very important for Greece. Political and economic reforms that take place create new opportunities for cooperation.

Greece actively supports integration of European countries into Euro-Atlantic institutions, as this will contribute to political stability and economic prosperity of the broader region.

Greece attributes strategic importance to the Caucasus region due to its location, being a communication corridor between two continents, Europe and Asia. Greece retains very good relations with the three countries in the Caucasus (Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan) that are based on the historical presence of Greece in the area and bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

In the same time Greece sympathizes with EU interest in the region to secure:

- completion of political and economic reforms for enhancing democracy, the rule of law and eradication of corruption
- safety of oil and natural gas pipelines
- peace and stability in the region, via confronting long lasting conflicts (frozen conflicts)

AZERBAIJAN



Country Data	
Capital	Baku
Area	86,600 sq. klm.
Population	8,050,000 (Azeri 90%, Russian 2,5%, Armenian 2%)
Language	Azerbaijani
Literacy rate	97% (1989)
Religion	Islam, mainly Shiite 70%, Sunni 30%
Government	Constitutional republic
Monetary unit	Manat
GNP	26,340 MUSD
GNP/per capita	\$ 710 (2002)
Industry	petroleum, natural gas, steel, cement, chemicals, petrochemicals, textiles
Agriculture	cotton, grain, rice, fruits, vegetables, tea, tobacco, livestock
Natural resources	petroleum, natural gas, iron ore

Greece opened its Embassy in Baku since 1993 aiming to develop bilateral relations with all three Caucasus countries. Promptly afterwards, bilateral relations reached a satisfactory level in the political, economic and cultural sectors.

Greece has signed with Azerbaijan an Agreement on "Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation". Three bilateral agreements were concluded in 2004, namely on investment protection, international road transports and cooperation of Customs Authorities.

Trade transactions between Greece and Azerbaijan rise steadily, yet the trade balance is permanently showing a deficit for Greece, due to crude oil and petroleum products imports. In 2003 Greek imports amounted to 71.43 MUSD, while exports just to 7.77 MUSD.

The two countries intend to develop further their cooperation in the sector of energy, aiming at promoting Azerbaijani natural gas to the big European markets, via Greece and Turkey.

In recent years cultural cooperation flourished rapidly. Intra-University cooperation is significant. In this regard many cooperation agreements have been signed between Greek and Azerbaijani Universities.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to AZERBAIJAN in the years 2001-2004

year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.09	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.25	0.22	0.85	0.68	1.27	1.09

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004

No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.00	0.000
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0.68	0.848
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.00	0.000
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO AZERBAIJAN		0.68	0.848

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004

No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11420	HIGHER EDUCATION	*	*
2	12250	INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL	0.09	0.10
3	14010	WATER RESOURCES POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	0.01	0.01
4	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.05	0.06
5	15040	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	0.01	0.02
6	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	0.02	0.02
7	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.45	0.57
8	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.05	0.07
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO AZERBAIJAN			0.68	0.85

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- support to educational & cultural university programs
- transfer of know how to the Azerbaijani Ministry of Health to combat tuberculosis
- activities to control tuberculosis (DOTS TB) at the mountainous region of Caucasus
- mission of experts from the Greek Ministry of Agricultural Development & Foodstuffs to transfer know how on irrigation & hydrology
- training of judges
- training of Public Administration Directors
- support of civil society
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- provision of tertiary scholarships

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Social Sector

1.1. Education and training

1.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment

1.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system

1.1.3. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment

1.2. Health

1.2.1. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures

1.2.2. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units

2. Infrastructure

2.1. Water supply

2.1.1. Planning of a modern water supply network and rehabilitation of old networks

2.2. Sewerage

2.2.1. Planning and construction of a modern sewerage network

3. Agriculture and Agro-industry

3.1. Development of modern irrigation systems etc.

3.2. Transfer of know how on food & beverages processing & packaging

4. Culture

4.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

ARMENIA



Country Data	
Capital	Yerevan
Area	29,800 sq. klm.
Population	2,982,904 Armenian 93,4%, Azeri 2.5%, Kurds 1.7%, Russian 1.5%
Language	Armenian, Russian
Literacy rate	99% (1989)
Religion	Christian
Government	Republic
Monetary unit	Dram
GNP	13,650 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 4,600 (2004)
Industry	diamond processing, metal cutting machine tools, tires, shoes, chemicals, knitted wear, software development, food processing
Agriculture	fruit, vegetables, livestock
Natural resources	gold, copper, zinc

Greek – Armenian relations are excellent, based on long term coexistence of Greeks and Armenians during the Byzantine era, under the Ottoman Empire. This harmonious cooperation at both bilateral and multilateral levels, substantially contributes to further enhancing close ties between the two countries.

In 2003 Greek – Armenian trade reached 35.80 MUSD, thus rising by 167% in relation to 2002. Greek exports to Armenia amounted to 30.60 MUSD, while Armenian exports to 5.30 MUSD.

The two countries have signed agreements in the sectors of education, culture and science, as well as for cooperation among Greek and Armenian Universities.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to ARMENIA in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
1.58	1.77	2.37	2.52	2.86	2.53	3.31	2.67	10.12	9.49

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.34	0.428
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	2.16	2.683
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.16	0.203
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO ARMENIA		2.67	3.314

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.30	0.37
2	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.18	0.22
3	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.32	0.39
4	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.14	0.17
5	12191	MEDICAL SERVICES	0.08	0.10
6	12230	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	0.12	0.15
7	13040	STD CONTROL INCLUDING HIV/AIDS	0.05	0.06
8	14030	BASIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND BASIC SANITATION	0.06	0.08
9	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.01	0.01
10	15040	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	0.01	0.02
11	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	0.03	0.03
12	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.20	0.25
13	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
14	22030	RADIO/TELEVISION/PRINT MEDIA	0.03	0.04
15	31181	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.12	0.15
16	33181	TRADE EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.06	0.08
17	33210	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	0.05	0.06
18	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.31	0.39
19	52010	FOOD AID/FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMS	0.10	0.12
20	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	0.06	0.08
21	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	*	*
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO ARMENIA			2.67	3.31

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ support to all levels of education ▪ provision of two ambulances to the state Hospital of Yerevan ▪ construction of a sanatorium at the downgraded region of Dilijian, covering of medical care needs of thousands of children ▪ activities for STD control including HIV/AIDS, establishment of two clinics for STD in Gyumri, personnel training, quality treatment, distribution of medicines, provision of advice & information

- construction of a water collection-supply and distribution network the overall length of which is 19 km, construction of four centers for enriching water sources, of four water collectors , of four water depots having capacity of 600m3 and of a high-pressure pumping-station
- training of judges
- training of Public Administration Directors
- support to civil society
- establishment of reception and support services centers for victims of human trafficking, training seminars, information campaigns
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- provision of support to solve the serious problems faced by journalism and the mass media, transfer of know how
- training seminar for experts of the Ministry of Agriculture on issues of processing, viniculture, wheat/bread, beverages, tobacco, dairy products
- training on issues of wine trade
- provision of basic equipment for the establishment of the first school of tourism professions
- provision of tertiary scholarships
- provision of emergency assistance (clothing)
- provision of food aid

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Social Sector

1.1. Education and training

- 1.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
- 1.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system
- 1.1.3. Activities aiming at promoting the information society
- 1.1.4. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment
- 1.1.5. Integrated activities for planning and implementation of educational services
- 1.1.6. Establishment of Departments in Universities

1.2. Health

- 1.2.1. Activities in the sector of preventive medicine
- 1.2.2. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures
- 1.2.3. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units
- 1.2.4. Medical equipment

1.3. Human security

- 1.3.1. Activities in countries where human trade originates
- 1.3.2. Medical and psycho-social support
- 1.3.3. Humanitarian repatriation
- 1.3.4. Social research and work in the field (street work) for safe repatriation of victims
- 1.3.5. Information campaigns for the public
- 1.3.6. Intra-state cooperation among competent Agencies

2. Infrastructure

2.1. Water supply

- 2.1.1. Planning of a modern water supply network and rehabilitation of old networks

2.2. Sewerage

- 2.2.1. Planning and construction of a modern sewerage network

3. Culture

- 3.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

GEORGIA



Country Data	
Capital	Tbilisi
Area	69,700 sq. klm.
Population	4,960,000 (2005) (Georgian 70%, Armenian 6%, Russian 5,7%, Azeri 3,2%, Ossetian 1,8%)
Language	Georgian, Russian
Literacy rate	99% (1999)
Religion	Christian Orthodox 73% Islam 11%, Jews, Catholics
Government	Republic
Monetary unit	Lari
GNP	14,450 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 3,100 (2004)
Industry	steel, machine tools, electrical appliances, mining, chemicals, timber, wine
Agriculture	grapes, hazelnuts, tea, vegetables, livestock
Natural resources	forests, hydropower, manganese, iron ore, copper

Traditional links bind Greece and Georgia, as Greek presence in this country dates back to antiquity. Political relations of the two countries are based on the one hand on the interest of the former to retain strong ties with the strategic region of the Caucasus and the Black Sea and on the other on the interest of the later to develop its relations with EU Member States and NATO.

Greece supports, together with EU Member States, Georgian efforts to modernize the state, to bring about socio-economic development, to consolidate democratic institutions and the rule of law and to approach Euro-Atlantic institutions. In this regard Greece supported the view to include Georgia and other countries of the Caucasus to the "European Neighboring Policy" (June 2004) while it supports substantive cooperation with these countries.

The most important bilateral agreements signed refer to culture – education, economy, investment protection, road – air transports, merchant marine, judicial support, customs, telecommunications, etc.

Trade transactions among the two countries are limited. Bilateral trade reached 14.00 MUSD in 2004 (10.00 MUSD Greek exports, 4.00 MUSD Georgian).

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to GEORGIA in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.39	0.43	2.44	2.59	5.20	4.60	6.75	5.44	14.78	13.06

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.16	0.193
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	4.37	5.427
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.91	1.134
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO GEORGIA		5.44	6.753

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11120	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	0.03	0.04
2	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.50	0.62
3	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.33	0.42
4	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.59	0.73
5	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.25	0.31
6	11420	HIGHER EDUCATION	*	*
7	12191	MEDICAL SERVICES	0.25	0.31
8	12240	BASIC NUTRITION	0.03	0.03
9	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.06	0.07
10	15040	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	0.09	0.11
11	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	0.08	0.10
12	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.15	0.18
13	16050	MULTISECTOR AID FOR BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES	0.13	0.16
14	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
15	21040	WATER TRANSPORT	1.30	1.62
16	31181	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.03	0.04
17	31191	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	0.05	0.06
18	33181	TRADE EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.07	0.09
19	41040	SITE PRESERVATION	0.01	0.02
20	42010	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	0.03	0.04
21	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.33	0.41
22	51010	GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT	0.30	0.37
23	71010	EMERGENCY FOOD AID	0.07	0.09
24	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	0.32	0.39
25	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	*	*
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO GEORGIA			5.44	6.753

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- rehabilitation and equipping of a 500m² kindergarten building that belongs to the Municipality of Tsalka, to accommodate 50 children
- support to all levels of education
- support to University study programs
- provision of two ambulances to the state pediatric Hospital of Tbilisi
- establishment of a play therapy hall in the pediatric Clinic of Guramishvili – Tbilisi for hospitalized children
- training of judges
- training & transfer of know how to young lawyers
- training of Public Administration Directors
- upgrading project for the Georgian Parliament, elaboration of an analytical plan of directives and reforms for the drafting of Parliament's by-law, upgrading of the functional framework
- support to civil society
- establishment of reception and support services center for human trafficking victims, training seminars, information campaigns
- encouragement of active citizens, training of scientists to gain know how on promoting human rights of women and children
- rehabilitation of infrastructures, farms, schools, orphanages & institutions
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- servicing of two search and rescue (S&R) patrol boats
- training seminar for experts of the Ministry of Agriculture on issues of plant protection, livestock, poultry, apiculture, foodstuffs industry etc.
- activities to plan infrastructure & mechanisms for producing and trading natural certified products that will be produced according to the principles of sustainability
- training on trade issues, approach of foreign markets, new trends, export procedures etc.
- support to marginalized women due to gender, economic situation, poverty, religion, vocational training on personal rights, market mechanisms, etc.
- provision of tertiary scholarships
- provision of emergency food aid (cereals & by products)
- provision of other emergency assistance (clothing)

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Social Sector

1.1. Education and training

- 1.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
- 1.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system
- 1.1.3. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment
- 1.1.4. Establishment of Departments in Universities
- 1.2. Health
- 1.2.1. Construction of a Pre-birth Diagnostic Center in Tbilisi
- 1.2.2. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures
- 1.2.3. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units
- 1.2.4. Activities in the sector of preventive medicine
- 1.3. Human security
- 1.3.1. Activities in countries where human trade originates
- 1.3.2. Medical and psycho-social support
- 1.3.3. Humanitarian repatriation
- 1.3.4. Social research and work in the field (street work) for safe repatriation of victims
- 1.3.5. Information campaigns for the public
- 1.3.6. Intra-state cooperation among competent Agencies

2. Infrastructure

- 2.1. Water supply
- 2.1.1. Planning of a modern water supply network and rehabilitation of old networks
- 2.2. Sewerage
- 2.2.1. Planning and construction of a modern sewerage network

3. Democracy and the rule of law

- 3.1. Technology transfer on good governance and the rule of law

-
- 3.2. Modernization of legislation and training of judges and civil servants
 - 3.3. Training of diplomats
 - 4. Business**
 - 4.1. Transfer of know how on business establishment and development
 - 5. Culture**
 - 5.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

MOLDOVA



Country Data	
Capital	Chisinau
Area	33,700 sq. klm.
Population	3,600,000
Language	Moldovan, Russian
Literacy rate	99% (2003)
Religion	Christian Orthodox 98%, Jews 1,5%, Baptist 0,5%
Government	Democratic republic
Monetary unit	Leu
GNP	8,581 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per capita	\$ 1,900 (2004)
Industry	food processing, agricultural machinery, electrical appliances, sugar, shoes, textiles
Agriculture	vegetables, fruits, wine, grain, sugar beets, tobacco, beef, milk
Natural resources	lignite, gypsum, arable land, limestone

Greek – Moldavian diplomatic relations date back to 1992. Political relations between the two countries are very good, characterized by a spirit of cooperation and trust.

In 2002 bilateral trade among the two countries doubled, in comparison to 2001. Greek exports to Moldova (first semester of 2003) reached 3.19 MEURO, that is a rise of 70% in comparison to the first semester of 2002.

The conventional framework of the two countries already covers significant sectors of bilateral relations. Among the most important agreements signed are those on: friendship and cooperation, international road transports, promotion of mutual protection of investments, economy, technology and scientific cooperation, air transports and avoiding double taxation.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to MOLDOVA in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.27	0.30	0.31	0.33	1.67	1.48	2.93	2.36	5.18	4.47

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.46	0.575
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1.89	2.351
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.00	0.001
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO MOLDOVA		2.36	2.927

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11120	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	0.30	0.37
2	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.14	0.18
3	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.10	0.12
4	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.17	0.21
5	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.07	0.09
6	13040	STD CONTROL INCLUDING HIV/AIDS	0.01	0.01
7	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.49	0.60
8	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.45	0.57
9	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
10	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.19	0.24
11	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	*	*
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO MOLDOVA			2.36	2.93

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ construction of a school complex & training hall ▪ support to all levels of education ▪ organization of frameworks, street work, bar to bar interventions to prevent STD (AIDS included) from spreading ▪ training of judges ▪ training of lawyers, seminars on European Public Law ▪ training on the rule of law and democracy ▪ support to democratic institutions, training of judges and executives, training of trainers on techniques to harmonize local laws with EU laws ▪ cooperation among organizations for the provision of advice & health services to human trafficking victims ▪ confronting situations of maltreated women ▪ management of legal support of human trafficking victims ▪ establishment of a reception and support services center for human trafficking victims, training seminars, information campaigns ▪ organization of seminars for vulnerable social groups of various ages, information campaign

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Social Sector

1.1. Education and training

- 1.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
- 1.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system
- 1.1.3. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment
- 1.1.4. Establishment of Departments in Universities

1.2. Health

- 1.2.1. Activities in the sector of preventive medicine
- 1.2.2. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures
- 1.2.3. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units

1.3. Human security

- 1.3.1. Activities in countries where human trade originates
- 1.3.2. Medical and psycho-social support
- 1.3.3. Humanitarian repatriation
- 1.3.4. Social research and work in the field (street work) for safe repatriation of victims
- 1.3.5. Information campaigns for the public
- 1.3.6. Intra-state cooperation among competent Agencies

2. Infrastructure

2.1. Water supply

- 2.1.1. Planning of a modern water supply network and rehabilitation of old networks

2.2. Sewerage

- 2.2.1. Planning and construction of a modern sewerage network

2.3. Other infrastructure

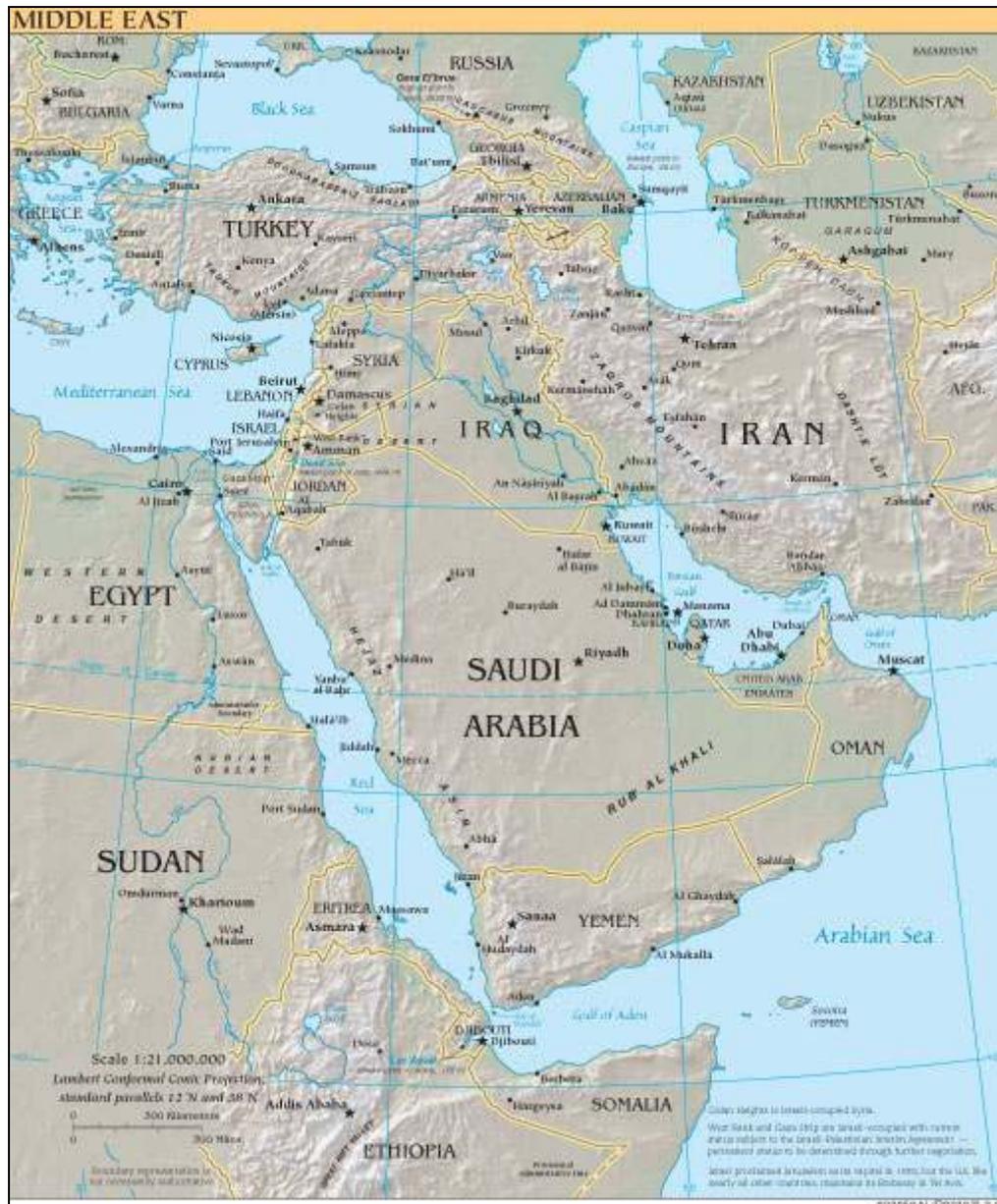
- 2.3.1. Small housing complexes for specific vulnerable sections of the population (handicapped, large families)
- 2.3.2. Construction of an orphanage, provision of equipment and covering of the costs for maintenance for a five year period

3. Culture

- 3.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

14.2.4

SOUTH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES



Greece maintains traditionally good relations with Arab and Middle East countries, due to its geographical proximity, economic cooperation and strong historical and cultural ties.

Greece is called to play a very important role in promoting peace and stability in the region, by undertaking inter-mediatory initiatives and by actively participating in the process of planning and formulation of EU policy of external relations.

Furthermore, Greece participates in the framework of the EU, in the “Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation” that aims at preserving peace and security in the Mediterranean and establishing a “Free Trade Area” in the region by the year 2010.

JORDAN



Country Data	
Capital	Amman
Area	92,300 sq. klm.
Population	5,759,732 (2005)
Language	Arabic, English
Literacy rate	91% (2003)
Religion	Islam (Sunni) 92%, Christian Orthodox 6%, Other 2%
Government	Constitutional monarchy
Monetary unit	Dinar
GNP	25,500 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per cap.	\$ 4,500 (2004)
Industry	mining, pharmaceuticals, oil refining, cement, chemicals, light constructions, tourism
Agriculture	wheat, barley, citrus, tomatoes, olives, livestock
Natural resources	fertilizers, oil, potassium

Greek – Jordanian relations are traditionally friendly and harmonized, while both sides have expressed their will to further enhance economic and cultural relations.

In recent years there is interest for raising Greek exports to Jordan, that is basically importing from Greece tobacco, energy producing machinery and telecommunication equipment. The most important Jordanian exports to Greece are fertilizers, phosphates and potassium carbonate.

A cultural program is being implemented between Greece and Jordan, renewed every three years, in the framework of a bilateral Cultural Agreement signed in 1976.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to JORDAN in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.15	0.17	0.16	0.17	1.85	1.64	2.33	1.87	4.49	3.85

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.15	0.186
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1.27	1.580
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.45	0.559
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO JORDAN		1.87	2.325

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11120	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	0.15	0.19
2	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	*	0.01
3	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	*	*
4	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.01	0.01
5	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	*	*
6	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.02	0.02
7	12250	INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL	0.15	0.19
8	15010	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY/PLANNING	0.04	0.04
9	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	*	*
10	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.55
11	21040	WATER TRANSPORT	0.02	0.03
12	25010	BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS	0.02	0.02
13	31195	LIVESTOCK/VETERINARY SERVICES	0.15	0.19
14	33181	TRADE EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.13	0.16
15	42010	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	0.14	0.17
16	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.28	0.35
17	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	0.30	0.37
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO JORDAN			1.87	2.33

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ construction of a school complex ▪ support to all levels of education ▪ medical training ▪ training of microbiological laboratory personnel on new methods of diagnosing Hepatitis and on epidemiological research, control and prevention ▪ dialogue & speculation on issues of development & inequalities among developed and developing countries in the Mediterranean, in order to improve socio-economic standards in South-Mediterranean countries ▪ support to civil society ▪ promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture) ▪ promotion of multicultural dialogue, understanding among peoples, religions & cultures that coexist in the Mediterranean, combating violence, xenophobia and racism

- vocational training on merchant marine issues
- planning and establishment of business data bases accessible through the internet for electronic administration of financial and developmental information
- combating animal-human diseases by establishing a Pilot Brucellosis Epidemiological Surveillance Project
- training on trade issues, quality systems, product quality controls, wood, furniture, production technologies
- promotion of equal participation of women in the basic sectors of economic & social life, drawing up of a study to introduce active measures in all policies, women's training & organization of study visits
- support (upgrading & equipping of infrastructures, transfer of know how) to five women's co-operatives engaged with folk handicrafts, food products processing, needlecraft & other income generating activities
- covering of emergency needs in wheat and by products
- provision of tertiary scholarships

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Energy

1.1. Activities including installations of renewable energy sources (solar power)

2. Social Sector

2.1. Education

2.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment

2.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system

2.1.3. Activities to promote access of women from rural areas to primary and secondary education

2.1.4. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment

2.1.5. Establishment of Departments in Universities

1.2. Health

1.2.1. Activities in the sector of preventive medicine

1.2.2. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures

1.2.3. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units

1.3. Human security

1.3.1. Activities in countries where human trade originates

1.3.2. Medical and psycho-social support

1.3.3. Humanitarian repatriation

1.3.4. Social research and work in the field (street work) for safe repatriation of victims

1.3.5. Information campaigns for the public

1.3.6. Intra-state cooperation among competent Agencies

3. Infrastructure

3.1 Saving water

3.1.1. Systems to collect water, deposit and supply it (construction of small dams, water supply networks, deposits)

3.2. Sewerage

3.2.1. Planning and construction of a modern sewerage network

4. Agriculture

4.1. Development of dripping irrigation systems etc. (dry cultivation, and waterless farming)

5. Culture

5.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

LEBANON



Country Data	
Capital	Beirut
Area	10,400 sq. klm.
Population	3,826,018
Language	Arabic, French
Literacy rate	87% (2003)
Religion	Islam 70%, Christian 30%, (Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant)
Government	Republic
Monetary unit	Lebanese Pound
GNP	18,830 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per cap.	\$ 5,000 (2004)
Industry	food processing, banking, jewelry, textiles, cement, chemicals, wood, furniture, oil refining
Agriculture	cereals, grapes, tomatoes, apples, vegetables, potatoes, olives, tobacco, livestock
Natural resources	limestone, iron ore, salt, water-surplus, arable land

Greece plays a significant role in the preservation of peace and promotion of economic and social development in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East and has provided its assistance to the countries of the region.

Following the withdrawal of foreign troops from Southern Lebanon in the year 2000, the country set rehabilitation as its main priority, within the national, political, economic and social framework.

In this regard, priorities of the Greek development assistance granted to Lebanon are related to activities seeking poverty reduction, especially at the Southern region of the country and cover the sectors of, explosive mine removal, agricultural development, education, health, environment.

More specific objectives include, provision of security to the people of Southern Lebanon through explosive mine removal in order for the land to be used for farming purposes, improve living conditions via agricultural development, improve health care for underprivileged sections of society and provision of access to primary and secondary education and vocational training.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid

granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to LEBANON in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.66	0.74	1.47	1.56	3.77	3.34	2.99	2.40	8.89	8.04

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.15	0.186
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	2.20	2.739
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.05	0.062
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO LEBANON		2.40	2.988

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.01	0.02
2	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	*	0.01
3	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.02	0.02
4	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	*	*
5	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.01	0.01
6	12230	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	0.15	0.19
7	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.18	0.22
8	15066	LAND MINE CLEARANCE	0.90	1.12
9	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.50	0.62
10	21040	WATER TRANSPORT	0.03	0.04
11	23067	SOLAR ENERGY	0.06	0.07
12	25010	BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS	0.02	0.02
13	31181	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.04	0.05
14	41040	SITE PRESERVATION	0.05	0.06
15	42010	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	0.10	0.13
16	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.32	0.40
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO LEBANON			2.40	2.99

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ support to all levels of education ▪ medical training ▪ reconstruction of a medical center in Akkar & of the Orthodox professional school, establishment of a laboratory and equipping with PCs ▪ training for lawyers, provision of know how on European Public Law, familiarization with the principles

- of pluralistic democracy and of human rights
- explosive mine removal from an area of 100,000 sq. m. in the Southern region of the country, provision of information on mines to 150 towns, training on modern explosive mine removal methods
 - promotion of multicultural dialogue, understanding among peoples, religions & cultures that coexist in the Mediterranean, combating violence, xenophobia and racism
 - promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
 - vocational training via musical education – workshops, support to a state musical school & to traditional music classes, purchasing of musical instruments
 - vocational training on merchant marine issues
 - planning & drawing up of a study to construct a desalination unit by the use of solar power
 - planning and establishment of business data bases accessible through the internet for electronic administration of financial and developmental information
 - training seminar for experts of the Ministry of Agriculture on issues of olive cultivation, collection & standardization of olive oil
 - restoration of frescoes of Saint George Holly Cathedral in Beirut
 - support (upgrading & equipping of infrastructures, transfer of know how) to five women's co-operatives engaged with folk handicrafts, food products processing, needlecraft & other income generating activities
 - provision of tertiary scholarships

PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS



Country Data	
Area	West Bank 5,860 sq. klm. Gaza Strip 360 sq. klm.
Population	West Bank 2,385,615 Gaza Strip 1,376,289
Language	Arabic, English
Religion	West Bank Islam 75% Jew 17% Christian 8% Gaza Strip Islam 99% Other 1%
Monetary unit	Shekel, Dinar, US Dollar
GNP	768 MUSD (2003)
GNP/per cap.	\$ 600 (2003)
Industry	small family businesses, textiles, soap, wood curving
Agriculture	olives, citrus, vegetables, livestock, dairy products
Natural resources	arable land, natural gas

Greece supports a just, permanent and overall solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East region. In previous decades, Greece tried, on a bilateral basis, to offer its good services in order to achieve some rapprochement of all parties involved, acting as a mediator for peace.

Greece expresses its deep concern whenever a specific action contributes to the vicious circle of violence in the region and perpetuates the already aggravated humanitarian situation and security circumstances.

It is very crucial to combat all forms of terrorism and comply with international legal order and UN Resolutions. Greece believes that the parties involved must put a lot of effort in order to confront successfully and permanently this international and in the same time regional plague.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to the PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS in the years 2001-2004

year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
1.99	2.22	1.28	1.36	2.00	1.77	5.48	4.41	10.75	9.76

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004

No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.10	0.123
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	2.66	3.300
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1.65	2.056
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.00	0.000
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO THE PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS		4.41	5.478

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004

No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.02	0.02
2	12191	MEDICAL SERVICES	0.10	0.12
3	12220	BASIC HEALTH CARE	0.02	0.03
4	14030	BASIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND BASIC SANITATION	0.10	0.12
5	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	0.02	0.02
6	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.33	0.41
7	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
8	21040	WATER TRANSPORT	*	*
9	25010	BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS	0.02	0.02
10	31181	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.08	0.10
11	42010	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	0.10	0.13
12	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.53	0.66
13	51010	GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT	2.66	3.30
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO THE PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS			4.41	5.48

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- medical training
- provision of a mobile first aid medical unit to the Gaza Strip
- improvement of access to medical care for the poor population of the Gaza Strip, provision of basic medical services & distribution of medicines to poor areas by a mobile unit
- periodic medical visits via a mobile unit, free distribution of medicines, preventive medicine (vaccinations)
- construction of 60 rainwater reservoirs & installation of another 60 water tanks to cover household & irrigation needs of poor agrarian families
- construction of underground reservoirs, construction of infrastructure to collect water, exploitation of water sources, provision of advice to the population in order to save water
- support to civil society

- integration in society of disabled (handicapped) people
- establishment of six development centers (libraries & PC workshops), seminars on health and informatics, social upbringing for children, youth & women
- provision of accommodation for children 8-12 years old from Rafa at summer camps
- provision of accommodation for students & young scientists at summer camps
- establishment of substructure for a viable Israeli-Palestinian youth program aiming at peaceful coexistence & development of civil society
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- vocational training on merchant marine issues
- planning and establishment of business data bases accessible through the internet for electronic administration of financial and developmental information
- support (upgrading & equipping of infrastructures, transfer of know how) to five women's co-operatives engaged with folk handicrafts, food products processing, needlecraft & other income generating activities
- provision of tertiary scholarships
- emergency budget support

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Social Sector

1.1. Education

- 1.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
- 1.1.2. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment
- 1.1.3. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system

2. Infrastructure

2.1 Saving water

- 2.1.1. Systems to collect water, deposit and supply (construction of small dams, water supply networks, deposits)

2.2. Sewerage

- 2.2.1. Planning and construction of a modern sewerage network

2.3. Other infrastructure

- 2.3.1. Small housing complexes for specific vulnerable sections of the population (handicapped, large families)

3. Agriculture

- 4.1. Development of dripping irrigation systems etc. (dry cultivation, and waterless farming)
- 4.2. Establishment of an Agricultural School

5. Culture

- 5.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

SYRIA



Country Data	
Capital	Damascus
Area	185,180 sq. klm.
Population	18,448,752
Language	Arabic, Kurdish, Armenian
Literacy rate	77% (2003)
Religion	Islam 74%, Alawite-Druze 16% Christian 10%
Government	Democratic republic
Monetary unit	Syrian pound
GNP	60,440 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per cap.	\$ 3,400 (2004)
Industry	petroleum, food processing, beverages, textiles, tobacco, phosphate rock mining
Agriculture	wheat, barley, cotton, lentils, olives, sugar, beef, mutton, eggs, poultry, milk
Natural resources	petroleum, phosphates, chrome, manganese, asphalt, iron ore, marble, hydropower

The level of bilateral relations between Greece and Syria reflects the long traditional friendship and concordant cooperation among the two countries in all international fora.

Economic and trade relations of the two countries are rather limited, demonstrating that in general, trade relations with Arab countries are limited. In 2001 Greek exports amounted to 53.00 MEURO, while Syrian exports to 19.50 MEURO. Total bilateral trade transactions reached 72.50 MEURO. The balance of trade was positive for Greece (33.50 MEURO).

In recent years Greek – Syrian economic relations have been upgraded as a series of Agreements have been signed such as those for mutual promotion and protection of investments and tourist cooperation. These two agreements together with those of, road transportation of people and goods, sea transports and cultural relations, complete the institutional framework of bilateral economic relations.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to SYRIA in the years 2001-2004									
year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.22	0.24	1.07	1.14	4.27	3.78	2.71	2.18	8.27	7.34

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0.30	0.371
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1.86	2.306
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0.03	0.034
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO SYRIA		2.18	2.710

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.09	0.11
2	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.15	0.18
3	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.11	0.13
4	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.21	0.26
5	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.01	0.01
6	12230	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	0.21	0.26
7	15010	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY/PLANNING	0.04	0.04
8	15040	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	0.12	0.15
9	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.45	0.56
10	21040	WATER TRANSPORT	0.04	0.05
11	25010	BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS	0.02	0.02
12	31181	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.02	0.02
13	42010	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	0.06	0.07
14	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.64	0.79
15	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	0.03	0.03
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO SYRIA			2.18	2.71

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ support to all levels of education ▪ reconstruction & equipping of two (2) kindergartens in the regions of Suwayda & Daraa ▪ special seminars for students of the Balamand Theological School ▪ training on medical issues ▪ renovation of the building of "Al Hussein" Hospital ▪ dialogue & problematic on development issues & on inequalities among developed and developing countries in the Mediterranean, in order to improve socio-economic standards in South-Mediterranean

- countries
- drawing up of a study to assess & analyze skills of public administration staff, drawing up of a training program & training of a team of trainers
 - special seminars for Ministries' executives
 - promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
 - vocational training on merchant marine issues
 - planning and establishment of business data bases accessible through the internet for electronic administration of financial and developmental information
 - promotion of multicultural dialogue, understanding among peoples, religions & cultures that coexist in the Mediterranean, combating violence, xenophobia and racism
 - training on the principles of touristic management, organization of an agro-touristic business, agro-touristic services, making & trading of traditional products
 - provision of tertiary scholarships
 - provision of relief to the population stricken by the collapse of dam "Zairoon" in Northern Syria

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Energy

- 1.1. Activities including installations of renewable energy sources (solar power)

2. Social Sector

2.1. Education

- 2.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment
- 2.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system
- 2.1.3. Construction of early childhood and pre school stations and provision of equipment
- 2.1.4. Establishment of Departments in Universities

1.2. Health

- 1.2.1. Activities in the sector of preventive medicine
- 1.2.2. Rehabilitation of hospitals' infrastructures
- 1.2.3. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers, establishment of specialized hospital units

3. Infrastructure

3.1. Water supply

- 3.1.1. Planning of a modern water supply network and rehabilitation of old networks

3.2. Sewerage

- 3.2.1. Planning and construction of a modern sewerage network

4. Agriculture & Fisheries

- 4.1. Development of dripping irrigation systems etc. (dry cultivation, and waterless farming)
- 4.2. Transfer of know how in the sector of fish breeding

5. Culture

- 5.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations
- 5.2. Plotting, planning of restorations and rehabilitation of historical buildings

TURKEY



Country Data	
Capital	Ankara
Area	780,580 sq. klm.
Population	69,660,559
Language	Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic, Armenian
Literacy rate	87% (2003)
Religion	Islam 99,8% Other 0,2%
Government	Republic
Monetary unit	Turkish lira
GNP	508,700 MUSD (2004)
GNP/per cap.	\$ 7,400 (2004)
Industry	food processing, textiles, mining (coal, copper, boron, chromite), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, paper
Agriculture	tobacco, cotton, olives, grain, sugar beets, citrus, livestock
Natural resources	antimony, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, iron ore, arable land, hydropower

All countries located in the broader Balkan region seek to become members of the EU family. This is in fact the most important element that creates a new dynamic in the region that covers also Greek – Turkish relations. Turkey is also a structural part of the European region and thus Greek policy towards this country is consistent with the policy followed as regards the whole region.

This framework of principles and consistency entails the Greek choice to follow a policy of initiatives in its relations with Turkey. The new area that Greek policy has chosen to develop is non other than that of the EU. Greece will welcome every substantial gesture of Turkey that will contribute to ease off Greek – Turkish tensions and smooth bilateral relations within the framework of international law and international treaties, that consist the basic principle for a sincere and constructive relationship.

It is not accidental that amongst grief and pain caused by the devastating earthquakes that struck both Greece and Turkey in August and September 1999, the element of solidarity was profoundly evident among the Greek and Turkish peoples. It was a kind of solidarity that exceeded the humanitarian aspect and gave a clear political message.

The following Tables present, total Greek development cooperation granted in the years 2001-2004 to this country by HELLENIC AID, Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc., aid granted by kind and by sector in 2004, the most important implemented programs/projects in 2004 and eligible priority sectors for 2005.

ODA granted to TURKEY in the years 2001-2004

year 2001		year 2002		year 2003		year 2004		TOTAL	
MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO
0.39	0.43	2.05	2.18	4.19	3.71	6.49	5.22	13.12	11.54

Development cooperation grants by kind in 2004

No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	1.99	2.470
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0.00	0.000
3.	TECHNICAL COOPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1.96	2.429
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	1.28	1.591
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO TURKEY		5.22	6.491

Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004

No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11120	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	0.28	0.35
2	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.04	0.05
3	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.03	0.03
4	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.04	0.06
5	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.02	0.02
6	11420	HIGHER EDUCATION	*	*
7	12110	HEALTH POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	0.15	0.19
8	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.09	0.11
9	12191	MEDICAL SERVICES	0.33	0.41
10	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.01	0.01
11	15040	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	0.05	0.06
12	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.75	0.93
13	16020	EMPLOYMENT POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	0.20	0.25
14	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.52	0.64
15	21040	WATER TRANSPORT	*	*
16	25010	BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES & INSTITUTIONS	0.03	0.04
17	31120	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	0.10	0.12
18	31130	AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES	0.03	0.03
19	31164	AGRARIAN REFORM	0.04	0.05
20	33210	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	0.03	0.03
21	41010	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	0.70	0.87
22	41030	BIO-DIVERSITY	0.01	0.02
23	41040	SITE PRESERVATION	1.16	1.44
24	41081	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION/ TRAINING	0.04	0.05
25	41082	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH	*	*
26	42010	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	0.03	0.03
27	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.17	0.21
28	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	0.36	0.44
TOTAL ODA GRANTED TO TURKEY			5.22	6.49

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

The most important implemented programs/projects in 2004

- rehabilitation & equipping of a school complex at the town of Edirne to cover the needs of the handicapped
- support to all levels of education
- support to Departments of Universities for academic & cultural activities
- consensus meeting with the participation of experts to specify innovative solutions and improved practices for the organization and administration of first degree medical care, convocation with EU health policies
- training of general medicine doctors, education/training of pathologists and rural doctors on the practice of clinical breast examination
- professional training of radiologists, education/training of pathologists, nursing and social welfare officers, organization of workshops, cancer diagnosis
- provision of a mobile diagnostic unit to Kappadocia
- training of judges
- organization of preparatory workshops for specialist trainers, who will train Mayors and elected local authorities' officers on European policy issues
- enhance knowledge of Turkish scientists on European policy issues
- rehabilitation of a medical care building to cover the needs of handicapped children, people having psychological problems and learning difficulties
- establishment of a regional network for combating trading of women & children in cooperation with IOM, UNHCR & and local NGOs
- operation of the children's town on the island of Proti on Prigiponissa
- rehabilitation of a medical care building for handicapped persons at Urgup, Kappadocia
- establishment of a center for business & handicraft development in Yalova an area struck by earthquakes in 1999, to reduce unemployment among women and the handicapped and enhance entrepreneurship
- establishment of a professional training center, transfer of know how and project planning, implementation of pilot training seminars for the local population
- upgrading of a professional training center of the Municipality of Mordogan, Izmir with additional equipment, preparation of an information guide, supportive material
- establishment of professional training structures for poverty reduction, contribution to the reduction of unemployment
- promotion of worldwide values (peace, olympism, voluntarism, culture)
- promotion of multicultural dialogue, understanding among peoples, religions & cultures that coexist in the Mediterranean, combating violence, xenophobia and racism
- festival of Greek - Turkish friendship to promote culture, arts, education, trade, organization of exhibitions
- broadening of cultural cooperation between Greece and Turkey, broadening of the organization and operation of foreign schools, translation of literature books, organization of workshops and exhibitions,
- vocational training on merchant marine issues
- planning and establishment of business data bases accessible through the internet for electronic administration of financial and developmental information
- establishment of a network to promote entrepreneurship
- support of a SECI initiative to support business activities
- drawing up of an inventory on activities of emergency and intensive agriculture, choice of basic agricultural produces of annual and multi-annual plants, studies on environmental protection and biodiversity
- drawing up of a feasibility study, preparation for the establishment and functioning of a pilot farm of organic agriculture and livestock
- improving the effectiveness of agricultural activities through analyses and testing in order to determine suitability of agricultural soil and arable produces
- agricultural reorganization in the Dardanelles region, Imroz and Tenedos
- organization of a journalist conference on tourism
- organization of a symposium entitled "connecting people and traditions"
- field research on biodiversity
- production of teaching material on the environment and sustainable development, teaching programs on international environmental cooperation, agriculture and rural development
- elaboration of programmers for e-training on the environment, publishing of CDs and books
- writing of books on the environment by Balkan writers to promote the Balkan environment as a place for reconciliation and cooperation of Balkan peoples, targeting sustainable development and environmental protection
- training of women living in the downgraded district of "Gazi Mahallesi" of Istanbul, sections for creative activities for women and children
- provision of tertiary scholarships

Eligible priority sectors for 2005

1. Social Sector

1.1. Health

1.1.1. Activities in the sector of preventive medicine

1.1.2. Rehabilitation of hospital infrastructures

1.1.3. Construction and equipping of medical centers and first aid centers,
establishment of specialized hospital units

2.1. Education

2.1.1. Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and provision of equipment

2.1.2. Construction of a technical training center, provision of equipment, development of the studies program
linking of the productive sector of the country with the educational system

2. Energy

2.1. Activities including installations of renewable energy sources (solar power)

3. Culture

3.1. Activities to enhance cultural institutions and development of cultural relations

3.2. Plotting, planning of restorations and rehabilitation of historical buildings

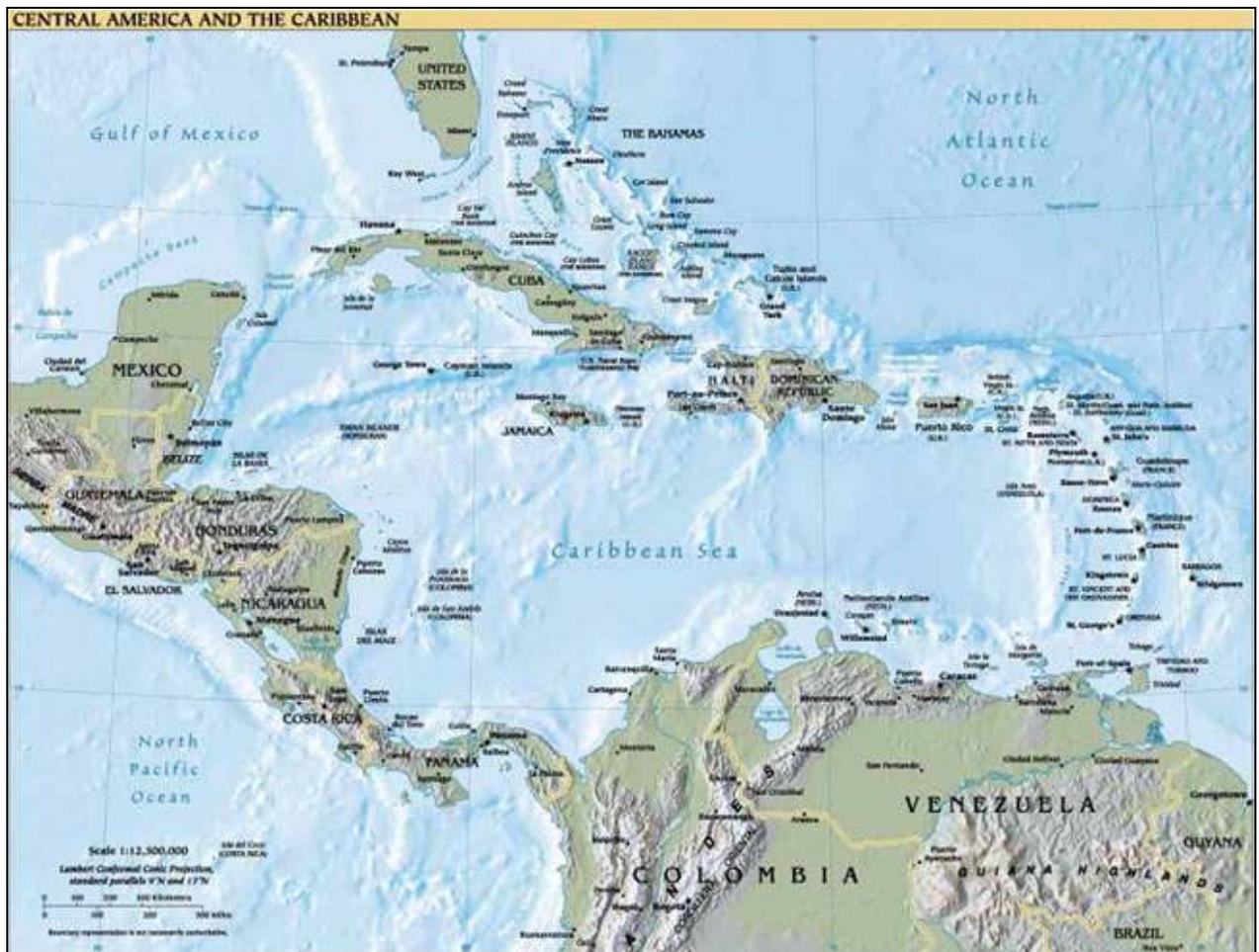
14.2.5	AMERICA
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Greece traditionally, maintains very close ties with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), despite the vast geographical distance that separates them. This is attributed mainly to the fact that Greek classical education 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 cooperation. Greece and LAC countries closely cooperate within the framework of International Organizations. Dedication of both sides to the Principles and Rules of International Law and the Resolutions of International Organizations, further enhances cooperation.

Greece supports initiatives for constructive dialogue, 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.



In the same time it firmly supports the efforts made by the countries of the region, in combating 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.

Beyond supporting these efforts, Greece is bilaterally financing, according to its capabilities, humanitarian and development cooperation projects.

Total bilateral ODA granted in 2004 to Part I countries of the American continent (LAC countries) amounted to 20.96 MUSD (see GRAPH [C]), of which 20.73 MUSD in the form of technical cooperation and 0.23 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance.

Indicatively, the most important development cooperation activities (there are no priority countries in this continent) were the following:

CUBA	
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Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004

No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	12191	MEDICAL SERVICES	0.10	0.12
2	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.55
3	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	*	*
TOTAL ODA GRANTED			0.55	0.68

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

HAITI	
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Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004

No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
2	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	0.10	0.12
TOTAL ODA GRANTED			0.54	0.67

BRAZIL	
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Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004

No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.01	0.01
2	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	*	*
3	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.01	0.02
4	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	*	*
5	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	0.03	0.04
6	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
7	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.03	0.03
8	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	*	*
TOTAL ODA GRANTED			0.52	0.65

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

GRENADA	
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Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
2	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	0.08	0.10
TOTAL ODA GRANTED			0.52	0.64

ARGENTINA	
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Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	0.07	0.08
2	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
3	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	*	*
TOTAL ODA GRANTED			0.50	0.63

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

14.2.6

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 in these countries, as well as to the fact that both countries fought on the same side with Greece during World Wars I and II. Generally speaking, relations between Greece and the broader region are still developing rapidly in both the political and the financial sector.



Greece supports initiatives for constructive dialogue 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 cooperation and integration in the area.

DAC - Part II countries

The amount of 50.64 MUSD or 40.76 MEURO was disbursed for programs/projects in Part II countries (see ANNEX [VI]), that is 14.29% of the total bilateral development assistance (ODA/OA) which amounted to 354.45 MUSD or 285.30 MEURO (see GRAPH [B]).

14.2.7

CEECs / NIS

Total bilateral OA granted to Central and Eastern European Countries and the New Independent States [Part II CEEC/NIS countries] (see ANNEX [VI]), amounted to 36.94 MUSD (see GRAPH [D]), of which 22.47 MUSD in the form of technical cooperation and 8.32 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance.

Indicatively, the most important development cooperation activities (there are no Part II priority countries) were the following:

BULGARIA	
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Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004

No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.64	0.79
2	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.42	0.53
3	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.74	0.92
4	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.32	0.40
5	11420	HIGHER EDUCATION	*	*
6	11430	ADVANCED TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL TRAINING	0.03	0.04
7	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.10	0.13
8	13040	STD CONTROL INCLUDING HIV/AIDS	0.01	0.01
9	14040	RIVER DEVELOPMENT	0.02	0.03
10	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.11	0.13
11	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	*	*
12	15063	HUMAN RIGHTS	0.05	0.06
13	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.29	0.36
14	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.46	0.57
15	21040	WATER TRANSPORT	3.90	4.85
16	23064	NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS	0.10	0.12
17	25010	BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS	0.04	0.05
18	31181	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.04	0.04
19	33181	TRADE EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.06	0.07
20	33210	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	0.03	0.03
21	41030	BIO-DIVERSITY	0.01	0.02
22	41040	SITE PRESERVATION	0.01	0.02
23	41081	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION/ TRAINING	0.04	0.05
24	41082	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH	0.08	0.10

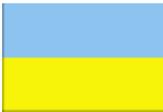
25	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.24	0.30
26	71010	EMERGENCY FOOD AID	1.76	2.18
27	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	0.04	0.05
28	99810	SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED	0.03	0.03
TOTAL OA GRANTED			9.56	11.88

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

ROMANIA	
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Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11120	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	0.04	0.05
2	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.26	0.33
3	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.18	0.22
4	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.31	0.38
5	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.13	0.16
6	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.16	0.20
7	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.11	0.13
8	15040	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	0.08	0.09
9	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	0.01	0.02
10	15063	HUMAN RIGHTS	0.05	0.06
11	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.16	0.20
12	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.71	0.88
13	25010	BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS	*	*
14	31181	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.11	0.13
15	41030	BIO-DIVERSITY	0.01	0.02
16	41040	SITE PRESERVATION	0.01	0.02
17	41081	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION/ TRAINING	0.01	0.02
18	41082	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH	0.03	0.03
19	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.21	0.26
20	71010	EMERGENCY FOOD AID	2.96	3.68
21	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	0.02	0.02
22	92000	SUPPORT TO NGOS	*	*
23	99810	SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED	0.03	0.03
TOTAL OA GRANTED			5.60	6.96

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

UKRAINE	
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Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.33	0.41
2	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.21	0.26
3	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.37	0.46
4	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.16	0.20
5	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.01	0.02
6	13040	STD CONTROL INCLUDING HIV/AIDS	0.01	0.01
7	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.10	0.12
8	15040	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	0.04	0.05
9	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	0.09	0.11
10	15063	HUMAN RIGHTS	0.02	0.03
11	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.46	0.57
12	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
13	23064	NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS	0.33	0.41
14	31181	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	*	0.01
15	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.33	0.41
16	71010	EMERGENCY FOOD AID	1.76	2.18
17	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	0.03	0.03
TOTAL OA GRANTED			4.70	5.84

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

RUSSIA	
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Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.49	0.61
2	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.33	0.40
3	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.57	0.71
4	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.24	0.30
5	12181	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.02	0.02
6	12240	BASIC NUTRITION	0.07	0.09
7	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.01	0.01
8	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	0.08	0.10
9	16010	SOCIAL/ WELFARE SERVICES	0.10	0.12
10	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.47	0.58
11	31181	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	*	0.01
12	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.29	0.35
13	72010	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	0.03	0.04
14	72020	AID TO REFUGEES (IN DONOR COUNTRY)	0.11	0.14

TOTAL OA GRANTED	2.81	3.49
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* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

14.2.8	MORE ADVANCED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
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Total bilateral OA granted to Part II more developed of the developing countries, (see ANNEX [VI]), amounted to 13.70 MUSD (see GRAPH [D]), of which 13.57 MUSD in the form of technical cooperation and 0.06 MUSD in the form of emergency assistance.

Indicatively, the most important development cooperation activities (there are no Part II priority countries) were the following:

CYPRUS	
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Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.03	0.03
2	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	0.02	0.02
3	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.03	0.04
4	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	0.01	0.02
5	15030	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	0.01	0.01
6	15050	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	0.04	0.05
7	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
8	21040	WATER TRANSPORT	0.16	0.19
TOTAL OA GRANTED			0.73	0.91

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

ISRAEL	
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Development cooperation grants by sector in 2004				
No.	Code	Sector of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1	11110	EDUCATION POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	0.04	0.04
2	11220	PRIMARY EDUCATION	*	*
3	11240	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	*	*
4	11320	SECONDARY EDUCATION	*	0.01
5	11330	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	*	*

6	15063	HUMAN RIGHTS	0.02	0.02
7	16061	CULTURE AND RECREATION	0.44	0.54
8	41040	SITE PRESERVATION	*	*
9	43081	MULTISECTOR EDUCATION/TRAINING	0.08	0.09
TOTAL OA GRANTED			0.60	0.74

* disbursements under 10,000 EURO

Notes:

- The main recipients of net ODA & OA disbursements (Part I & II countries) in the year 2004 are presented in TABLE [5]
- Disbursements of bilateral ODA to Part I countries and bilateral OA to Part II countries by kind of assistance, during the year 2004, 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 programs and studies
(e.g. funding of institutions or programs for research and studying of problems faced by developing countries)
- Scholarships
- Training

PROGRAMME AID

- Budget and Balance of payments support.

INVESTMENT PROGRAMS

- Construction & repair of various projects and infrastructure
- Investment Related Technical Cooperation
- Preparation activities for the implementation of an investment program
- Any other disbursement regarding implementation of an investment program

OTHER AID

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

15

Technical Cooperation

15.	Technical Cooperation
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15.1	“Technical Cooperation” policies and practices
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15.1.1	Development cooperation in the form of “Technical Cooperation”
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15.1.1.1	General
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Development assistance that is granted in the form of Technical Cooperation, includes a number of activities referring to human resources development, through enhancement of skills, knowledge, technical expertise and productive inclinations of human resources of recipient countries.

In this sense, Technical Cooperation includes:

- missions of experts and/or equipment to recipient countries, as regards the sectors of education, health, the environment, agriculture, culture etc.
- 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 programs/projects for research and study of problems faced by developing countries.

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

Greece is specializing in providing Technical Cooperation in the sector of “Social Infrastructure and Services”, namely in activities that enhance social development, such as, promotion of medical care, enhancement of primary and secondary education for populations, provision of drinkable water and sanitation, vocational training for young people and women for job creation, establishment of institutions, strengthening of democratization and promotion of equal access for women in the development process.

Development assistance in the form of Technical Cooperation granted by Greece, includes establishment of organizational and institutional structures that form guaranteed preconditions, that skills and technology transferred to recipient countries, will have a substantial impact and will allow them to implement relevant programs/projects without external assistance, when Greek activities will have reached an end.

Specifically:

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

15.1.1.3	Dispatching of material
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Furthermore, equipment and material for the implementation of programs/projects is dispatched wherever and whenever 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 personnel on the operation of the equipment granted.

15.1.1.4	Training
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Training involves traveling of human capital from the Public or Private sectors of recipient countries to Greece and attending training classes, seminars, conventions etc. in research Institutes, training Institutions, Hospitals, Laboratories etc. in order to study programs/projects management methods and improve their technical skills. In numerous occasions Greek participation in similar programs has established an internationally recognized specialized know how. Training takes place in developing countries too and is provided by Greek experts traveling for this purpose from Greece. Usually, trainers are trained on various skills.

15.1.1.5	Scholarships
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Greece has enacted an extensive scholarship provision program, through a number of State Bodies (Ministry of National Education and Religions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Macedonia & Thrace, Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity). Usually, scholarships cover learning of the Greek language and full studies in Institutes of Higher Education - Universities (AEI) and Institutes of Higher Technology Education (TEI). Duration of scholarships depends on the years of study required by each Department. In this respect, regulations - instructions have been drawn up for students, in order for them to be aware of their rights and obligations. Students are obliged to regularly attend their classes and all examination periods, in order to ensure continuity and consistency in their progress. Scholarships may be discontinued, not only due to lack of satisfactory study progress, but also in cases of misconduct of students' behavior. Students have the opportunity, amongst others, not only to attain specialized knowledge and skills, but also to become familiar with the Greek civilization and institutions of Greek society. After finishing their studies in Greece, students are obliged to return to their countries of origin in order to enhance the development process.

15.1.1.6	Studies
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Greece finances in the form of grants, research and study programs/projects on problems faced by developing countries, 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 implementation by Greek Agencies, of projects that may emanate from relevant research and studies.

15.1.2	Local ownership of "Technical Cooperation" programs
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Technical Cooperation programs/projects are in most cases supervised by staff coming from Greece as well as the recipient country. After their completion programs/projects become property of the recipient country (local ownership). In case the aforementioned countries cannot provide suitable infrastructures (e.g. buildings) for the provision of technical cooperation, these infrastructures are provided by the Greek side, along with suitable equipment. Before completion of each program a number of issues are evaluated, such as:

- the degree of achievement of original 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 program/project in the future.

In some occasions, where it is judged necessary, the time period of the program/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	Local ownership of “Technical Cooperation” programs
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The Greek objective, in the process of enhancing development of the social sector, is not only to enhance human resources in the framework of improving social infrastructure, but also to implement programs/projects focused on human beings and society, through for example establishing organizations and institutions that will develop human resources enjoying a wide range of skills.

Greece handles in a composite way issues related to the problem of poverty. Apart from directly supporting the poor, it is recognized that cooperation is a prerequisite between human resources and organizational development, in the process towards poverty reduction. It is thus necessary for programs/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.

15.1.3.1	School education, technical training, scholarships
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Lack of access to quality and appropriate education for boys and girls alike is considered by HELLENIC AID to be a basic cause of poverty. Education is the most powerful weapon in the hands of the poor and marginalized people who struggle to be freed from discriminations and social injustices. In many occasions, education saves lives and protects people from many devastating diseases like tuberculosis, malaria and AIDS.

In parallel women's education promotes reduction of child mortality and malnutrition, while it significantly improves the living standards of poor families. In this regard and in order to substantially contribute to the achievement of the MDGs, Greece implements a series of Technical Cooperation educational programs in the sectors of, education policy and administrative management, basic education, primary education, secondary education and Higher education.

In the case of vocational training programs/projects, training on specialized skills by using conventional methods, is no longer considered to be the most suitable method. There is a growing need for establishing 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 programs/projects for itself, once Greek cooperation has ended.

The programme of provision of State scholarships to foreign students is multifarious. Specifically:

- **Scholarships granted by YDAS-4 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:** Scholarships provided by HELLENIC AID are granted to foreign students. Prospective students, seeking to be granted scholarships for undergraduate studies, should present the following documents:
 - Document of graduation from secondary education.

- Certificate issued by the competent Authority of the candidate's country of origin certifying his/hers nationality and descent, as well as of his/her parents.
- Certificate issued by the competent Authority of the candidate's country of origin certifying that his/hers document of graduation from secondary education provides the right to be enrolled at a Higher Education Institution of the country that issued the document of graduation from secondary education.
- Completion by candidates of a special form. They must complete up to three Departments of the same cycle of studies, to which they prefer to be enrolled, excluding Theological Departments (E1 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is competent for them) and Departments for Fine Arts (enrolment to these takes place following special examinations). HELLENIC AID secures a place at a Department according to priority, based on the form completed by each candidate and according to availability. A candidate who is already studying at a Greek AEI is obliged to report so.

Prospective students, seeking to be granted scholarships for postgraduate studies, should present the following documents:

- Document of graduation from a University.
- Certificate issued by the competent Authority of the candidate's country of origin certifying his/hers nationality and descent, as well as of his/hers parents.
- Certificate issued by a Greek AEI certifying that the candidate has been accepted for postgraduate studies

Scholarships provide:

- Monthly scholarship allowance amounting to four hundred and eighty (480) EURO for the period 2005-2006. The respective amount for the period 2004-2005 was four hundred and forty (440) EURO.
- Meals free of charge.
- Exemption of any fees' payment.
- Books free of charge.
- A free of charge return ticket to students' countries of origin, for all students finishing their studies.

Scholarships granted to undergraduate students cover all years of studies at the relevant Department. The time frame can be extended by one year and always covers the necessary time period to learn the Greek language. Scholarships granted to postgraduate students cover a three year period. The time frame can be extended by one year and always covers the time period necessary to learn the Greek language.

Students' obligations:

Scholarships granted for undergraduate studies are renewed every year on the precondition that students have successfully passed their examinations for 70% of their courses during the first and second year of studies and 80% of their courses from the third year onwards. Scholarships granted for postgraduate studies are renewed following relevant certificates of Tutors, that students follow smoothly the schedule of their postgraduate studies. Students are not allowed to leave Greece during the academic year. Furthermore, students are obliged after having finished their studies to return to their countries of origin for at least a five (5) year period.

(see the number of students having been granted scholarships by HELLENIC AID, by Country and Faculty during 2004 & 2005, in ANNEX [XIII]).

• **Scholarships granted by E1 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs via E1 Directorate is competent among others to grant scholarships to foreign students for undergraduate studies in Greek AEI and TEI, as well as

to scientists for postgraduate studies by following courses or by dissertation (thesis) in Greek AEI. Scholarships cover the time period to learn the Greek language and full course attendance at AEI and TEI, according to the duration of studies of each relevant Department. Some 600 scholarships are granted each year to foreign students.

Students are asked to complete forms that facilitate systematic checking of study courses for each and every student. The Directorate has also drew up "regulations". Students are accordingly notified of these, in order for them to be aware of their rights and obligations.

Scholarships granted for undergraduate studies cover:

- one academic year to learn the Greek language in cases this is necessary
- the time period necessary to fully attend relevant courses
- additional time period for the award of the Degree, that is by June of the next year after having finished studies

A Scholarship granted for undergraduate studies is renewed on the precondition that a student has successfully passed (in total during the three examination periods of each year) 70% of his/hers courses during the first and second year of studies and 80% of his/hers courses from the third year onwards.

Scholarships granted for postgraduate studies cover:

- one academic year to learn the Greek language in cases this is necessary
- two years of studies (by June). In special cases the time frame covered can be approved to be extended by one additional year.

Scholarships granted for postgraduate studies are renewed following relevant certificates of Tutors that students follow smoothly the schedule of their postgraduate studies. Students are obliged to follow smoothly their courses and attend regularly all examination periods, in order to ensure continuity and conformity in their academic performance. Scholarships may be discontinued, not only due to lack of satisfactory progress, but also in cases of misconduct of students' behavior.

• **Scholarships granted by the Institute of State Scholarships (IKY):**

The Institute of State Scholarships (IKY) was established in May 1951 by Obligatory Law 1825 and is being supervised by the Ministry of National Education and Religions. Its objective is to provide opportunities to young scientists to follow postgraduate studies and expand their prospects, utilize their skills and provide improved services to the peoples of their countries of origin.

IKY has granted scholarships to thousands of students during the years. Today, its competences and responsibilities have risen significantly. EU Programs have been introduced such as, Erasmus, Lingua, Socrates and since 1-1-2000 Socrates II. IKY has been also granted the competence to announce and administrate various other scholarships, financial grants and programs for foreigners.

The Institute provides scholarships for postgraduate & post-doctorate studies in Greece to foreigners coming from all countries of the world, as well as scholarships on the Greek language and culture. The relevant programs for postgraduate & post-doctorate studies are announced every year and cover foreigners coming from Balkan countries, Central and Easter European countries, from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Program on the Greek language and culture is available to foreigners from Central and Easter European countries, the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union and students having been awarded Degrees on Humanities from foreign Universities, to follow seminars on Greek language and culture

The Universities of Athens and Thessaloniki organize six (6) week summer scholarship

programs for foreign students (undergraduate or postgraduate) or Degree holders, on the Greek language, which are being partially financed by IKY.

15.1.3.2	Health
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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 programs/projects, training of doctors in Greek Hospitals, training of paramedical personnel in Greece and in recipient countries, training on hygienics and nutrition of poverty-stricken sections of society, combating sexually transmitted diseases (STD), providing aid to persons suffering from tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious diseases.

The Greek decision to consider implementation of health sector programs as one of its priorities, is aiming on the one hand to ensure healthy living conditions for populations and on the other to raise productivity in developing countries, raise savings and productive investments and in general enhance economic development. Consequently, reduction in the number of births in developing countries will result in more prompt development and poverty reduction, for individuals and the society as a whole, since smaller families can invest more money in education and health of their children.

15.1.3.3	Environment
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Greece considers environmental concerns as being of outmost importance for poverty reduction, which leads to the necessity to ensure that they are taken into account in every sphere of human activity. For this purpose, Greece has already adopted the environmental dimension in many of its national policies, according to EU regulations.

The “World Summit for Sustainable Development” in Johannesburg marked important steps in the efforts of the international community, to secure a sustainable environment for future generations. Greece believes that time frames, practical measures of implementation, and cooperation 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.

In May 2002, Greece ratified the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change and supports its ratification and implementation by all countries of the world. It is equally important for the international community to fully implement the Convention on Biodiversity and on Combating Desertification, in the framework of which Greece is an active member of the team of countries of the 4th Protocol (Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Monaco).

All the above are taken into consideration during the process of granting development aid in the form of Technical Cooperation for the protection of the environment, in order to ensure success of implemented activities to the benefit of environmental sustainability. Greece also recognizes the need for regional cooperation for effectively implementing the principles of Sustainable Development and has in this respect drawn up Memorandums of cooperation with neighboring countries, while it actively participates in environmental issues of interest to the Mediterranean region.

In this regard, various Technical Cooperation activities are implemented in the sectors of, Environmental policy and administrative management, bio-diversity, environmental education/training and environmental research.

15.1.3.4	Agriculture
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Technical Cooperation provided by Greece in the sector of agriculture seeks to raise food produce, increase rural incomes and living standards of farmers, abolish regional imbalances in recipient countries, utilize in an effective way natural resources and support environmental sustainability.

In this regard, various development cooperation activities were implemented during 2004 in the sectors of, agricultural development, agricultural land resources, livestock, agrarian reform, agricultural education/training, agricultural services, plant and post-harvest protection and pest control, agricultural co-operatives and veterinary services

75% of the world's population lives in rural areas under the poverty threshold. In order to achieve the best possible results, all activities implemented that fall in the sector of agriculture, are planned in such a way as to be appropriate to the specific circumstances of every developing region and to utilize accordingly local rural resources. Taking into consideration rural poverty features, Greek development cooperation is implemented in the following framework:

- provision of humanitarian aid in the form of emergency food aid, to cope with disasters or serious food supply crises
- technical cooperation projects aiming to secure medium to long term security of food supplies
- professional training projects for men and women small scale cultivators and young farmers
- training trainers to spread knowledge, information and improve the level of services
- training of technicians and Public Sector experts of recipient countries, on issues of EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), international trade and on plant and animal controls
- provision of know how and of advisory support to Ministries or other Agencies to improve their administrative mechanisms
- co-organization of International Conventions and Seminars in cooperation with other International Development Agencies on issues directly related to poverty reduction

15.1.3.5	Culture
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Activities that enhance culture in recipient countries are among those included in the development cooperation programs implemented by Greece. Such activities are selected because Greece is a country that enjoys a very rich history and cultural heritage and is thus very sensitive on culture promoting issues.

Greece finances activities for social and cultural programs orientated to enhance development, aiming to build cultural capacity by promoting social and cultural development of peoples in recipient countries. Specifically, Greece seeks to:

- promote cultural dialogue and mutual knowledge of culture and history of peoples
- promote creativity, disseminate culture and free circulation of cultural expression across countries, giving special emphasis to the young, the socially marginalized segments of societies and cultural diversity
- develop cultural diversity and new forms of cultural expression
- disseminate know how and promote the right practices as regards preservation and protection of cultural heritage
- recognition of the role of culture in socio-economic development
- establishment of trans-cultural dialogue and mutual exchanges between cultures

- explicit recognition of culture as an economic factor and a factor of social inclusion
- improve access and encourage participation of as many people as possible from developing countries in the sector of culture

Furthermore, Greece believes that enhancement of cultural development is a dynamic process that creates new jobs. Indeed culture provides countries with the opportunity not only to corroborate their identity, but also to develop their touristic prospects.

The year 2004 was unique for Greece. In the framework of the 28th Olympic Games and the 12th Paralympic Games that took place in Athens, Greece implemented a significant number of cultural activities all around the world (in the five continents and in Greece) aiming at promoting social and cultural development of peoples in the world.

Greece sought to improve access, inspire and encourage participation in cultural activities of as many people as possible from developing countries, since culture revokes marginalization and promotes social inclusion. Besides, the Olympic movement awarded the Games to Greece and encouraged Greece, the country where the Games were born, to introduce a new era, a renaissance of Olympism and its ideals, through culture. This was a great task that was achieved through a vast cultural campaign.

The objective of all activities implemented was to promote common global values and ideals, that are understood in all languages of the world, mainly through cultural events that took place before and during the Games. These included, side cultural events during the Olympic torch relays the first ever to reach out to the five continents, international conferences, seminars, symposiums, ceremonies, speeches, provision of books, leaflets, mobile Olympic exhibitions, various festivities (non artistic) and other cultural events.

The theme and objective of all and each of the activities was to consolidate the universal cultural heritage, to provide access to the universal values of Olympism (enhancement of Olympic ideals), Peace (enhancement of “ekecheiria” – Olympic truce), Culture (enhancement of the Olympic spirit – noble competition & friendship, humanitarianism, universality, democracy) and Voluntarism (will, passion, dedication) and thus to build global cultural capacity, by promoting the social and cultural development of all peoples around the world via enhancing eternal values. The whole world was invited through these events to promote ancient common values. In fact millions of people participated around the world.

15.1.3.6	Vocational maritime training
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Moreover, Greece grants Technical Cooperation in the form of vocational training on merchant marine issues for foreign nationals, via the Ministry of Merchant Marine. Initial merchant marine training takes place in Greece, in ten (10) Merchant Marine Academies (MMAs) situated in various regions of the country. The MMAs offer four (4) year specialized residential studies (free of charge) for deck and engine officers. Training is based on a “Sandwich Courses” system, which includes both theoretical training courses provided by Academies and practice on board ships (two periods of sea training). Thus students familiarize with the ship as well as with their future employers (ship owners).

15.2	“Technical Cooperation” personnel and disbursements
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For the implementation of sectoral projects of Technical Cooperation, personnel is being used, which includes:

- experts on various sectors such as health, education, administration, law, justice, environment, natural resources, transport, trade, agriculture, tourism, etc.
- professors from Greek Universities,
- other specialized and experienced training personnel, as far as training programs are concerned, as well as
- volunteers mainly in the implementation process of NGO programs/projects.

Articles 14-16 of Law No. 2731/1999 anticipate 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. Furthermore, regulations are anticipated, concerning training issues, in order to promote the spirit of voluntarism among the young and especially among the student community. Moreover, the aforementioned Law, anticipates for non money prize awards to NGOs, members of NGOs, as well as to their sponsors, as a means of recognizing their successful participation in missions or humanitarian activities and as a means of encouraging public awareness and the spirit of voluntarism.

ODA/OA disbursements for Technical Cooperation activities implemented by Greece during 2003-2004, by geographical region, are presented below in BOX [15- 1]).

BOX 15- 1					
		Year 2003		Year 2004	
No.	Geographical Region	Disbursements in MUSD	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD	Disbursements in MEURO
	Official Development Assistance (ODA)	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////
1.	EUROPE	89.66	79.36	88.54	71.27
2.	AFRICA	6.04	5.35	35.78	28.80
3.	AMERICA	0.18	0.16	20.73	16.70
4.	ASIA	20.68	18.30	39.79	32.03
5.	OCEANIA	0.00	0.00	10.02	8.07
6.	Unallocated	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.80
	TOTAL "ODA"	116.56	103.17	195.85	157.65
	Official Aid (OA)	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////
7.	MORE DEVELOPED OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	1.31	1.16	13.57	10.91
8.	CEECs/NIS	18.66	16.52	22.47	18.09
	TOTAL "OA"	19.97	17.68	36.03	29.00
////////	//////////////////// //////////////////// ////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////
	GENERAL TOTAL "ODA" & "OA"	136.53	120.85	231.89	186.65

BOX [15- 2] presents ODA/OA disbursements for Technical Cooperation activities implemented by Greece during 2004, by sector of aid and geographical region.

Amounts in MUSD

BOX 15- 2						
		Year 2004				
No.	Geographical Region	Social Infrastructure & Services	Economic Infrastructure & Services	Production Sectors	Other & Multisector Programmes	Total
	Official Development Assistance (ODA)	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////
1.	EUROPE	83.81	0.90	0.62	3.21	88.54
2.	AFRICA	33.65	0.00	0.74	1.39	35.78
3.	AMERICA	20.65	0.00	0.00	0.08	20.73
4.	ASIA	32.70	1.92	0.84	4.32	39.79
5.	OCEANIA	10.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.02
6.	Unallocated	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.41	1.00
	TOTAL "ODA"	181.42	2.83	2.19	9.41	195.85
	Official Aid (OA)	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////
7.	MORE DEVELOPED OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	13.25	0.19	0.00	0.13	13.57
8.	CEECs/NIS	19.85	0.59	0.30	1.73	22.47
	TOTAL "OA"	33.09	0.78	0.30	1.86	36.03
////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////
	GENERAL TOTAL "ODA" & "OA"	214.51	3.61	2.49	11.27	231.89

16

Tied and Untied Aid

16.	Tied and Untied Aid
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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
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Greece does not have the appropriate mechanisms to implement big scale official development cooperation programs and projects. Almost all activities financed are small, their cost being under the threshold of EU Directives. These are mostly small scale projects in the fields of services provision, training seminars and provision of scholarships, implemented within a short time period and having a low budget, without exceeding EU Directives. As a rule, public contracts are not partitioned in order to evade application of EU 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 as from 1-1-2002, in the following sectors: balance of payments and structural adjustment support, debt forgiveness, sector and multi-sector program assistance, investment project aid, import and commodity support, commercial services contracts and ODA through Non-Governmental Organizations for procurement related activities. It is noted that technical cooperation is excluded.

Greece's position in respect to other Member States of the DAC as regards the "Reference Indicator Matrix", an indicator that refers to untying of aid granted to LLDCs for the year 2003, was as follows: (see ANNEX [XIV] DAC Table).

Bilateral LLDC ODA untying ratio:
 Untied Bilateral ODA to LLDCs / Total Bilateral ODA to LLDCs
 Greece: 0.90, point of reference 0.60

Effort-sharing Composite Indicator:
 (Bilateral ODA to LLDCs / GNI x percentage of Untied Bilateral ODA to LLDCs) +
 Multilateral ODA to LLDCs / GNI
 Greece: 0.03, point of reference 0.04

- Enhanced efforts on harmonization of development assistance provision, with those of the DAC and the EU, 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 EU principles and contribute to the application and principles of the EU
 - 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 program.

- all cooperation Protocols signed between Greece and recipient countries in the framework of ESOAB, are being regularly send to the EU.
- Gradually, the system of granting scholarships to foreign students for studies in Greek Universities, that constitutes part of Greek aid grants, is being rationalized.
- 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 EU 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 EU and DAC/OECD specifications.

All Agencies implementing development assistance programs/projects plan and implement them 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 EU (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 EU Services. These provisions are applied with no deviations by Greece.

As far as the adoption and application of specific implementation procedures of development cooperation activities are concerned, the following criteria are applied: 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 programs, approval of programs etc.

All new Agencies implementing development cooperation programs 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 programs/projects the cost of which does not overcome the amount of 0.20 MEURO. Coincidental exceptions may take place in cases of implementation of a limited number of programs with cost over 0.20 MEURO, mostly through NGOs and when no other available alternative exists, mainly in the emergency humanitarian aid sector.

The selection criteria are, promotion of goals that recipient countries show interest in, viability of activities, added value of activities in development cooperation, multiplier effects and their dissemination, 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 cooperation with the recipient country, as well as previous experience in equivalent activities on the same subject, appropriate for the implementation of programs with guaranteed quality results. In addition, assignment of programs' implementation over 0.20.MEURO, that are in no way connected with each other, sometimes arises from a direct and emergency need for implementation of

technical cooperation and emergency humanitarian aid programs in Balkan Countries, which, as it is widely known, face serious problems from time to time.

Finally, it should be noted that programs 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 programs and serve the need for an urgent response of Greece to persistent and urgent requests pleaded by recipient countries.

DAC Member States, Greece being one of them, exempt from the classification of "tied" and "untied" aid, disbursements for "Administrative Costs" and "Technical Cooperation". 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 programs, that are implemented by NGOs.

Having said the above, the picture of Greece in the years 2003 and 2004 was the following:

Year 2003:

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

Year 2004:

- "Untied" aid: 20.79 MUSD
- "Partially Untied" aid: 5.90 MUSD
- "Tied" aid: 63.87 MUSD (This sum appears to have risen in relation to the respective one of the previous year 2003 because in 2004 provision of aid in kind increased. This was emergency humanitarian aid, that is classified as tied by definition according to DAC directives, since it refers to goods purchased in the donor country ready to be used or consumed as soon as they are transported to the recipient country).

17

Policy and Practice in the Procurement Process

17.**Policy and Practice in the Procurement Process**

No change has taken place as regards policy and practice in the procurement process of development cooperation programs/projects that are implemented by Greek Agencies since the last Annual Report.

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 developing countries and of 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 Program 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 implementation of development cooperation programs/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 MEURO per program 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 MEURO 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 contrasts 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 MEURO.

17.1.2	Procurement and Provision of Services Contracts abroad
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Contracts having a budget of up to 0.02 MEURO are contracted by direct assignment, while up to 0.10 MEURO 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
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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 EU, in the framework of the 2nd PPASBE. In general all the aforementioned in paragraph [16.1] are valid. Development cooperation programs/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
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In particular, as far as bilateral "food aid" provision is concerned, the following are noted:

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

In cases of emergency and humanitarian activities (due to natural disasters or severe economic crisis, causing severe food crisis to local populations), almost all of them were implemented in the past (1999-2000) by the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Foodstuffs. 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 Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo. The later were implemented by NGOs or via direct negotiations conducted by the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Foodstuffs. The procedures followed consisted of:

- a request from 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 (Ministry of

Macedonia & Thrace, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NGO, Holy Dioceses, etc.)

- the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Foodstuffs was responsible for procurement and transportation for some projects, while for others HELLENIC AID of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The normal procedure followed in all occasions, was not possible to be implemented in the cases of missions to Albania, FYROM, 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
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Being an EU Member State, Greece 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).

Until the year 2000 calls for tender were announced by the General Directorate DAGEP of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Foodstuffs that was competent for the conduct of “EU food aid”. Today, these conducts are undertaken by the Ministry of Development according to the aforementioned procedure and take the form of untied aid.

17.2.3	Bilateral Cooperation Protocols
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Greece supports the view that development is the responsibility of recipient developing countries and that 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 cooperation will be based. Partnership Agreements include sectors of development cooperation that are relevant to the particular needs of each partner country and in which the Greek development aid program enjoys a comparative advantage. It is indicatively noted that bilateral cooperation protocols have been signed with, Albania, Bulgaria, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine, Serbia-Montenegro, Romania, FYROM, the Palestinian Administered Areas, Cyprus, Turkey, Poland, Mauritius, Russia, Iran, Moldova.

18

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

18.	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
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18.1	Use of NGOs as implementing agencies of development cooperation projects
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International development cooperation policy is the basis for implementing civil society diplomacy in the form of humanitarian, educational, cultural and environmental diplomacy. At the same time, development cooperation develops relations among peoples and societies.

Provision of development cooperation usually provides substantial assistance in the process of confronting problems when crises are being settled. Often, civil society is proved to be more flexible and effective. It promotes stability, facilitates democratic rule, enhances sustainable development and contributes in peace building and cooperation. It is for all these reasons that Greek foreign policy and HELLENIC AID attribute in recent years significant importance to International Development Cooperation Policy via Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) based on the principles of transparency and effectiveness.

In the recent past we have become witnesses of a fundamental change as regards the role of civil society in the framework of international development cooperation. Both States and International Organizations finance NGOs with ever higher sums of money, since it is by now a common belief that NGOs possess fundamental comparative advantages in the process of providing development cooperation, that are in the same time the criteria for being selected by States, for implementing development cooperation programs. In particular NGOs:

- have lower administrative costs compared to other bodies (States and International Organizations) since they depend to a great extent on volunteers
- are in a position to utilize financial resources not only from the Public but also from the Private Sector in a multiplying way
- make better use of financial resources in the process of fighting poverty, since they know better than any other donor, the true needs of communities in 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 recipient countries
- they hire experienced personnel with considerable technical know how without the relevant restrictions that States and International Organizations face.

Civil society was not developed in Greece until recently. However, factors like the globalization swirl, the Balkan crisis, economic growth of Greece and modernization of its 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 and
- to those that compose the Greek antennas of broader international organizations (e.g. "Doctors of the World", "Red Cross", "Doctors Without Borders", "Action Aid", 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 cooperation projects and successfully compete other European NGOs, to attain financial resources from International Organizations. 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 ones – are being derived from International Organizations, States, businesses' grants and private contributions. It is estimated that NGOs depend on International Organizations' financial resources and on bilateral official development assistance flows, for more than 50% of their total disbursements. However, this distribution (which does not deviate from the international average) does not touch all Greek NGOs. Organizations such as the Greek antenna of the "Doctors Without Borders" and "Action Aid Hellas" are mostly dependent on private contributions rather than official financing from HELLENIC AID.

During the last two years the reorganized HELLENIC AID sought to have a dynamic presence, wherever local communities were in need, either through emergency humanitarian assistance projects, or via development projects. HELLENIC AID was active in developing countries partners implementing together with experienced NGOs programs that referred to nearly all the MDGs. Schools and hospitals were built, water supply and irrigation networks were constructed, modern infrastructures were constructed and rehabilitated that positively contribute to sustainable development, know how was transferred, capacity building was achieved through training of men, women and children on various skills etc.

Furthermore, HELLENIC AID sought to be present in the field from very early stages in regions struck by natural or humanly caused disasters, in order to contribute to the process of rescuing and providing medical care to those in need. In addition, HELLENIC AID was also active in some occasions during the reconstruction phase.

Food aid was systematically sent to Sub-Saharan Africa, while infrastructures were constructed in the sectors of education and health. HELLENIC AID was also present in Bangladesh after the floods, in Iran and Pakistan promptly after the earthquakes, in Latin America following hurricane "Ivan", in Beshlan after the terrorist attack, in Morocco after the fires and in South East Asia after the tsunami. Moreover, HELLENIC AID contributed in the reconstruction process of the Balkan region, of Iraq and Afghanistan, while it will very shortly be seriously involved in the implementation of the "Reconstruction Plan" of Sri Lanka.

The objective of HELLENIC AID is to strengthen the role of civil society and promote systematic cooperation with it, in a framework that will not permit improvisation, profiteering and adventurism. Reforming of the institutional framework and activation on the basis of the principles of transparency and effectiveness, allows for the emergence of modern NGOs that act in a complementary and reinforcing manner to State efforts, producing impressive results in the field of development diplomacy.

18.2	Modalities, policies and criteria for co-financing NGO programs
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Greece through HELLENIC AID gives increasingly more emphasis on involvement of civil society in development cooperation issues. These efforts have flourished, resulting in the establishment of a significant number of competent 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 some 400 Greek NGOs have registered. The following procedure is required in order for NGOs to register to the “Special Registry”:

- submission of an application
- submission of an approved statute
- submission of a certificate as regards 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, programs, or any other evidence and certificates that prove any kind of international experience of the NGO – at least during the past two years – before the implementation of activities and programs
- submission (if these are available) of documents or other evidence that prove that the NGO has been financed by EU Authorities or by other International Organizations and Bodies or that it has signed “cooperation contracts” with ECHO of the EU or other specialised Bodies

In order to encourage 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 programs in developing countries.

Greek NGOs appreciated the value of establishing two “umbrella” organizations, in the form of fora, where NGOs, active on issues of international aid provision, meet and exchange experiences and conclusions. In this regard NGOs will be aided in order to raise their potential and obtain broader experience. These organizations are:

- 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 coordinated 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, participate in NGO programs, promote the idea of voluntarism and international cooperation between Greek and foreign NGOs and provide support, information and validation to Greek developmental and humanitarian NGOs.

Once a year HELLENIC AID sends a call for tender to Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc. inviting them to send proposals of programs/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

programs/projects”, for the final approval. It is compulsory for Greek NGOs to have a minimum of at least two (2) years of experience in the field, suitable human capital and administrative experience, in order to be able to implement significant programs in developing countries.

It is noted that all interested parties may find in an electronic form, both the text of the call for tender and the application form for submission of development cooperation program/project proposals, at the web site of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This text was drawn up in 2004 and was announced in 2005, replacing the “Special Guide for Non Governmental Organizations and other Civil Society Bodies”.

HELLENIC AID via YDAS-2 and YDAS-4 Directorates co-finances rehabilitation, development and development education programs/projects respectively, up to 50% of their total budgets. Interested NGOs have to contribute (own participation) at least 15% in kind or in funds. In some occasions co-financing may rise up to 75% as long as: the aforementioned programs/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 implementation of programs/projects in developing countries, compatibility is ascertained between the programs/projects and development priorities of the developing country and proposed programs/projects provide substantial contribution in the process of combating poverty. The presence of a reliable local partner capable of ensuring visibility and local ownership of programs/projects after the completion of Greek NGOs’ engagement, is a fundamental precondition for the provision of financing by HELLENIC AID.

Emergency humanitarian assistance programs/projects may be financed in full (100%). HELLENIC AID retains the right of recessing financing of a program/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.

During the period 2004-2005, HELLENIC AID continued the policy of co-financing NGOs for the implementation of development cooperation programs/projects and sought to:

- strengthen not only the experienced and specialized NGOs but also the promising new NGOs
- co-finance (covering part of the NGO’s own participation) programs/projects that had either been already approved or there were significant indications that it was likely to be co-financed by the EU
- strengthen visibility of Greek development assistance in recipient countries.

The basic priority sectors of the co-financed development programs/projects by YDAS-2 Directorate for the period 2004-2005 were:

- enhancement of the social sector, primary health care, basic education and professional training, basically for youth and women
- protection of the environment, rural development, housing and equipping
- income generation, that dramatically reduces poverty levels
- construction of small infrastructure and local business initiatives for combating unemployment

- human rights, gender equality, establishment of democratic institutions, enhancement of local societies and participative and decentralized development.

Current supplementary objectives sought by HELLENIC AID include enhancement of NGOs' programs concerning:

- Development education

Public awareness raising, on problems of the developing world, through training program 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 prosperity. 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 the biennium 2004-2005 many events concerning voluntarism took place. Public Bodies such as the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Foodstuffs and the Ministry of the Interior Public Administration and Decentralization, coordinated their activities with those of civil society, by creating cooperation networks with NGOs.

- the problematic of North – South relations

that are implemented not only in Greece but in developing countries too.

Other HELLENIC AID pursuits are to:

- strengthen the sense of NGOs' responsibility, on the one hand towards HELLENIC AID and recipient countries and on the other towards other NGOs
- enhance cooperation among Greek NGOs
- broaden the scope of information provided to the public on development issues, on policies of Greek development programs and on NGOs activities.

The criteria used during the last two years for evaluating and approving of programs submitted by NGOs, were compatible with the DAC and EU Authorities, as follows:

- thorough knowledge of the country and the area where the programs are to be implemented, of the local needs, circumstances and problems faced
- possibility of cooperation and coordination with local NGOs, other local development Agencies and knowledge of the official priorities of the recipient country
- possibility of cooperation 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
- ensure that all approved programs/projects fall within development strategy targets, geographical and sectoral priorities of the 2nd PPASBE

Moreover, additional criteria were set that have to be met by submitted programs/projects by NGOs to HELLENIC AID, in order to be evaluated for financing.

- 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 local populations to promote development by their own means and increase their incomes
- considering development priorities and targets set by governments and decentralized administrations of recipient countries
- promoting local communities' ownership of the development benefits emerging from the implementation of programs/projects

Furthermore, because of the fact that particular attention is given to the issue of transparency and the flow of information, while broader and more frequent contact between various actors involved in development cooperation is being encouraged, a new special form has been introduced for the submission of proposals, that obligates NGOs to submit without fail the following:

- a document of agreement with a credible local NGO or if this is not available of a document from a local Municipal Authority
- a document from an Official Authority of the recipient country in cooperation with the NGO, referring to the need for implementing the proposed program/project
- a document of agreement from the closest Greek Diplomatic Authority as regards the expediency of the proposed program/project

At the same time the form of Contract signed by HELLENIC AID and NGOs was modified, thus setting more binding terms as regards the correct implementation of programs/projects. Among others, the new terms include:

- submission of a letter of guarantee from a Bank for programs to be financed and their budget exceeds 0.10 MEURO
- obligation to raise a sign showing the logo of HELLENIC AID at a visible point during implementation of an activity and after its completion
- obligation of the contractor to mention in all relevant documents that the program/project was financed by HELLENIC AID of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

It is noted that all the above are necessary preconditions in order for HELLENIC AID to proceed to the evaluation of programs/projects.

In relation to the above procedure for promoting transparency:

- HELLENIC AID submitted to Parliament data reporting all implementing Agencies and programs/projects that have been implemented since the year 2000
- Systematic checks are being made to ensure transparent and effective management of the disbursed funds
- the institutional framework is improved in order to provide guarantees for effective implementation of programs/projects (e.g. submitted programs/projects are attached to the Contract signed by HELLENIC AID and NGOs). Simultaneously, HELLENIC AID preserves the right to continuously check activities of implementing Agencies, as well as to unilaterally denounce the Contract in case a program/project is not implemented properly and claim refund of the disbursed funds.

Total ODA/OA disbursements granted by HELLENIC AID through NGOs during 2004 for emergency humanitarian aid to countries stricken by natural or humanly made disasters and for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development programs/projects, amounted to 41.96 MUSD or 33.77 MEURO. This amount includes disbursements for the provision of higher education scholarships granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

18.3**Special Account of Article 18 para. 6 of Law 2731/1999**

According to Article 18 paragraph 6 of Law 2731/1999 a “Special Account” was opened with the Bank of Greece entitled “Ministry of Foreign Affairs – provision of humanitarian aid to third countries”, following the promulgation of the following Common Ministerial Decrees:

- KYA of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Economy and Finance No. ST4/P/F.30/AS14042 on “Opening of a special account for the provision of humanitarian aid to third countries”, Official Gazette No. FEK 6/B’/10-1-2005 and
- KYA of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Economy and Finance No. ST4/P/F.30/AS14086 on “Issues for administering the special account for the provision of humanitarian aid to third countries”, Official Gazette No. FEK 91/B’/26-1-2005 (see ANNEXES [XV] and [XVI]).

The purpose of the “Special Account” is to be credited by money flows and donations offered by Individuals, Legal Bodies, States or International Organizations, as well as by legally recognized Greek or foreign associations. It is with funds from this account that part of humanitarian aid granted to third countries is being financed. Furthermore, other goals relevant to HELLENIC AID competences are covered, such as the Greek participation to the “Reconstruction Plan” of Sri Lanka.

The “Special Account” is administered by HELLENIC AID which draws up and publishes an annual budget and a review statement, for the appropriate fiscal auditing.

Relevant documents presenting credits and debits of the “Special Account” are submitted via HELLENIC AID to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (General Accounts Department of the State – GLK), while they are checked by the Auditing Authorities.

Data presenting credits and debits of the “Special Account” for the period ending on 18-11-2005 follows:

BOX 18- 1			
No.	Activity	Date	Disbursements in MEURO
1	Emergency contribution to the UN for “tsunami” victims in S.E Asia	8-2-2005	10,000,000.00
2	Purchasing of medical supplies, equipment, consumables, for the floating medical care unit “Ocean Monarch” at the port of Trincomalee – Sri Lanka	27-3-2005 to 23-5-2005	273,123.67
3	Payment to NGO “Solidarity” for the activities it undertook to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to South-East Asian countries. Expenditures covered freight expenses, transportation, packing expenses, collection, sorting of offered material etc.	27-4-2005 to 17-6-2005	1,144,873.81
4	Payment to the National Development Planning Agency, BAPPENAS - Indonesia	10-8-2005	200,000.00
5	Payment to the World Food Program (WFP) of the UN for reconstruction of the Northern Region of Sri Lanka	21-9-2005	387,600.00
6	Payment for the identification of the “tsunami” victims in Thailand	7-10-2005	30,000.00
7	Payment for the tickets of volunteers who participated in the mission of the floating hospital “Ocean Monarch” in Sri Lanka	13-10-2005	15,295.00
8	Payment for customs clearance of additional pharmaceutical aid sent in March to the floating medical care unit “Ocean Monarch”	18-10-2005	997.25
9	Part of humanitarian aid granted to the Ministry of Education of Sri Lanka, Tsunami Education Rehabilitation Monitor (TERM)	27-10-2005	103,390.00
10	Payment for additional pharmaceutical aid sent in March to the floating hospital “Ocean Monarch”	27-10-2005	645.52
	Total Payments (debits)	18-11-2005	12,155,925.25
	Credit Balance	18-11-2005	12,503,711.84

PART THREE

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

19

Photographs
from development cooperation
activities

19.	PHOTOGRAPHS FROM DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES
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Note:

The photographs in the following pages present a number of characteristic emergency humanitarian assistance, reconstruction & development, development education and public awareness programs – projects, that were implemented in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition during the period 2004 - 2005, by Ministries, NGOs etc. and financed by the Greek State budget of development assistance.

Some photographs have been provided courtesy of the respective implementing agencies, while others come from the archives of HELLENIC AID.

**EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN
AND
FOOD AID
PROGRAMS**



**Securing drinkable water supply for refugees &
distribution of emergency humanitarian aid to poor families.**
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO «One Earth»
S U D A N





**Preparations for dispatching humanitarian assistance & food aid
to regions of the Indian Ocean struck by the devastating "tsunami".
Implementation: Church of Greece, HELLENIC AID, NGOs
MALDIVES ISLANDS, SRI LANKA, PUCKET ISLAND, INDONESIA**





**Provision of emergency humanitarian & food aid, equipment & experts
to regions of the Indian Ocean that were struck by the devastating "tsunami".
Implementation: Church of Greece, HELLENIC AID, NGOs
MALDIVES ISLANDS, SRI LANKA, PUCKET ISLAND, INDONESIA**





The floating hospital "Ocean Monarch" and its personnel coming from HELLENIC AID, the Ministry of National Defense and NGOs "GREEK RED CROSS", "DOCTORS OF THE WORLD", "SOLIDARITY", "KESSA DIMITRA", "HELLENIC RESCUE TEAM" docked at the port of Trincomalee in N.E Sri Lanka for two months (February-March 2005). Volunteers from all implementing Agencies who participated in the mission fulfilled their humanitarian work with enthusiasm, altruism & efficiency, and were praised by both the local & the international community.

S R I L A N K A





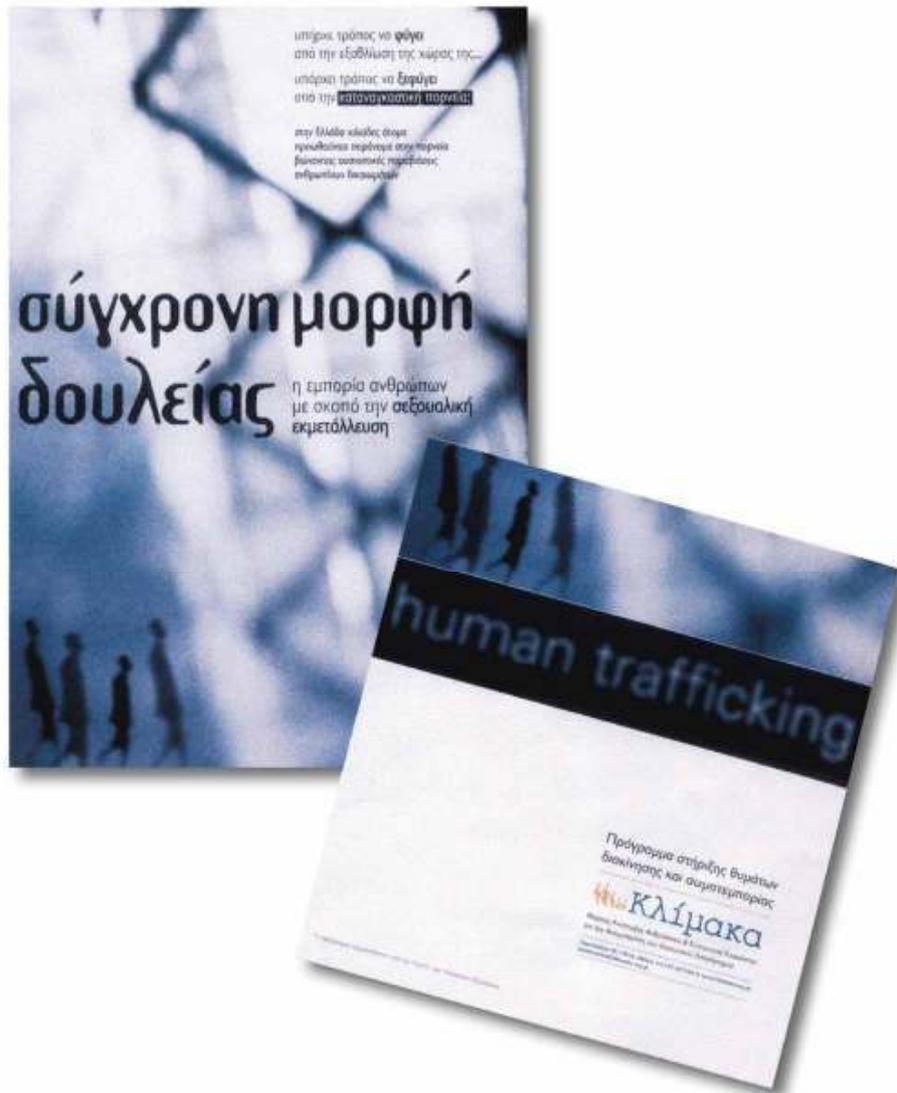
Interior of the floating hospital "Ocean Monarch" on board which 4 specialized medical units (pathology, gynecological, pediatric, surgical) & medical laboratories (microbiological & x-ray) provided their services equipped with the appropriate equipment. Personnel came from HELLENIC AID, the Ministry of National Defense (doctors & paramedics) and NGOs "GREEK RED CROSS", "DOCTORS OF THE WORLD", "SOLIDARITY", "KESSA DIMITRA", "HELLENIC RESCUE TEAM".
Financing: HELLENIC AID
S R I L A N K A





High ranking visitors on board the floating hospital "Ocean Monarch".
S R I L A N K A





**Activities for combating illegal human trafficking.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO «Klimaka»
BALKAN COUNTRIES**



**Provision of emergency medical – pharmaceutical aid & emergency supplies to the stricken by earthquakes population of Pakistan. The mission was staffed by 24 persons, among which 4 doctors (anesthesiologist, orthopedist, surgeon, pathologist), 3 paramedics & expert staff on first aid provision. Greek Agencies & NGOs participated under HELLENIC AID coordination.
PAKISTAN**





**Provision of emergency humanitarian aid to the populations of Darfur.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO «Doctors of Heart»
S U D A N**





**Provision of pharmaceuticals & medical equipment to a hospital.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO «Pharmacists of the World»
D J I B O U T I**



RECONSTRUCTION – REHABILITATION
&
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMS



**Construction of the primary school "OMIROS" in the Korçe region.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Construction: NGO "Network for Democracy in South-Eastern Europe"
ALBANIA**





**Construction of a water collection-supply and distribution network the overall length of which is 19 km.
Construction of 4 centers for enriching water sources, 4 water collectors , 4 water depots
and of a high-pressure pumping-station.**

**Financing: HELLENIC AID
Construction: NGO "Development Cooperation & Solidarity"
ARMENIA**





Support (upgrading & equipping of infrastructures, transfer of know how) to five women's co-operatives engaged with folk handicrafts, food products processing, needlecraft & other income generating activities.

Financing: HELLENIC AID

**Implementation: NGO "Center for Strategic Planning and Development DIMITRA"
PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS**





Construction of the school complex "ARSAKEION TIRANA"
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Construction: NGO "Filekpedeftiki Eteria"
ALBANIA





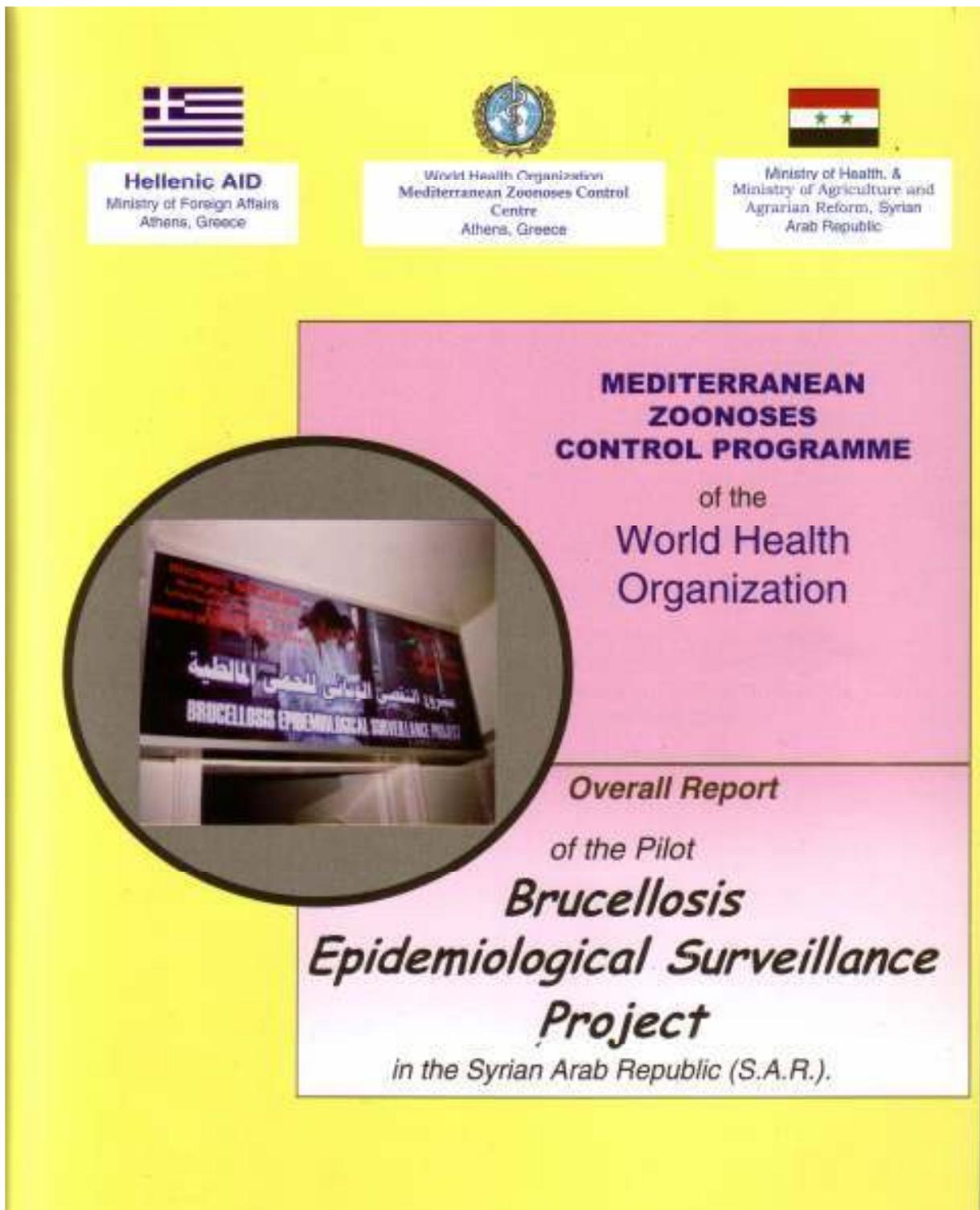
Following the provision of pharmaceutical aid, in cooperation with NGO "Solidarity" of the Church of Greece, to provide relief to the people stricken by the terrorist attack at a School Complex of North Ossetia (Beshlan), HELLENIC AID will contribute financially to the reconstruction of the destroyed School.
R U S S I A





**Construction of a School Building at the village of Bonalea-Mantouka
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Construction: NGO "Friends of Africa"
CAMEROON**





Establishment of a Pilot Brucellosis Epidemiological Surveillance Project.
Sectors of Public Health & Animal Health.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: World Health Organization (WHO), Mediterranean Zoonoses Control Center (MZCC),
Ministries of Health & Agriculture and Agrarian Reform of Syria
S Y R I A



**Construction of a First Aid Station, of a Boarding School & of a Cultural Center
at the village of Brun in the valley of Bumburet (kalas).
Financing: HELLENIC AID
NGO: "Greek Volunteers"
PAKISTAN**





**Construction of the School Building "Saint Paul" in the region of Nakabaale.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Center for International Solidarity and Cooperation"
U G A N D A**





**Ceremony for the initiation of reconstruction works at the
“Building of Friendship between Greece & Bosnia-Herzegovina” in Sarajevo
which was badly damaged by the war and is to be repaired in order to accommodate
the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Financing: HELLENIC AID (ESOAB)
B O S N I A - H E R Z E G O V I N A**





**Organization of an agro-touristic business to engage women in the development process.
Making & trading traditional products.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Foundation for Mediterranean Cooperation"
SYRIA**





**Preventive examinations of pupils, immunizations, provision of medical care to emergency situations, provision of an ambulance for safe transportation of patients.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: Foundation "Doctors of Affection"
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**





**Construction of a Primary School in Lusaka.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Construction: NGO "Euronet"
Z A M B I A**





Vocational training for doctors, radiologists (x-rays doctors), pathologists, agrarian, nursing staff & social workers on the practice of breast clinical examination.

Financing: HELLENIC AID

**Implementation: "Holy Commune EVAGELISMOS TIS THEOTOKOU"
TURKEY – EGYPT**





Provision of medical equipment to support an outpatients' department.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: "Doctors of the World"
I R A N





**Signing of a Fraternity Protocol
between the Municipality of Katerini (Greece) & the Municipality of Surgut (Russia).
Implementation: Municipalities of Katerini & Surgut
R U S S I A**





**Establishment of a professional school for training assistant nursing staff & provision of equipment to a hospital in order to develop primary health care services.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Klimaka"
AFGHANISTAN**





**Rehabilitation & modernization of the four storey secondary school “Ndricim Shehu”
at the town of Beles, Elbasan County.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO “Humanitarian & Developmental Cooperation”
ALBANIA**





**Institution of a network for young leaders from South-Eastern Europe,
the Black Sea region & the Mediterranean.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "ELIAMEP"
SOUTH-EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**





**Planting of one million trees on a land area of 15,000 acres, creation of a nursery for small trees.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "One Earth"
ETHIOPIA**





**Water supply & provision of work to the unemployed at villages of the West Bank, Jenin area.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Construction: NGO "Greek Committee for International Democratic Solidarity – EEDDA"
PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS**





**Construction of an Orphanage for children infected by HIV/AIDS at the town of Toukouzou.
Construction of 11 Primary & Secondary Schools.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Construction: NGO "Hellenic Action for Africa"
IVORY COAST**





**Reconstruction of Primary Schools in Kravar (Bitola) & in Banjica (Gostivar).
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Construction: NGO "European Perspective"
FYROM**





**Construction of a School in the Galle area.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Construction: NGO "Doctors of Heart"
S R I L A N K A**





**Construction of a Medical Center in Sweda.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Construction: team of NGOs "International Development Center", "Development Cooperation & Solidarity"
in cooperation with the Orthodox Diocese of Vostra & Horan
S Y R I A**





**Trained midwives at the Greek-Afghan Center for Midwives.
Enhancement of medical services for the population.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Hellenic Rescue Team"
AFGHANISTAN**





Construction of a medical Center.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Construction: team of NGOs "International Development Center", "Development Cooperation & Solidarity"
S Y R I A





**Modernization of the Municipal Library "Biblioteka Braja Miladinovci".
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Iason"
FYROM**





**Preparation to confront disasters.
Construction of a Regional Training Center of the FYROM Red Cross.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Greek Red Cross"
FYROM**





Establishment of six development centers (libraries & PC workshops), seminars on health & informatics, social upbringing of children, youth & women.

Financing: HELLENIC AID

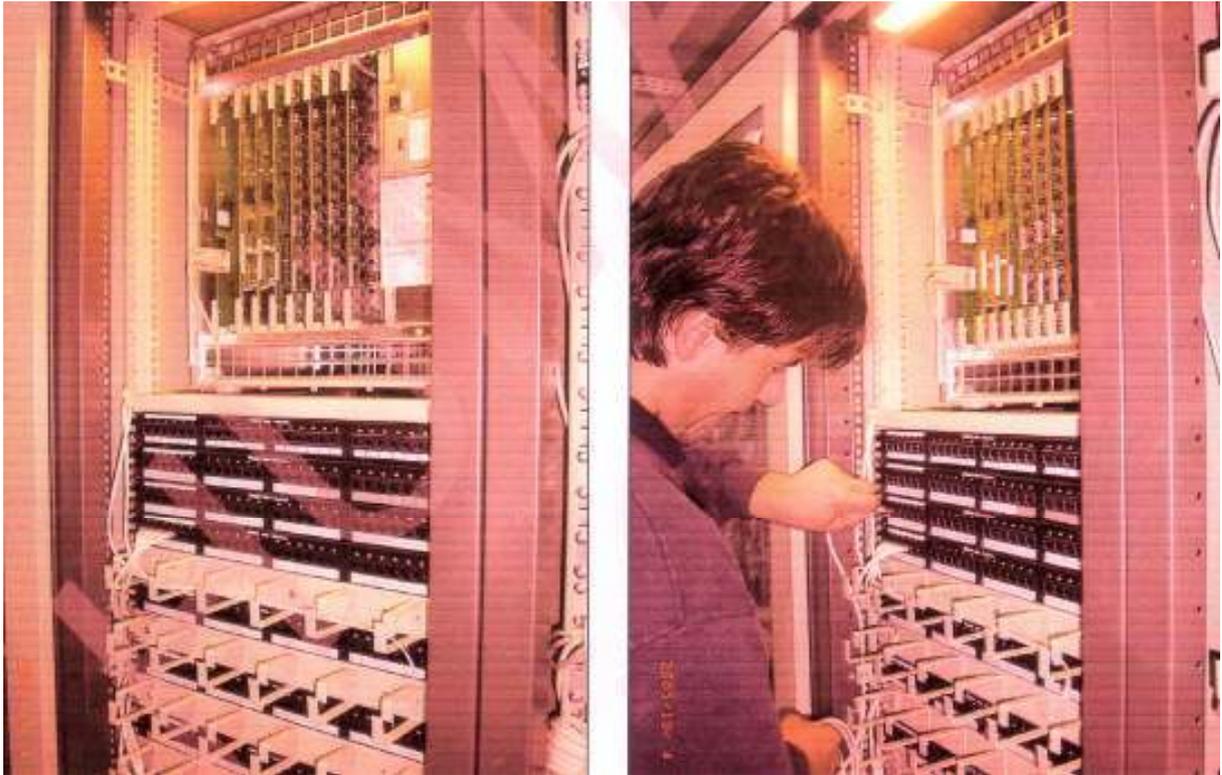
**Implementation: NGO "International Orthodox Christian Charities - I.O.C.C"
PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS**





**Improvement of medical care & enhancement of prevention, detection & control of diseases.
Improvement of access to medical care for the poor population of the Gaza Strip.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Doctors Without Borders Greece"
ETHIOPIA – PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS**





**Study on the strategy for accessing the new information & communication technologies.
Modern infrastructure of an optical fibers network. Establishment of a local Internet connection &
of a web site of the University of "Eqrem Cabej" in Argyrokaster.**

**Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Humanet"
ALBANIA**





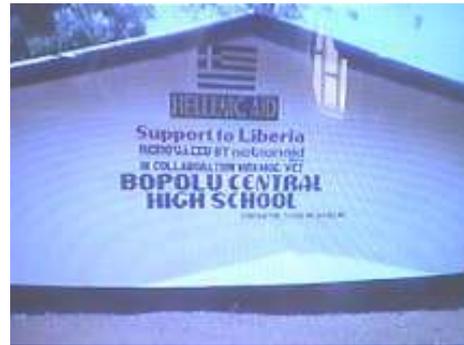
**Veterinary-pharmaceutical care for 13,000 sheep, goats & oxen in 15 villages.
Genetic improvement of oxen through artificial semination for 3,500 animals.
Establishment of 8 artificial semination stations at the Premeti & Erseka regions.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "International Cooperation for Development"
ALBANIA**





Provision of primary education for children living in villages.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Center for Educational Support for Africa"
B E N I N





FRONT VIEW OF THIRD CLASSROOM BUILDING OF THE K.K. GONAH PUBLIC SCHOOL, FULLY RENOVATED.

Construction & rehabilitation of educational facilities.
County Gbarpolu (Secondary School Bopolu, Primary School K.K. Gonah, Secondary School Gbarma).
County Grand Cape Mount (Mecca Community School).
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Action Aid"
LIBERIA





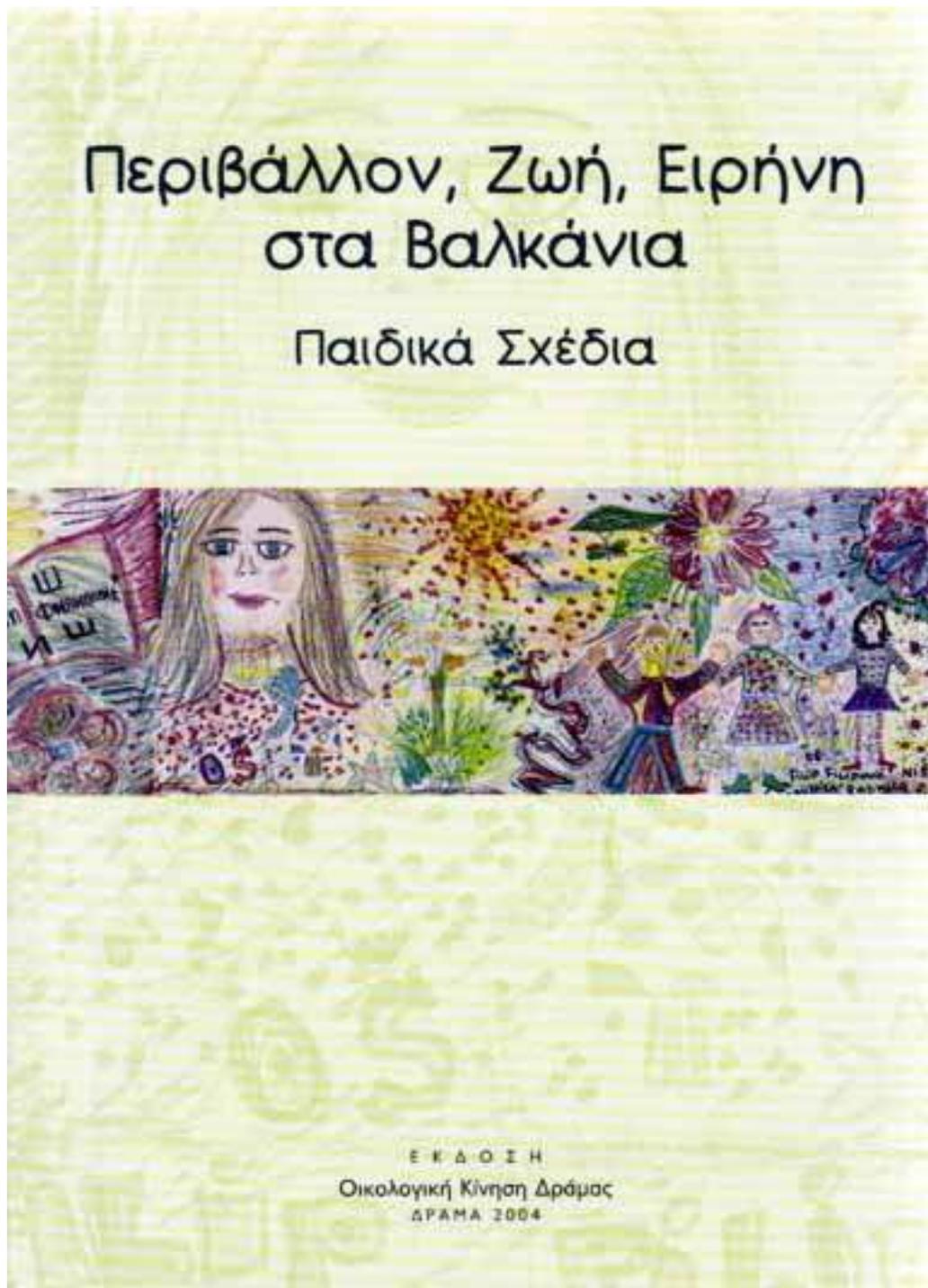
**Training of Journalists.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Union of European Journalists"
A R M E N I A**



DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION PROGRAMS



**Support to socially marginalized women.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Center for Research & Action for Peace"
G E O R G I A**

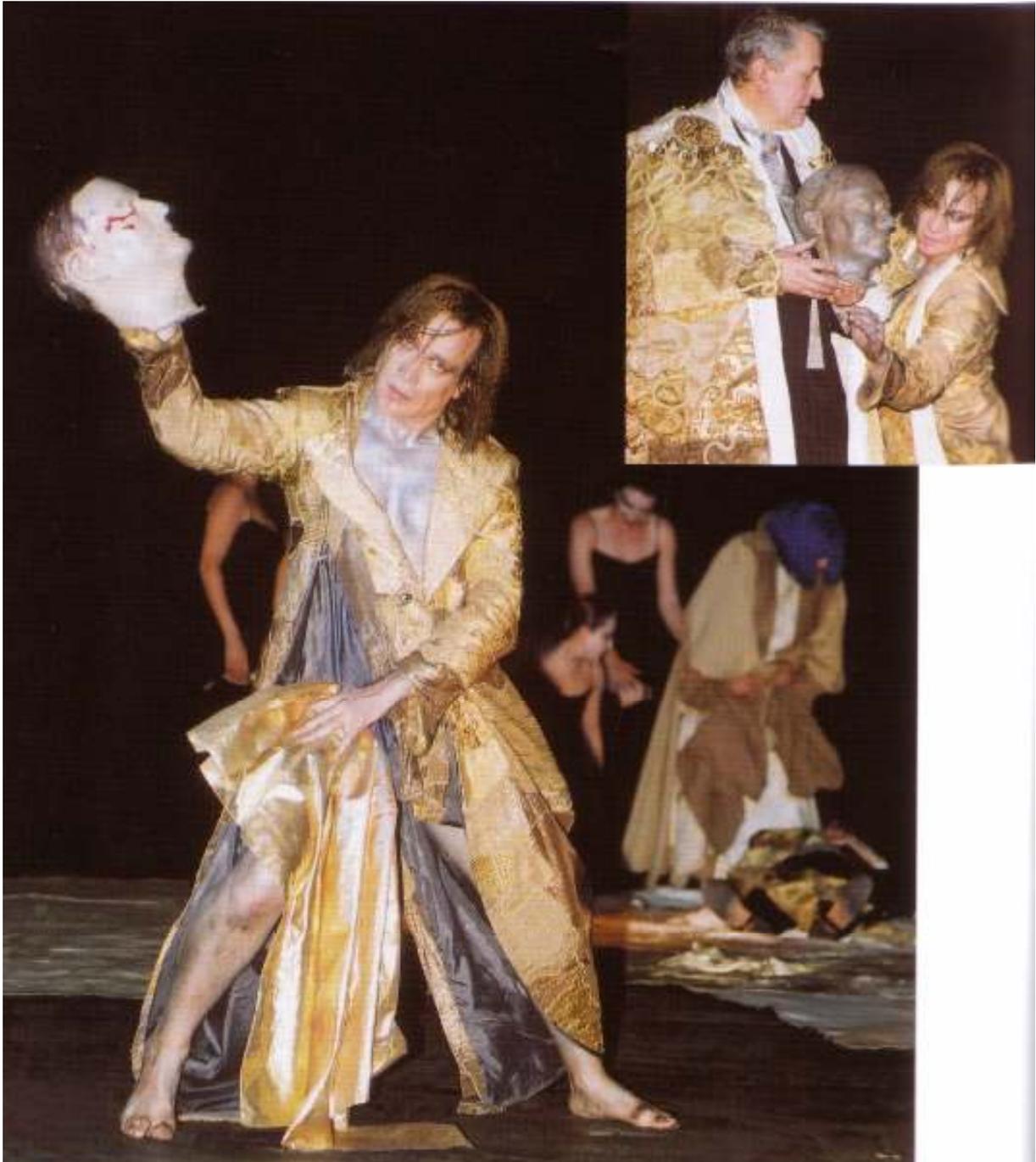


Organization of children's drawing in all primary & secondary schools in the Balkans,
theme: "Environment, Life, Peace in the Balkans".

Financing: HELLENIC AID

Implementation: NGO "Ecological Movement of Drama"

ALBANIA, BULGARIA, FYROM, ROMANIA, SERBIA-MONTENEGRO, TURKEY



Support to young actors & artists for job creation.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO "Horizons – Humanitarian & Cultural Activities"
ROMANIA



“International Week for Action on Education”.
Coordination of activities for the week, in cooperation with Greek schools,
in the framework of development education programs.
Financing: HELLENIC AID
Implementation: NGO “Action Aid”



PUBLIC AWARENESS
PROGRAMS
ON
VOLUNTARISM



Organization of an awareness raising concert on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) & poverty reduction in the developing world, with UNICEF "Good Will" Ambassador Nana Mouskouri. Financing - implementation: HELLENIC AID KOMOTINI – GREECE





**3rd & 4th Panhellenic Exhibition of Voluntarism, Humanitarian, Developmental and Environmental
Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
ZAPPEION MEGARON
ATHENS – GREECE**





**Setting up of a stand, the theme being “HELLENIC AID activities”, at the Ardas Youth Festival (27-31/7/2005) close to Greek-Turkish and Greek-Bulgarian borders. The objective was to inform young people, on Greek development cooperation policy, humanitarian and development activities implemented by HELLENIC AID, on the MDGs and on the problems faced by developing countries.
Financing - implementation: HELLENIC AID
GREECE**





Participation of HELLENIC AID in the awareness raising campaign “Walk the World 2005” to eradicate malnutrition in developing countries.

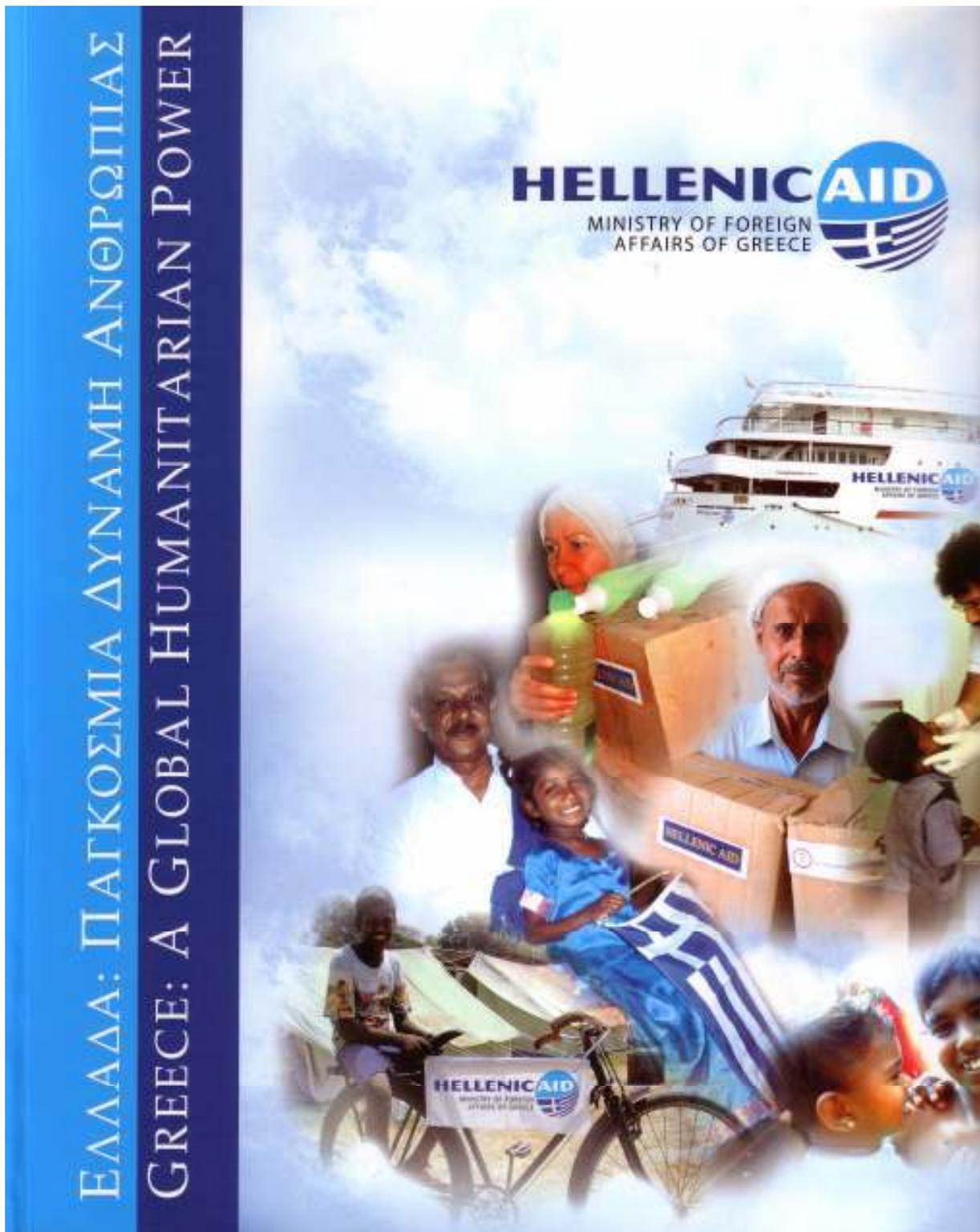
**This UN - World Food Program (WFP) initiative took place in Athens and in other countries of the world on 12-6-2005 – “Day against malnutrition”.
ATHENS – GREECE**



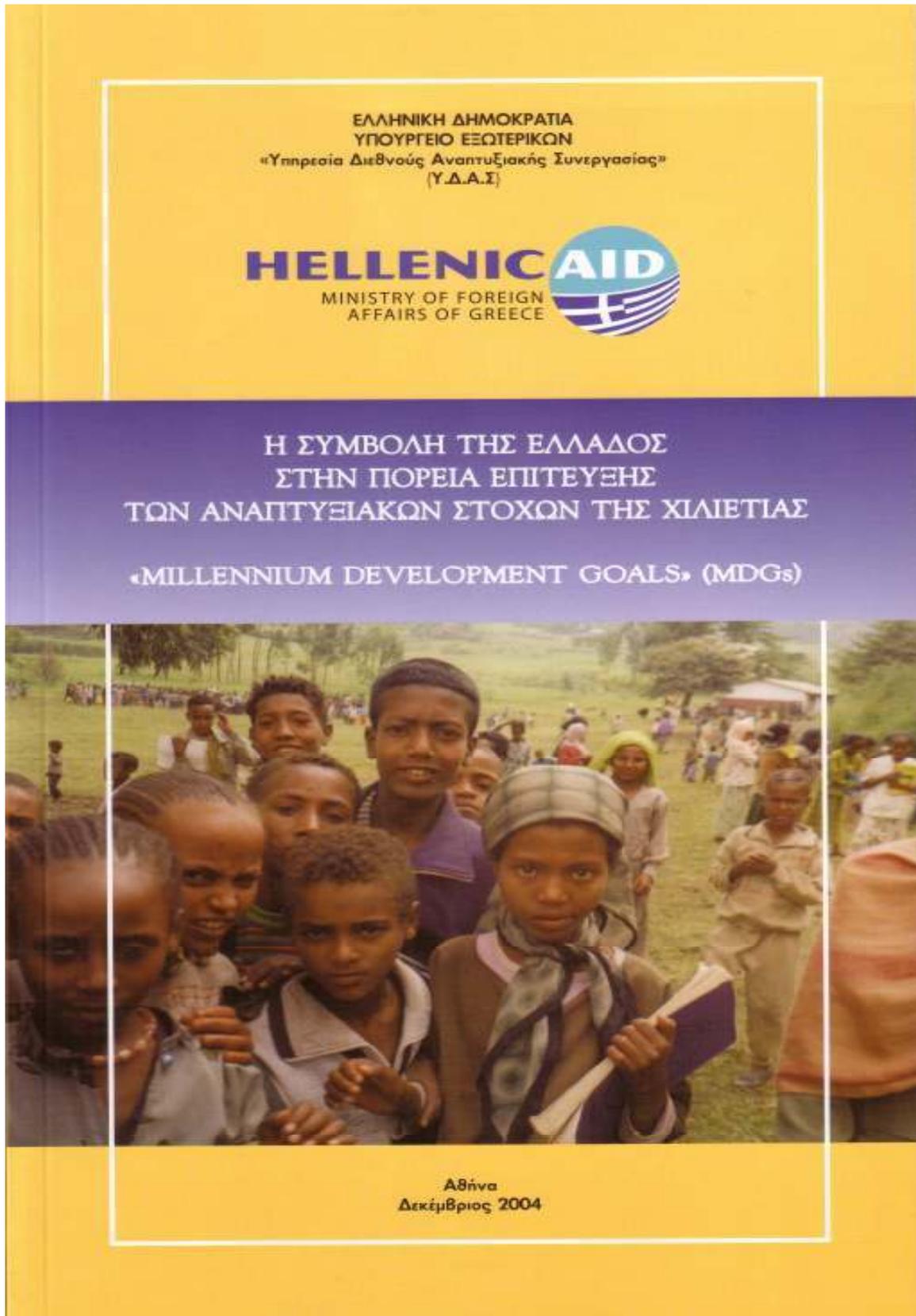


**Coordination in the setting up of a HELLENIC AID stand,
at the special display area, of the 60th "Thessaloniki International Fair".
THESSALONIKI - GREECE**





The Album "Greece: A Global Humanitarian Power" that was published in September 2005 by YDAS-4 Directorate and distributed to the public, refers to policy, projects & programs implemented by HELLENIC AID. It is a major step to familiarize the public with the activities & priorities of HELLENIC AID as well as with the importance and necessity of development cooperation.



The booklet published by YDAS-2 Directorate (December 2004)
that refers to the
“Greek Contribution to the Process of Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)”

PART FOUR

TABLES

GRAPHS

ANNEXES

20

Tables

20.	T A B L E S
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TABLE 1

Main volume indicators for Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Official Aid (OA) and other Flows
 [Years 1995-1998]

TABLE 1A

Main volume indicators for Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Official Aid (OA) and other Flows
 [Years 1999-2003]

TABLE 1B

Main volume indicators for Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Official Aid (OA) and other Flows
 [Years 2003-2004]

TABLE 2

2nd Five Year Development Cooperation and Assistance Program of Greece
 2002-2006
 [Targets - Implementation of bilateral/multilateral ODA/OA, Years 2002-2004]

TABLE 3

Net disbursements of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Official Aid (OA) by sector and country categories
 [Years 2002-2004]

TABLE 4

Net disbursements of bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Official Aid (OA) by sector and geographical area [Year 2004]

TABLE 5

Main recipients of net disbursements, Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Official Aid (OA) [Year 2004]

TABLE 1
Main Volume Indicators for Bilateral & Multilateral ODA & OA and Other Flows
1995 - 1998

	DISBURSEMENTS							
	1995		1996		1997		1998	
	i	ii	i	ii	i	ii	i	ii
I.A. BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA/OA)								
Bilateral Grants								
I.A.1. Technical Co-operation	2.181,0	9,4	1.549,9	6,6	8.926,2	32,69	7.299,6	24,70
I.A.2. Food Aid	2.087,0	9,0	1.249,5	5,3	594,5	2,18	4.276,3	14,47
I.A.3. Emergency Assistance (other than food aid and distress relief)	1.354,2	5,8	214,9	0,9	461,7	1,69	3.289,2	11,13
I.A.4. Financial Assistance	312,8	1,4	2.438,0	10,4	2.288,2	8,38	7.689,7	26,02
I.A.5. Other (operational costs, air transport etc.)	304,0	1,3	200,0	0,9	110,1	0,40	110,1	0,40
Sub-total: Bilateral Development Assistance (ODA/OA)	6.239,0	26,9	5.652,3	24,1	12.380,6	45,34	22.554,8	76,32
Bilateral Development Assistance (ODA/OA) as percentage of GNP	0,02%		0,02%		0,04%		0,07%	
					ODA OA	36,33 9,01	ODA OA	63,32 13,00
I.B. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA/OA)								
I.B.1. World Bank Group	2.376,1	10,3	2.062,3	8,8	1.155,0	4,23	886,6	3,00
I.B.2. European Union	25.685,6	110,9	30.692,0	130,6	30.582,5	112,00	26.754,3	90,53
I.B.3. U.N. Agencies	955,5	4,1	1.086,0	4,6	3.530,6	12,93	3.732,5	12,63
I.B.4. Other	34,3	0,1	35,0	0,1	1.952,4	7,15	3.638,0	12,31
Sub-total: Multilateral Development Assistance (ODA/OA)	29.051,5	125,4	33.875,3	144,2	37.220,5	136,31	35.011,4	118,47
Multilateral Development Assistance (ODA/OA) as percentage of GNP	0,11%		0,12%		0,11%		0,10%	
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA/OA) (I.A. + I.B.)	35.290,5	152,3	39.527,6	168,2	49.601,2	181,65	57.566,2	194,79
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA/OA) / GNP	0,13%		0,14%		0,15%		0,17%	
II. OTHER OFFICIAL BILATERAL FLOWS								
II.A. Loans								
II.B. Official Export Credits	4.940,0	21,3	3.525,0	15,0	5.032,5	18,43	3.262,7	11,04
GRAND TOTAL OF OFFICIAL FLOWS	40.230,5	173,6	43.052,6	183,2	54.633,6	200,08	60.828,9	205,83

TABLE 1A
Main Volume Indicators for Bilateral & Multilateral ODA & OA and Other Flows
 1999 - 2003

Column I : in MGRD (1999-2001), MEUROs (2002-2003)

Column II: in MUSD

	DISBURSEMENTS									
	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	i	ii	i	ii	i	ii	i	ii	i	ii
I.A. BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA/OA)										
Bilateral Grants										
I.A.1. Technical Co-operation	9.476,5	31,00	10.726,1	29,35	7.956,1	20,91	32,9	30,96	120,8	136,52
I.A.2. Investment Projects	1.962,5	6,42	1.523,9	4,17	1.092,0	2,87	14,7	13,83	6,1	6,91
I.A.3. Programme Aid	553,3	1,81	6.559,9	17,95	4.858,9	12,77	0,0	0,00	0,9	1,04
I.A.4. Other	14.642,7	47,90	21.013,6	57,50	19.994,9	52,55	82,8	78,07	92,6	104,58
I.A.5. Various costs (operational costs, air transport etc.)										
Sub-total: Bilateral Development Assistance (ODA/OA)	26.635,0	87,13	39.823,6	108,97	33.901,8	89,10	130,4	122,86	220,4	249,05
	ODA	79,02	ODA	98,91	ODA	81,21	ODA	106,97	ODA	228,26
	OA	8,11	OA	10,06	OA	6,59	OA	15,89	OA	20,79
Bilateral Development Assistance (ODA/OA) as percentage of GNP (1999-2000) / GNI (2001-2003)	0,07%		0,10%		0,08%		0,09%		0,14%	
I.B. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA/OA)										
I.B.1. World Bank Group	1.027,1	3,36	1.169,5	3,20	2.127,0	5,59	7,2	6,80	3,7	4,20
I.B.2. European Union	27.720,2	90,68	35.704,9	97,70	35.667,3	93,74	133,1	125,44	153,3	173,21
I.B.3. U.N Agencies	3.170,0	10,37	5.916,7	16,19	2.104,1	5,53	22,4	21,07	5,9	6,64
I.B.4 Other	4.154,4	13,59	4.502,4	12,32	6.236,3	16,39	16,8	15,85	9,1	10,24
Sub-total: Multilateral Development Assistance (ODA/OA)	36.071,7	118,00	47.293,5	129,41	46.134,7	121,25	179,5	169,16	172,0	194,29
Multilateral Development Assistance (ODA/OA) as percentage of GNP (1999-2000) / GNI (2001-2003)	0,10%		0,11%		0,10%		0,13%		0,11%	
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA/OA)	62.706,7	205,13	87.117,0	238,38	80.036,5	210,35	309,9	292,02	392,4	443,34
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA/OA) AS PERCENTAGE OF GNP (1999-2000) / GNI (2001-2003)	0,17%		0,21%		0,18%		0,22%		0,26%	
II. OTHER BILATERAL FLOWS										
II.A. Official Loans					500,0	1,31	0,0	0,00	0,0	0,00
II.B. Official Export credits	308,7	1,01	920,9	2,52						
II.C. Private Flows							272,4	256,76	440,4	497,59
II.D. NGO Flows							7,2	6,75	6,7	7,53
GRAND TOTAL OF FLOWS	62.706,8	206,14	87.117,1	240,90	80.536,6	211,66	582,4	555,53	832,8	948,46

TABLE 1B
Main Volume Indicators for Bilateral & Multilateral ODA & OA and Other Flows

2003-2004

Column I : in MEURO

Column II: in MUSD

	2003		2004	
	i	ii	i	ii
I.A. BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA/OA)				
Bilateral Grants				
I.A.1. Technical Co-operation	120,8	136,52	205,2	231,88
I.A.2. Investment Projects	6,1	6,91	23,2	28,80
I.A.3. Programme Aid	0,9	1,04	2,9	3,63
I.A.4. Other	92,6	104,58	72,5	90,12
I.A.5. Various costs (operational costs, air transport etc.)				
Sub-total: Bilateral Development Assistance (ODA/OA)	220,4	249,05	303,9	354,43
	ODA	228,26	ODA	303,81
	OA	20,79	OA	50,64
Bilateral Development Assistance (ODA/OA) as percentage of GNP (1999-2000) / GNI (2001-2003)	0,14%		0,17%	
I.B. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA/OA)				
I.B.1. World Bank Group	3,7	4,20	3,6	4,43
I.B.2. European Union	153,3	173,21	178,0	221,12
I.B.3. U.N Agencies	5,9	6,64	6,4	8,01
I.B.4 Other	9,1	10,24	5,7	7,08
Sub-total: Multilateral Development Assistance (ODA/OA)	172,0	194,29	213,0	240,64
Multilateral Development Assistance (ODA/OA) as percentage of GNP (1999-2000) / GNI (2001-2003)	0,11%		0,12%	
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA/OA)	392,4	443,34	516,9	595,07
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA/OA) AS PERCENTAGE OF GNP (1999-2000) / GNI (2001-2003)	0,26%		0,29%	
II. OTHER BILATERAL FLOWS			76,0	94,42
II.A. Official Loans	0,0	0,00	0,0	0,00
II.B. Official Export credits				
II.C. Private Flows	440,4	497,59	64,2	79,7
II.D. NGO Flows	6,7	7,53	1,5	1,84
GRAND TOTAL OF FLOWS	832,8	948,46	581,0	676,61

TABLE 2

2nd Five Year Development Co-operation and Assistance Programme of Greece (2002-2006)
(Targets - Implementation of Bilateral/Multilateral ODA 2002-2004)

Targets of the Five Year Programme (2002-2006)					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bilateral & Multilateral ODA Volume (in MUSD)	293.00	347.00	421.00	519.00	609.00
Bilateral & Multilateral ODA Volume / GNI (%)*	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.30	0.33

Implementation of the First Year of the Five Year Programme (2002)				
	Target		Implementation	
Bilateral & Multilateral ODA Volume (in MUSD)	293.00		276.14	
Bilateral & Multilateral ODA Volume / GNI (%)*	0.21		0.21	

Implementation of the Second Year of the Five Year Programme (2003)				
	Target		Implementation	
Bilateral & Multilateral ODA Volume (in MUSD)	347.00		362.16	
Bilateral & Multilateral ODA Volume / GNI (%)*	0.23		0.21	

Implementation of the Third Year of the Five Year Programme (2004)				
	Target		Implementation	
Bilateral & Multilateral ODA Volume (in MUSD)	421.00		464.59	
Bilateral & Multilateral ODA Volume / GNI (%)*	0.26		0.23	

* Note:

According to data from the National Statistical Service of Greece (ESYE) in 2002 the Gross National Income (GNI) of Greece amounted to 133,356.89 MUSD. The next year 2003 it rose to 172,892.35 MUSD, while in 2004 it reached 204,299.91 MUSD.

TABLE 3
Total Allocable Net Disbursements of Bilateral ODA & OA
by Kind of Aid & Country Categories
Years 2002 - 2004

Disbursements in MUSD

YEAR 2002						
KIND OF AID	Part I countries		Part II countries		Part I & II countries	
	Disbursements	%	Disbursements	%	Disbursements	%
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	21,65	20,24%	9,31	58,59%	30,96	25,20%
PROGRAMME AID	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
INVESTMENT PROJECTS	10,60	9,91%	3,23	20,33%	13,83	11,26%
OTHER	74,72	69,85%	3,35	21,08%	78,07	63,54%
TOTAL	106,97	100,00%	15,89	100,00%	122,86	100,00%

YEAR 2003						
KIND OF AID	Part I countries		Part II countries		Part I & II countries	
	Ποσά	%	Ποσά	%	Ποσά	%
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	116,55	51,06%	19,97	96,07%	136,52	54,82%
PROGRAMME AID	1,04	0,46%	0,00	0,00%	1,04	0,42%
INVESTMENT PROJECTS	6,70	2,93%	0,21	1,01%	6,91	2,77%
OTHER	103,97	45,55%	0,61	2,92%	104,58	41,99%
TOTAL	228,26	100,00%	20,79	100,00%	249,05	100,00%

YEAR 2004						
KIND OF AID	Part I countries		Part II countries		Part I & II countries	
	Ποσά	%	Ποσά	%	Ποσά	%
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	195,85	64,47%	36,03	71,16%	231,88	65,42%
PROGRAMME AID	3,63	1,19%	0,00	0,00%	3,63	1,02%
INVESTMENT PROJECTS	23,17	7,63%	5,63	11,12%	28,80	8,13%
OTHER	81,15	26,71%	8,97	17,72%	90,12	25,43%
TOTAL	303,80	100,00%	50,63	100,00%	354,43	100,00%

TABLE 4
Net Disbursements of Bilateral ODA & OA
Year 2004
by Sector of Aid & Country categories

No.	Description	Disbursements in MUSD					
		Part I countries		Part II countries		Part I+II countries	
	Sectors	Disbursements	%	Disbursements	%	Disbursements	%
I.	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES	244,43	80,45%	34,37	67,87%	278,80	78,66%
1.	Education	83,35	27,43%	8,11	16,02%	91,46	25,80%
2.	Health	13,82	4,55%	1,58	3,12%	15,40	4,34%
3.	Population policies/Programmers and reproductive hea	0,58	0,19%	0,02	0,04%	0,60	0,17%
4.	Water supply and sanitation	1,39	0,46%	0,03	0,06%	1,42	0,40%
5.	Government & civil society	46,68	15,36%	1,08	2,13%	47,76	13,47%
6.	Other social infrastructure & services	98,61	32,46%	23,55	46,50%	122,16	34,46%
II.	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	8,38	2,76%	5,64	11,14%	14,02	3,96%
1.	Transport & storage	6,89	2,27%	5,04	9,95%	11,93	3,37%
2.	Communications	0,84	0,28%	0,00	0,00%	0,84	0,24%
3.	Energy generation & supply	0,07	0,02%	0,54	1,07%	0,61	0,17%
4.	Banking & financial services	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
5.	Business & other services	0,58	0,19%	0,06	0,12%	0,64	0,18%
III.	PRODUCTION SECTORS	2,37	0,78%	0,30	0,59%	2,67	0,75%
1.	Agriculture	1,33	0,44%	0,20	0,39%	1,53	0,43%
2.	Forestry	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
3.	Fishing	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
4.	Industry	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
5.	Mineral resources & mining	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
6.	Construction	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
7.	Trade	0,57	0,19%	0,07	0,14%	0,64	0,18%
8.	Tourism	0,47	0,15%	0,03	0,06%	0,50	0,14%
IV.	MULTISECTOR PROGRAMMERS	11,68	3,84%	1,87	3,69%	13,55	3,82%
1.	General environmental protection	2,83	0,93%	0,27	0,53%	3,10	0,87%
2.	Women in development	0,78	0,26%	0,00	0,00%	0,78	0,22%
3.	Other multisector	8,07	2,66%	1,60	3,16%	9,67	2,73%
V.	COMMODITY AID & GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	4,20	1,38%	0,00	0,00%	4,20	1,18%
1.	Macroeconomic reforms	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
2.	Developmental food aid/Food security assistance	0,12	0,04%	0,00	0,00%	0,12	0,03%
3.	Other general programme and commodity assistance	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
4.	Action relating to debt	4,08	1,34%	0,00	0,00%	4,08	1,15%
VI.	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	14,82	4,88%	8,38	16,55%	23,20	6,55%
1.	Emergency food aid	4,19	1,38%	8,04	15,88%	12,23	3,45%
2.	Other emergency & distress relief	8,94	2,94%	0,34	0,67%	9,28	2,62%
3.	Reconstruction relief	1,69	0,56%	0,00	0,00%	1,69	0,48%
VII.	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS - UNALLOCATED/UNSPECIFIED	17,91	5,90%	0,06	0,12%	17,97	5,07%
1.	Administrative costs of donors	17,39	5,72%	0,00	0,00%	17,39	4,91%
2.	Support to NGOs	0,11	0,04%	0,00	0,00%	0,11	0,03%
3.	Unallocated/Unspecified	0,41	0,13%	0,06	0,12%	0,47	0,13%
	TOTAL	303,81	100,00%	50,64	100,00%	354,45	100,00%

TABLE 5
Main Recipients of Net Disbursements (ODA & OA)

YEAR 2004

Disbursements in MUSD

EUROPE		
	Disbursements	%
Part I		
ALBANIA	82,95	46,92%
SERBIA - MONTENEGRO	12,62	7,14%
BOSNIA - HERZEGOVINA	7,62	4,31%
TURKEY	6,49	3,67%
MOLDOVA	2,93	1,66%
FYROM	2,26	1,28%
CROATIA	0,59	0,34%
Other countries	61,34	34,69%
Total	176,80	100,00%
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	89,66	50,71%
INVESTMENT PROJECTS	2,91	1,65%
PROGRAMME AID	1,04	0,59%
OTHER	83,19	47,05%
Total	176,80	100,00%
Part II		
BULGARIA	11,88	7,06%
ROMANIA	6,95	4,13%
UKRAINE	5,84	3,47%
RUSSIA	3,49	2,08%
POLAND	1,53	0,91%
CYPRUS	0,91	0,54%
Other countries	137,66	81,81%
Total	168,26	100,00%
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	89,53	53,21%
INVESTMENT PROJECTS	18,83	11,19%
PROGRAMME AID	0,00	0,00%
OTHER	59,91	35,60%
Total	168,26	100,00%

AFRICA		
	Disbursements	%
Part I		
ETHIOPIA	1,84	4,54%
EGYPT	1,75	4,33%
ERITREA	1,32	3,27%
SUDAN	1,28	3,15%
IVORY COAST	1,20	2,97%
SOMALIA	1,10	2,71%
Other countries	32,04	79,05%
Total	40,53	100,00%
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	35,78	88,27%
INVESTMENT PROJECTS	1,04	2,56%
PROGRAMME AID	0,33	0,81%
OTHER	3,39	8,35%
Total	40,53	100,00%

AMERICA		
	Disbursements	%
Part I		
CUBA	0,68	3,25%
HAITI	0,67	3,18%
BRAZIL	0,65	3,10%
Other countries	18,96	90,47%
Total	20,96	93,57%
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	20,73	98,92%
INVESTMENT PROJECTS	0,00	0,00%
PROGRAMME AID	0,00	0,00%
OTHER	0,23	1,08%
Total	20,96	100,00%

ASIA		
	Disbursements	%
Part I		
Middle East		
IRAQ	6,61	10,34%
PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS	5,48	8,57%
LEBANON	2,99	4,68%
Other countries	12,20	19,10%
Total	27,28	42,70%
Central Southern Asia		
AFGANISTAN	10,13	15,86%
GEORGIA	6,75	10,57%
ARMENIA	3,31	5,19%
KAZAKHSTAN	0,50	0,78%
UZBEKISTAN	0,99	1,54%
Other countries	8,42	13,18%
Total	30,10	47,12%
Far East		
PHILIPPINES	0,77	1,20%
CHINA	0,71	1,11%
Other countries	5,03	7,87%
Total	6,51	10,18%
Total	63,89	100,00%
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	39,79	62,28%
INVESTMENT PROJECTS	3,31	5,18%
PROGRAMME AID	3,30	5,17%
OTHER	17,49	27,37%
Total	63,89	100,00%
Part II		
ISRAEL	0,74	13,03%
QATAR	0,54	9,51%
Other countries	4,40	77,46%
Total	5,68	100,00%
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	5,54	97,64%
INVESTMENT PROJECTS	0,01	0,18%
PROGRAMME AID	0,00	0,00%
OTHER	0,12	2,18%
Total	5,68	100,00%

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21.	GRAPHS
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Total net disbursements of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of GNP [years 1995-2000] and GNI [years 2001-2004] [years 1995-2004]

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Allocation of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by geographical area (Part I countries), [Year 2004]

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Allocation of Official Aid (OA) by geographical area (Part II countries), [Year 2004]

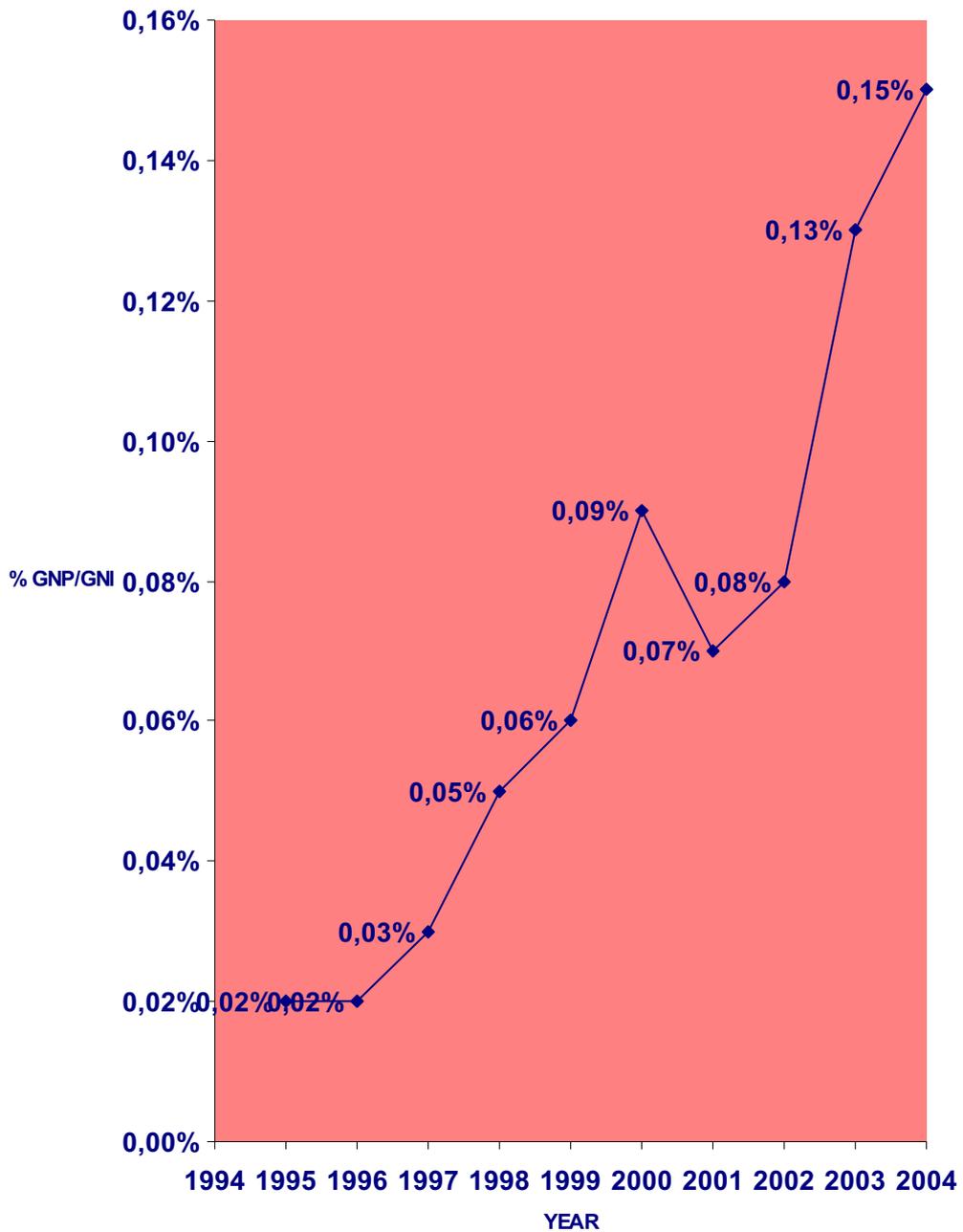
GRAPH E

Percentage allocation of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Official Aid (OA) by kind (Part I & II countries), [Year 2004]

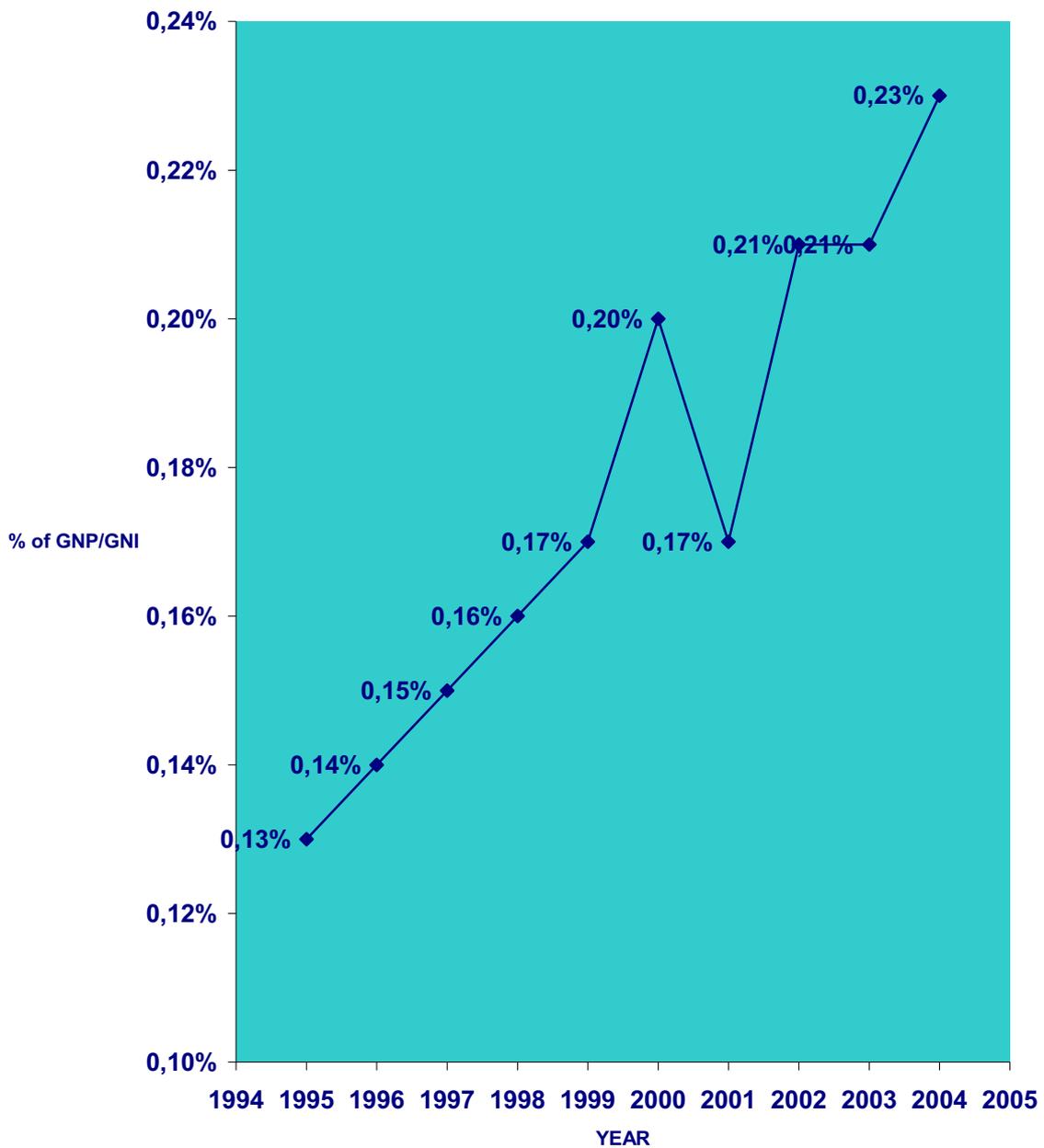
GRAPH F

Percentage allocation of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Official Aid (OA) by kind and geographical area (Part I & II countries) [Year 2004]

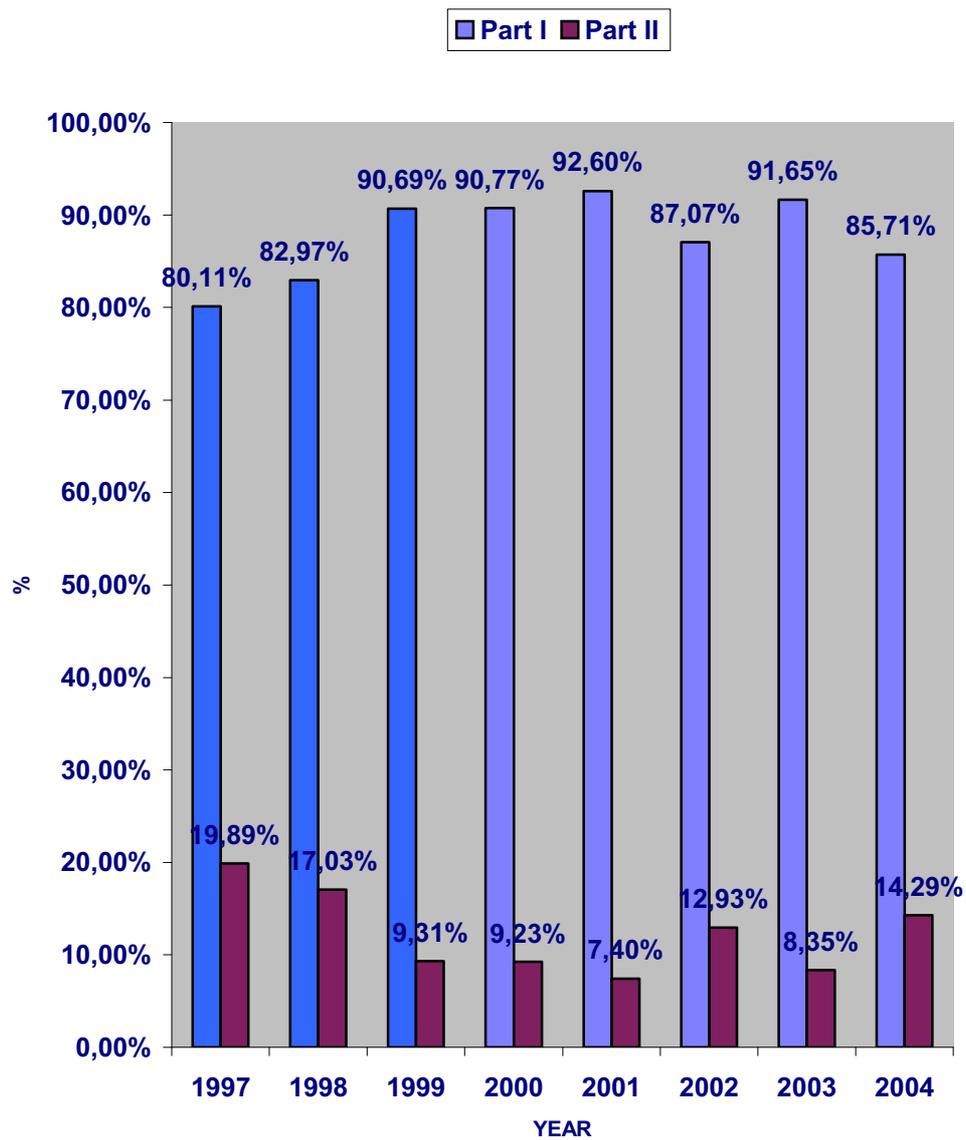
GRAPH A
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AS PERCENTAGE OF GNP (1995-2000) AND GNI (2001-2004)
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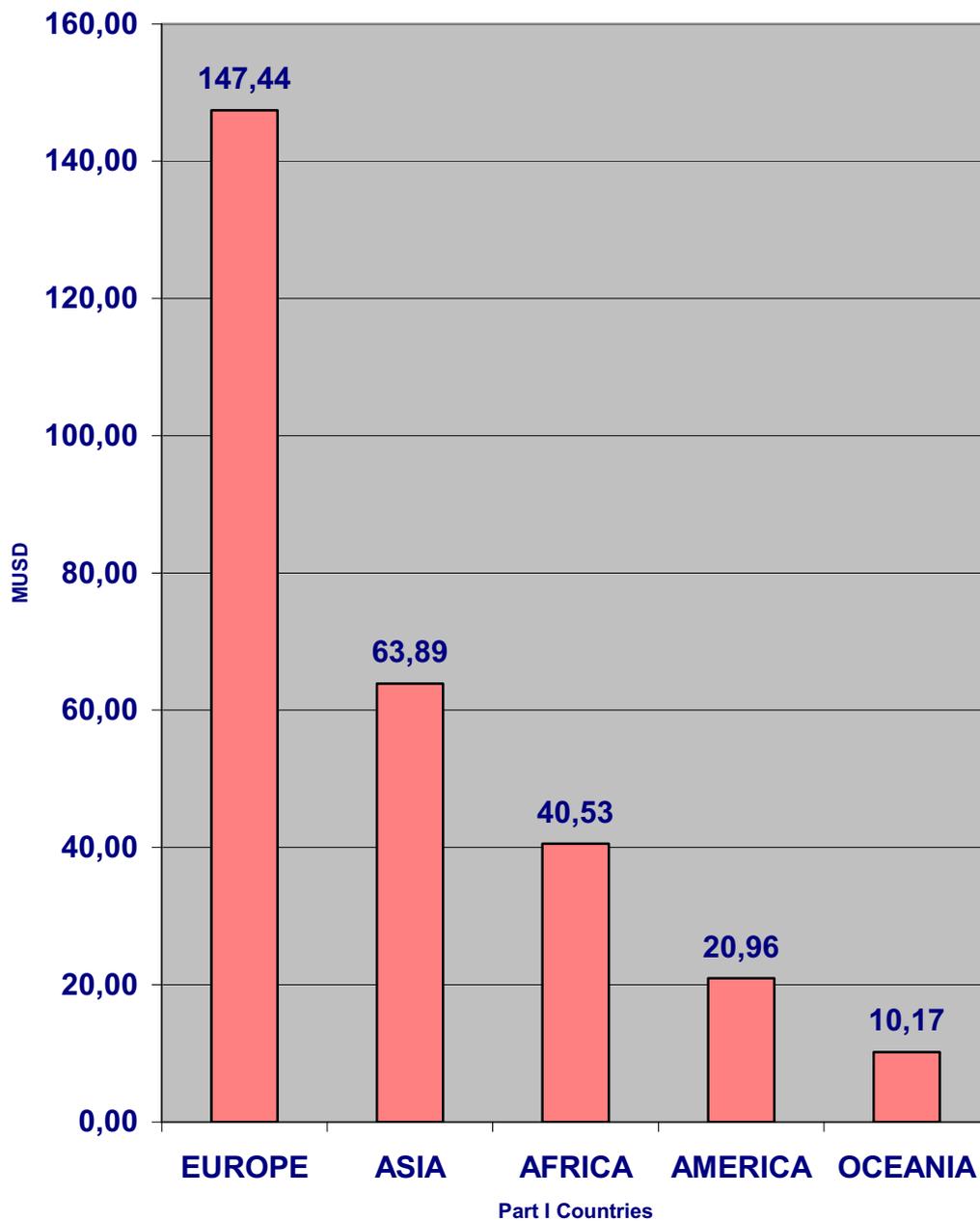
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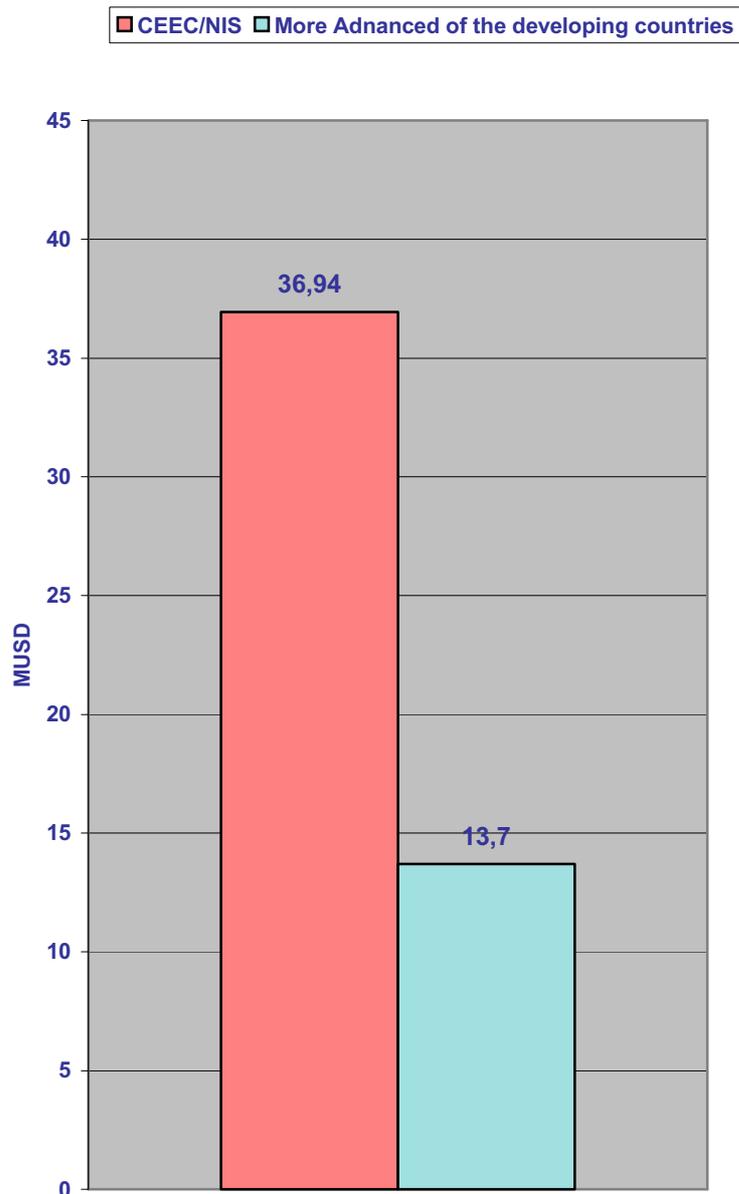
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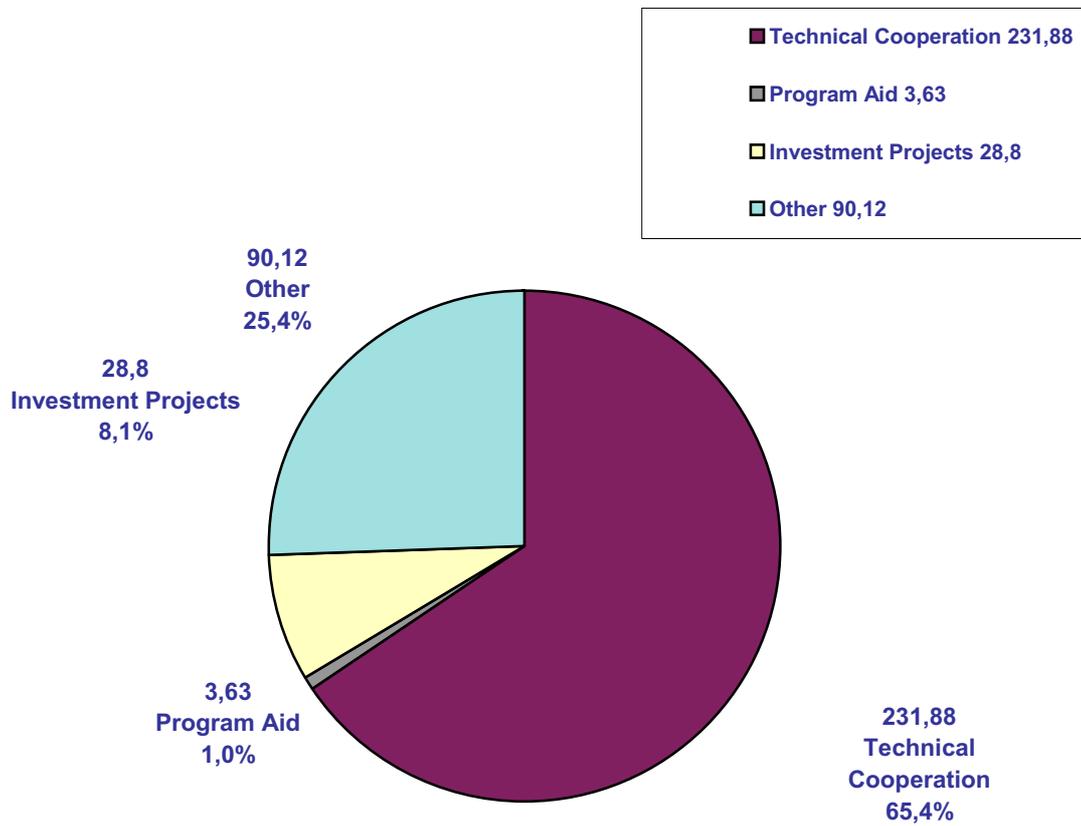
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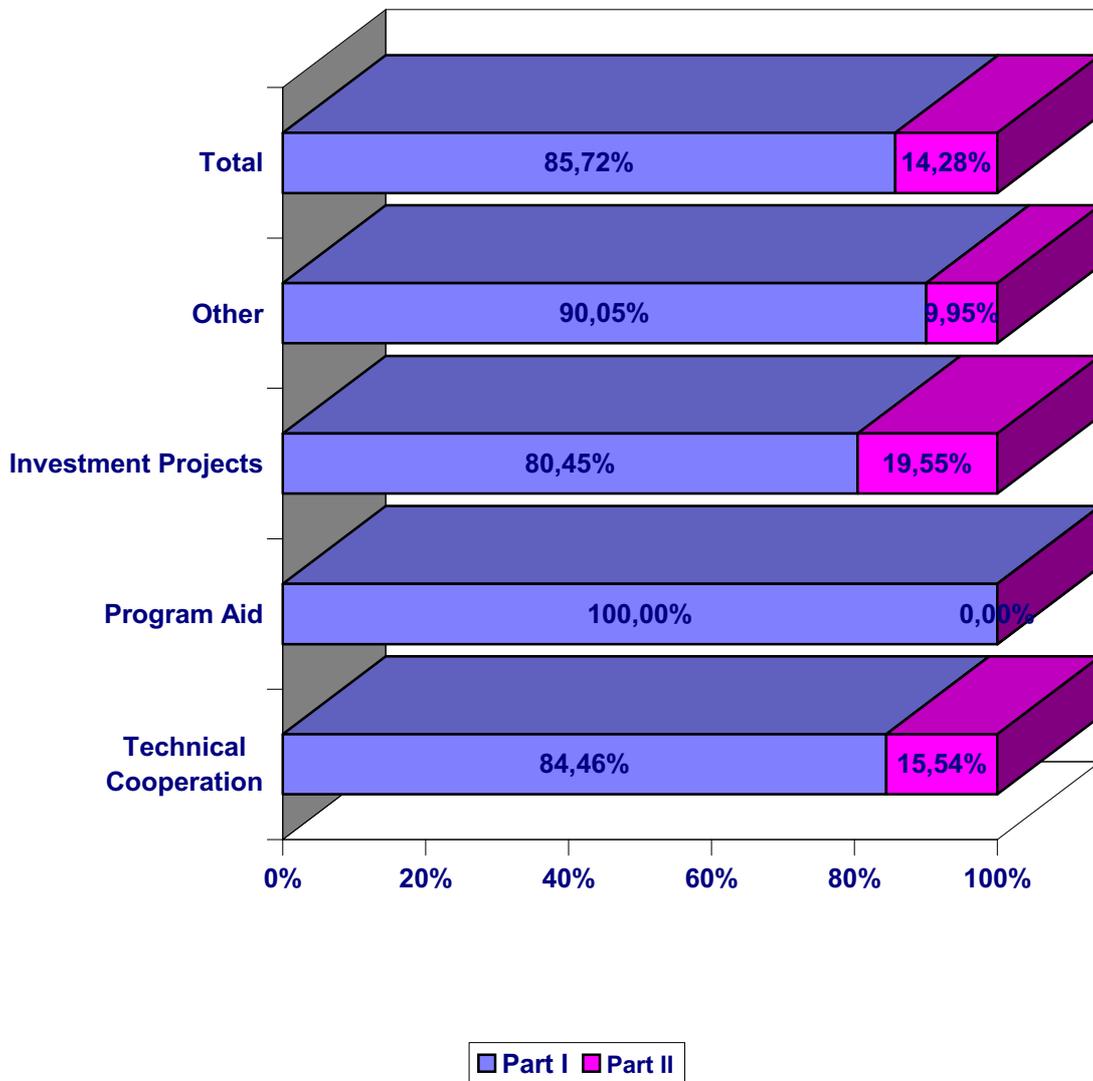
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ANNEX I

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

GOAL 1

ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

TARGET 1

- **Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Proportion of population below 1 USD (PPP) per day
- Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]
- Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

TARGET 2

- **Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age
- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

GOAL 2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

TARGET 3

- **Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Net enrolment ratio in primary education
- Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
- Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds

GOAL 3

PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

TARGET 4

- **Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
- Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds
- Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

GOAL 4	REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY
---------------	-------------------------------

TARGET 5

- **Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Under-five mortality rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles

GOAL 5	IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH
---------------	--------------------------------

TARGET 6

- **Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Maternal mortality ratio
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

GOAL 6	COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES
---------------	----------------------------------------------------

TARGET 7

- **Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women
- Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate
- Number of children orphaned due to HIV/AIDS

TARGET 8

- **Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
- Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measured
- Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
- Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

GOAL 7	ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
---------------	--------------------------------------------

TARGET 9

- **Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Proportion of land area covered by forest
- Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area
- Energy use (metric ton oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)
- Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)
- Proportion of population using solid fuels

TARGET 10

- **Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural

TARGET 11

- **By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation
- Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)

GOAL 8**DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT****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)

TARGET 13

- **Address the special needs of the least developed countries**

(Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced program 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 Program 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**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

- Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
- Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
- Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied
- ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs
- ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs

Market access

- Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs, admitted free of duties
- Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing

from developing countries

- Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP
- Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Debt sustainability

- Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)
- Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$
- Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

TARGET 16

- **In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds

TARGET 17

- **In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

TARGET 18

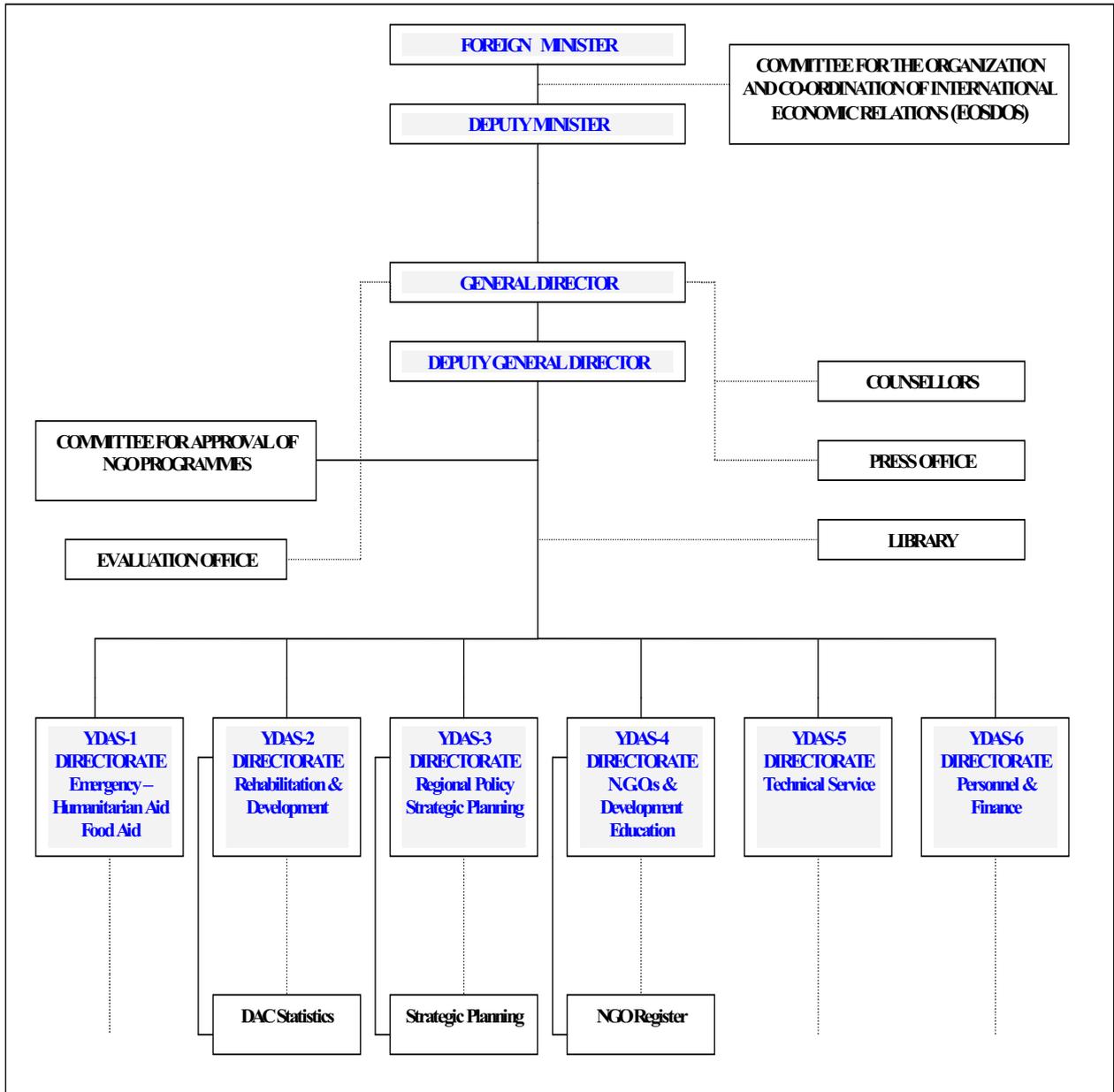
- **In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications**

Indicators for monitoring progress:

- Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population
- Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population

ANNEX II

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ORGANIGRAMME OF HELLENIC AID**



ANNEX III

**HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**



YDAS-2 DIRECTORATE
FOR REHABILITATION & DEVELOPMENT

*

*

**HELLENIC AID
ACTION PLAN
FOR COORDINATION AND
HARMONIZATION**

*

*

Athens, November 2004

(This paper has been submitted to the DAC/OECD)

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1.	GENERAL GUIDING PRINCIPLES
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The **Greek Action Plan for Coordination and Harmonization** outlines the basic **approach and guiding principles of the Greek Development Policy** as well as the **plans of HELLENIC AID** for better Coordination, Harmonization and Alignment which is one of the main priorities for the coming years. At the same time, it constitutes the contribution of Greece to the upcoming 2nd **High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness** to be held in Paris in early March 2005.

The **final objective** of this Action Plan is to support intensive Greek efforts for the fulfillment of the **MDGs**, and especially to poverty eradication, by enhancing the **effectiveness** of its development cooperation and by further strengthening the **cooperation** with partner countries.

The operational principles of the Development Policy of HELLENIC AID all promote partnerships, ownership, coordination, alignment, harmonization and complementarity. The aim of this Action Plan is to review the main procedures of the Greek Development Policy System and to formulate additional measures and/or procedures while building on a process of **an ongoing improvement**.

Coordination, Harmonization and Alignment are tasks that actually embrace gradually all aspects of development policy activities in compatibility with the Good Practice Papers (G.P.P.) initiated by the DAC.

The Action Plan is structured around **the international commitments** deriving from the following:

- The **Millennium Development Goals** (2002) and especially reducing, by half, extreme poverty and hunger by the year 2015;
- The **Barcelona Process** (2000): The Member States of the European Union committed themselves to “reach concrete steps in the coordination of policies and the harmonization of procedures before 2004”;
- The **Monterrey Conference** (2002), which highlighted the importance of building partnerships amongst donors and developing countries as a means of making more effective progress towards the MDGs;
- The **Rome Declaration** on Harmonization (February 2003), the key elements of which are:
 - Aligning development on partner countries’ national development strategies, priorities and systems;
 - Streamlining donor policies, practices and procedures to facilitate harmonization;
 - Implementing Good Practice Papers on Harmonizing Donor Practices for Effective Aid Delivery of the DAC;
 - Intensifying delegated cooperation;
 - Increasing flexibility of country based staff to manage country programmes;

- Promoting stronger partnerships with governments and among donors in country analytic Work providing budget , sector support when possible and appropriate;
 - Promoting harmonization in global and regional programmes.
- The **DAC Good Practice Paper** “Harmonizing Donor Practices for Effective Aid Delivery.
 - The **Marrakech Memorandum** on Managing for Development Results (February 2004).

2.	SPECIFIC GOALS OF THE ACTION PLAN
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The HELLENIC AID Action Plan identifies the following main areas where aid effectiveness has to be enhanced:

- Firstly, and most importantly, the alignment of Greek development policies, practices and procedures **with our partners’ priorities**.

Cooperation with recipient countries, is pursued through **partnerships, that is in accordance with the principle that policy planning and the selection of programmes is their responsibility in relation to their needs and the sustainability of the projects and programmes. The final objective is ownership of aid on behalf of the recipients. Furthermore continuous dialogue with mutual trust is always a guiding principle between HELLENIC AID and recipient countries.**

- Secondly, coordination and agreement concerning priorities, practices, and procedures with other **donors** with alignment being always the ultimate step.

Cooperation with the International Organizations, the EU and other donors is pursued in three ways: **co-ordination, coherence and complementarity** of policies and actions, always in a spirit of **responsibility, transparency and efficiency to achieve common long-term objectives.**

Greece’s immediate **objective is to intensify** such cooperation with donor countries, with regard to **capacity building focused on targeted needs**, as defined by the recipient countries, so that jointly and in a coordinated manner, sustainable development and good management of environmental resources are promoted.

- Thirdly, coordination, coherence and complementarity concerning priorities, practices and procedures within the Greek System, in order to enhance the efficiency of Greek assistance and adjust our procedures.

In fact, it is important to follow a coherent approach in all phases of the development cooperation process (strategic planning and programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) and put the **focus on results for both partner countries and development agencies.** Furthermore it is necessary to use the resulting information in

the management and decision-making, as well as in reporting and accountability in a feed back process.

- Fourthly, dissemination of harmonization and aid effectiveness principles to all actors implementing projects in developing countries through discussions, seminars, workshops and discussion of success case studies..

3.	DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF HELLENIC AID
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- In order to **better coordinate and increase efficiency and effectiveness the Greek development strategy has both Sectoral and Geographical Priorities.**
- The Sectoral Priorities are:
 - **basic and secondary education infrastructure and vocational training;**
 - **basic health infrastructure;**
 - **micro-credit and income generation;**
 - **water supply and sanitation;**
 - **environment, energy and agriculture;**
 - **institution building and support for democratization and human rights;**
 - **women trafficking;**
 - **culture.**

The current Geographical Priorities are:

- **the Balkans (Albania, Serbia and Montenegro , Bosnia - Herzegovina, F.Y.R.O.M, Bulgaria, Romania);**
 - **the Black Sea area (Armenia, Georgia);**
 - **the Middle East (Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Palestinian Areas, Jordan);**
 - **Iraq and Afghanistan;**
 - **sub-Saharan Africa (Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan).**
- Especially for **sub-Saharan Africa**, where poverty is at stake, the policy aims at an annual increase in the percentage of aid allocated to this region of **20% to 25%.**
 - As for the Balkan Countries the aim to enhance their stability. In this framework, the Greek Development Policy has put in place a comprehensive programme, the **“Greek Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (ESOAB) for the years 2002-2006”**, with a budget of 550 MEUROS. The philosophy of this development programme is based on the principles of partnership aiming at promoting the European orientation of the Balkan countries, as well as their economic development and welfare. The “ESOAB” complements, in a targeted way, the efforts of other regional initiatives such as the “Stability Pact for South –Eastern Europe”. For the implementation of the ESOAB, a Bilateral Economic Cooperation Programme for each state has been drawn up, with local ownership being the basic principle.

- Publication of an **Annual Report of YDAS to the Greek Parliament** on development cooperation activities of Greece.
- Public support for development assistance is deemed to be high for actions relating to both emergency situations and development projects to developing countries, despite the fact that public awareness on North-South issues needs to be further stimulated.
- Creation of HELLENIC AID Web-site in order to promote information.
- Publication of **HELLENIC AID Guide offering instructions to Greek NGOs** and other civil society bodies seeking official co-financing for development projects.
- HELLENIC AID convenes frequent ad hoc **inter-ministerial meetings** on various issues like Environment, Water, Poverty etc. **for further coordination, cohesion and planning**. In such meetings special consideration is **given** to sectoral analysis documents, prepared by DAC, E.U. and multilateral donors like the World Bank;
- **HELLENIC AID has been disseminating to all Authorities concerned (Ministries, other Public Agencies and Greek Embassies in priority countries) the DAC Good Practice Paper “Harmonizing Donor Practices for Effective Aid Delivery”** and intends to provide in a rather systematic way in the future more information and working documents prepared by DAC .
- Greater emphasis shall be given on discussing lessons learnt and success stories, on sharing of information sources like websites and on setting up of regular meetings that enable implementing Ministries, NGOs and other bodies to be better informed of similar activities in their sector or within a given partner country. We underline the need for complementarity of actions among the various participants in Greece by organizing meetings on a more regular basis and by making certain that all share and serve the same country strategy and common sectoral objectives, while allowing for flexibility in the phase of implementation.

4.	COUNTRY PROGRAMMING: A FURTHER STEP TOWARDS ENHANCED COORDINATION AND ALIGNMENT
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- In accordance with wider developments for Coordination and Harmonization, Greece will seek to base gradually its own bilateral development cooperation on **multi-annual planning**, contributing in this manner to **predictability** of aid delivery which is a **step forward** as regards aid effectiveness. This multi-annual planning mechanism shall be designed to be **flexible**, as much as possible, so as to be compatible with a joint programming approach within the DAC framework. The **focus** will be to **align**, to the extent possible, to the recipient country-led planning procedure.

Regarding multi-annual bilateral programming certain key inputs, jointly developed in the framework of the E.U. and other donors, shall be utilized, such as social context, the partner country's policy agenda etc.

- In order to enhance its efforts on the issue of **Harmonization**, Greece will continue to give its support to capacity building in partner countries through the formulation of **Sectoral development strategies**. Every effort shall be made to follow **Sector and /or thematic guidelines (or best practices) developed in the framework of DAC and at EU level** (always within the context of PRSPs or similar policies) so as to achieve the best possible coordination of policies with other donors, in the dialogue with partner countries.
- Country Strategy Papers constitute one of the basic tools of the strategic management of Greek aid, as they outline the strategic framework for the development priorities of partner countries.

The immediate objective of HELLENIC AID is to further align its aid projects/programmes to partner country-owned sectoral strategies and to further align programmes, procedures, and timetables behind the national PRSPs, while reducing the amount of aid provided through stand –alone projects. The intention is to adopt a more integrated and programmatic approach to country programming and budgeting, backed up by more regular consultations with local authorities concerning development cooperation.

5.	COUNTRY LEVEL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
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- Greece shares the prevailing view that one **basic element** for alignment and harmonization, and thus aid effectiveness in poverty reduction, is **delegation of competence to the local staff**. The **Rome Declaration** calls for increased flexibility of country based staff to manage country programs and projects more effectively and efficiently, and for intensified donor efforts to work through such means as delegated cooperation.
- HELLENIC AID has been gradually but steadily building development cooperation staff, able to play a leading role in managing and implementing its Aid Programme. Greek Embassies today undertake the role of field representatives for the official Greek Aid Programme.
 However, there is a need to appoint a number of specialized development co-operation personnel (Development Officers) in Greek Embassies in Priority Countries, in order to improve co-operation with the local authorities and partners for the implementation of projects. This would enable HELLENIC AID to better manage pro-actively the challenges and needs of poverty reduction and partnerships and to improve coordination and complementarities within its own aid system, as well as to share experiences, thus increasing its efficiency and effectiveness in the field.

It is noted that HELLENIC AID is presently sending staff to partner countries only on an ad hoc basis and for a limited period of time - e.g. distributing humanitarian and food aid to the victims, monitoring development projects etc.

- It is anticipated that a number of development officers will be appointed in priority partner countries in the future. Law 2731/99 provides already for the detachment of personnel to Embassies so as to enable them to monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of development co-operation projects

6.	IMPROVING MONITORING, AUDITING AND EVALUATION
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- The recent set up of a monitoring system within HELLENIC AID system already provides consolidated data on the Greek aid programme, its strengths and weaknesses. The immediate target is to intensify work in this area by providing details on sectoral policies and activities implemented, focusing, in particular, on anticipated and actual results achieved, lessons learnt and desirable follow-up actions. The need for adoption of a more systematic monitoring system demonstrates the commitment of HELLENIC AID to **develop an evaluation and continuous learning process within the Greek aid system with the focus being on tangible results.**

In this framework, information is gathered regarding results of projects implemented, and reports are submitted. The monitoring system includes since the beginning of 2004, visits to the projects by experienced staff who complete record reports in which they evaluate competence, effectiveness, development impact, suitability and expected sustainability of projects and programmes in cooperation with local partners.

- **It is in the immediate plans of “HELLENIC AID” to improve extensively its monitoring auditing and evaluating systems** so as to increase transparency, efficiency of the HELLENIC AID Programme and to create the basic infrastructure for management for development results. Every effort is made to develop a process within the Greek aid system focused on results. The results of the evaluation will be used on a regular basis as a tool for an improved decision making as well as for an effective planning and implementation of projects and programmes.

The Greek Action Plan for Coordination and Harmonization
was drawn up and edited by YDAS-2 Directorate
for “Rehabilitation and Development”,
of the “Hellenic International Development Co-operation Department”
Y.D.A.S - “HELLENIC AID”
of the MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Special acknowledgements are due to
Ambassador Constantin KARABETSIS, General Director of “HELLENIC AID”,
and to
Director Mr. George FILIPPEOS - Minister Counsellor (YDAS-2 Directorate).

Teessila KAKLAMANOY
Expert - Counsellor

November 2004

ANNEX IV

ANNEX
PARIS DECLARATION ON AID EFFECTIVENESS
AGREED TARGETS FOR THE 12 INDICATORS OF PROGRESS
 (See www.oecd.org/dataoecd/45/46/35230756.pdf for methodology)

INDICATORS		TARGETS FOR 2010	
1	Partners have operational development strategies	At least 75% of partner countries have operational development strategies.	
2a	Reliable public financial management (PFM) systems	Half of partner countries move up at least one measure (i.e., 0.5 points) on the PFM/CPIA (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment) scale of performance.	
2b	Reliable procurement systems	One-third of partner countries move up at least one measure (i.e., from D to C, C to B or B to A) on the four-point scale used to assess performance for this indicator.	
3	Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Halve the gap — halve the proportion of aid flows to government sector not reported on government's budget(s) (with at least 85% reported on budget).	
4	Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	50% of technical co-operation flows are implemented through co-ordinated programmes consistent with national development strategies.	
5a	Use of country public financial management systems	For partner countries with a score of 5 or above on the PFM/CPIA scale of performance (see Indicator 2a).	All donors use partner countries' PFM systems; and Reduce the gap by two-thirds — A two-thirds reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner countries' PFM systems.
		For partner countries with a score between 3.5 and 4.5 on the PFM/CPIA scale of performance (see Indicator 2a).	90% of donors use partner countries' PFM systems; and Reduce the gap by one-third — A one-third reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner countries' PFM systems.
5b	Use of country procurement systems	For partner countries with a score of 'A' on the Procurement scale of performance (see Indicator 2b).	All donors use partner countries' procurement systems; and Reduce the gap by two-thirds — A two-thirds reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner countries' procurement systems.
		For partner countries with a score of 'B' on the Procurement scale of performance (see Indicator 2b).	90% of donors use partner countries' procurement systems; and Reduce the gap by one-third — A one-third reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner countries' procurement systems.
6	Avoiding parallel PIUs	Reduce by two-thirds the stock of parallel project implementation units (PIUs).	
7	Aid is more predictable	Halve the gap — halve the proportion of aid not disbursed within the fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	
8	Aid is untied	Continued progress over time.	
9	Use of common arrangements or procedures	66% of aid flows are provided in the context of programme-based approaches.	
10a	Missions to the field	40% of donor missions to the field are joint.	
10b	Country analytic work	66% of country analytic work is joint.	
11	Results-oriented frameworks	Reduce the gap by one-third — Reduce the proportion of countries without transparent and monitorable performance assessment frameworks by one-third.	
12	Mutual accountability	All partner countries have mutual assessment reviews in place.	

ANNEX V

**HELLENIC AID Personnel
 (November 2005)**
YDAS General Director's Office

GOUMAS L. Panayotis	General Director, Minister Plenipotentiary A'
ZORBALA Hellen	Alternate General Director, Minister Plenipotentiary B'
KOURI Eftychia	Administrative Secretary A'
NIKOLAKOPOULOU Ioanna	Administrative Secretary C'

YDAS-1 DIRECTORATE Emergency Humanitarian Aid

KOUTRAKOU Nike-Ekaterini	Director, Embassy Counsellor A'.
KYRIAKOPOULOU Paraskevi	Expert Counsellor A'.
PAVLIDOU Nicoleta	Administrative Assistant E'
KOSMIDOU Anna	Administrative Assistant E'
MOSKOFF Hercules	Scientific Counsellor

YDAS-2 DIRECTORATE Restructuring, Rehabilitation and Development

FILIPPEOS George	Director, Minister Counsellor A'
KAKLAMANOY Tellesila	Expert Counsellor A'
ECONOMOU Konstantinos	Expert Counsellor A'
SIGALAS Periklis	Expert Counsellor B'
CHARMANIDES Hercules	Expert Counsellor B'
ALBANEZOU Catherine	Administrative Assistant B'
MERGOUNI Kalliopi	Administrative Assistant E'
MARAGOU Fani	Administrative Assistant E'
MELACHROINOY Athina	Administrative Assistant E'

YDAS-3 DIRECTORATE Geographical Policy and Strategic Planning

MILINGOS Stamatis	Director, Minister Counsellor A'
REVITHI Georgia	Expert Counsellor A'
HATZIMIHALAROU Eliza	Expert Counsellor A'
KONSTANTINIDOU-DASKALAKI Anna	Expert Counsellor A'
SIAFLA Ifigenia	Expert Counsellor B'
ZACHARIADIS Ilias	Administrative Assistant C'

YDAS-4 DIRECTORATE NGO's, Development Education and Evaluation

LOUKOPOULOU Maria – Louiza	Director, Minister Counsellor A'
STRIKOU Panagiota	Administrative Assistant E'
DEDES Ioannis	Administrative Assistant on Educational Matters
KOLIA Dimitra	Administrative Assistant on Educational Matters

YDAS-6 DIRECTORATE Administrative and Economic Services

EFTHYMIADOY Ioanna	Director, Embassy Counsellor A'
LINARDAKIS Symeon	Embassy Attaché
ARGIROPOULOU-STEFANIDOU Polyxeni	Administrative Assistant A'
HARITOS Angelos	Administrative Assistant C'
GALANOY Tatiana	Administrative Assistant E'
VRIENNIΟΥ Alike	Administrative Assistant F'
PAPADOPOULOU Ioanna-Ifigenia	Administrative Secretary C'
PSIMADI Ioanna	Administrative Secretary D'

YDAS Archives

PAPADOPOULOU Dimitra	Administrative Secretary A'
XIDA Marianthi	Administrative Secretary E'

ANNEX VI

PART I & PART II COUNTRIES
 (as at 1-1-2003)

Part I: Developing Countries and Territories (Official Development Assistance)					Part II: Countries and Territories in Transition (Official Aid)	
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Other Low-Income Countries (Other LICs) (per capita GNI < \$745 in 2001)	Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) (per capita GNI \$746-\$2975 in 2001)	Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMICs) (per capita GNI \$2976-\$9205 in 2001)	High-Income Countries (HICs) (per capita GNI > \$9206 in 2001)	Central and Eastern European Countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (CEECs/NIS)	More Advanced Developing Countries and Territories
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo, Dem.Rep. Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Maldives Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Samoa Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia Sudan Tanzania Timor-Leste Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia	*Armenia *Azerbaijan Cameroon Congo, Rep. Côte d'Ivoire *Georgia Ghana India Indonesia Kenya Korea, Democratic Republic *Kyrgyz Rep. *Moldova Mongolia Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Papua New Guinea *Tajikistan *Uzbekistan Viet Nam Zimbabwe	*Albania Algeria Belize Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina China Colombia Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Fiji Guatemala Guyana Honduras Iran Iraq Jamaica Jordan *Kazakhstan Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic) Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States Morocco Namibia Niue Palestinian Administered Areas Paraguay Peru Philippines Serbia & Montenegro South Africa Sri Lanka St Vincent & Grenadines Suriname Swaziland Syria Thailand Tokelau Tonga Tunisia Turkey *Turkmenistan Wallis and Futuna	Botswana Brazil Chile Cook Islands Costa Rica Croatia Dominica Gabon Grenada Lebanon Malaysia Mauritius Mayotte Nauru Panama St Helena St Lucia Venezuela ----- Threshold for World Bank Loan Eligibility (\$5185 in 2001) ----- Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Barbados Mexico Montserrat Oman Palau Islands Saudi Arabia Seychelles St Kitts and Nevis Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands Uruguay	Bahrain	*Belarus *Bulgaria *Czech Republic *Estonia *Hungary *Latvia *Lithuania *Poland *Romania *Russia *Slovak Republic *Ukraine	Aruba Bahamas Bermuda Brunei Cayman Islands Chinese Taipei Cyprus Falkland Islands French Polynesia Gibraltar Hong Kong, China Israel Korea Kuwait Libya Macao Malta Netherlands Antilles New Caledonia Qatar Singapore Slovenia United Arab Emirates Virgin Islands (UK)

* Central and Eastern European countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (CEECs/NIS).

▪ Territory.

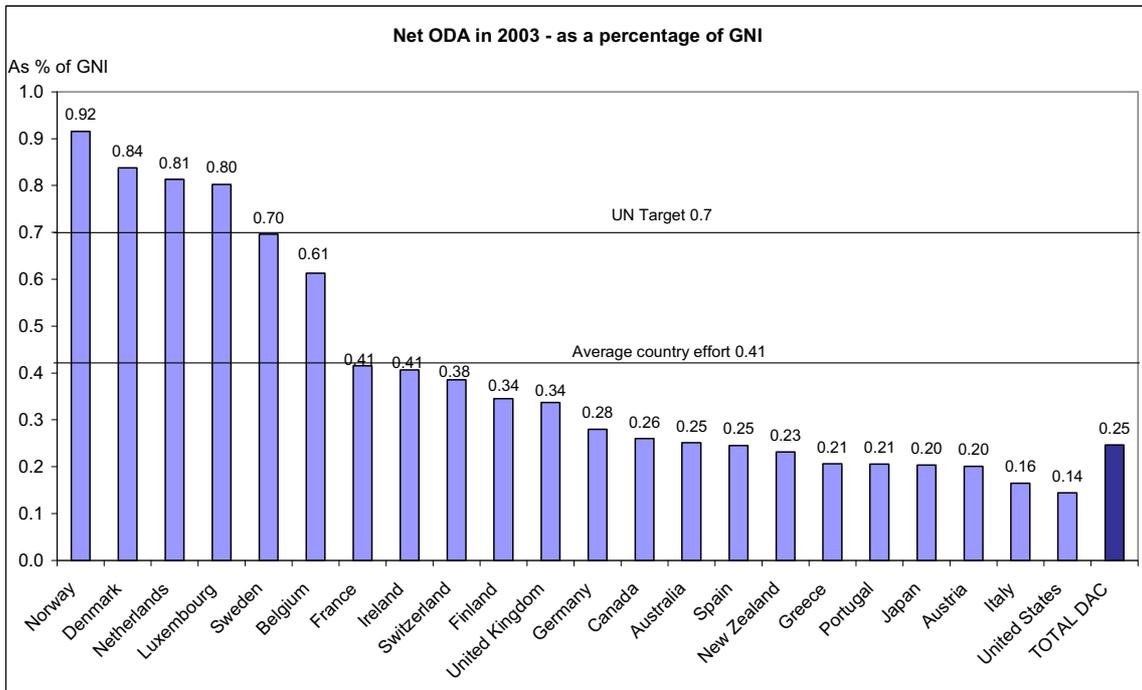
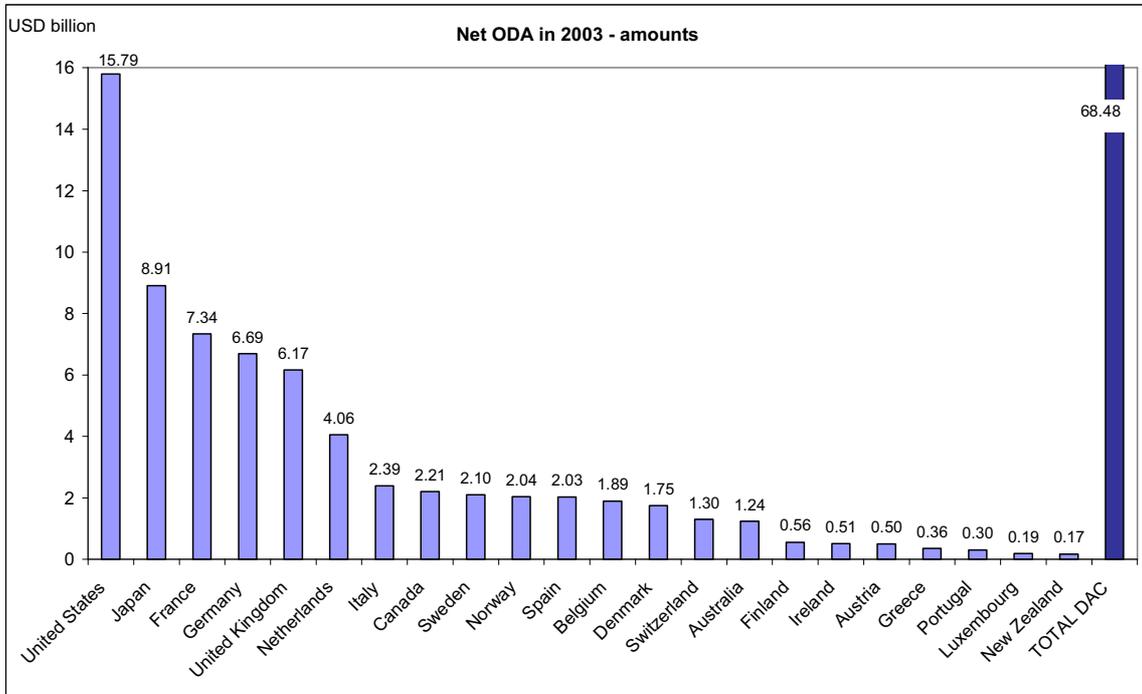
ANNEX VII

ODA GRANTED BY GREECE TO PRIORITY COUNTRIES OF HELLENIC AID (YEARS 2001-2004)

COUNTRY	2001		2002		2003		2004		TOTAL (by country)	
	\$	€	\$	€	\$	€	\$	€	\$	€
BALKANS	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////
Albania	12,49	13,94	14,74	15,64	83,38	73,80	82,95	66,77	193,56	170,15
Bosnia & Herzegovina	8,82	9,85	5,73	6,08	5,31	4,70	7,62	6,13	27,48	26,76
FYROM	2,75	3,07	46,78	49,64	1,89	1,68	2,26	1,82	53,68	56,21
Serbia & Montenegro	42,29	47,22	5,36	5,68	59,21	52,40	12,62	10,16	119,48	115,46
BLACK SEA	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////
Azerbaijan	0,09	0,10	0,08	0,09	0,25	0,22	0,85	0,68	1,27	1,09
Armenia	1,58	1,77	2,37	2,52	2,86	2,53	3,31	2,67	10,12	9,49
Georgia	0,39	0,43	2,44	2,59	5,20	4,60	6,75	5,44	14,78	13,06
Moldova	0,27	0,30	0,31	0,33	1,67	1,48	2,93	2,36	5,18	4,47
MIDDLE EAST	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////
Egypt	0,41	0,46	0,30	0,31	3,56	3,15	1,75	1,41	6,02	5,33
Afghanistan	1,38	1,54	8,95	9,49	8,61	7,63	10,13	8,16	29,07	26,82
Palestinian Adm. Areas	1,99	2,22	1,28	1,36	2,00	1,77	5,48	4,41	10,75	9,76
Jordan	0,15	0,17	0,16	0,17	1,85	1,64	2,33	1,87	4,49	3,85
Iraq	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,04	5,47	4,84	6,61	5,32	12,12	10,20
Lebanon	0,66	0,74	1,47	1,56	3,77	3,34	2,99	2,40	8,89	8,04
Syria	0,22	0,24	1,07	1,14	4,27	3,78	2,71	2,18	8,27	7,34
Turkey	0,39	0,43	2,05	2,18	4,19	3,71	6,49	5,22	13,12	11,54
SOUTH OF SAHARA	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////
Ethiopia	0,55	0,62	0,23	0,25	0,42	0,37	1,84	1,48	3,04	2,72
Eritrea	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,32	1,07	1,32	1,07
South Africa	0,03	0,03	0,08	0,09	0,27	0,24	0,82	0,66	1,20	1,02
Sudan	0,03	0,03	0,08	0,08	0,37	0,33	1,27	1,03	1,75	1,47
ASIA	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////	////////
Sri Lanka	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,70	0,56	0,70	0,56
TOTAL (by year)	74,47	83,15	93,52	99,23	194,55	172,21	163,73	131,78	526,29	486,41

ANNEX VIII

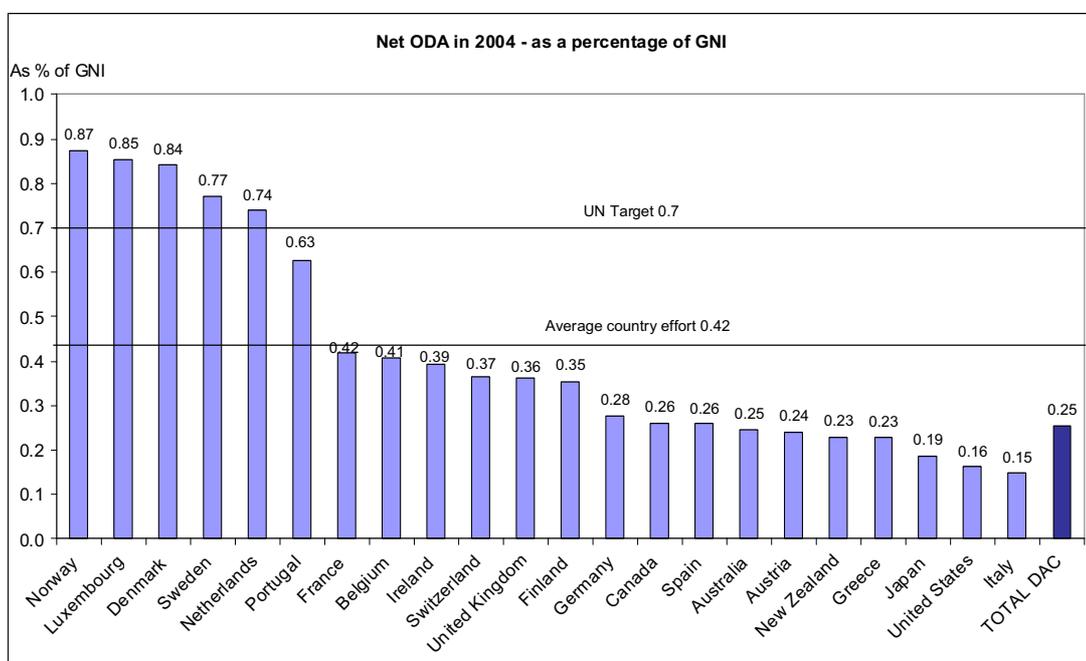
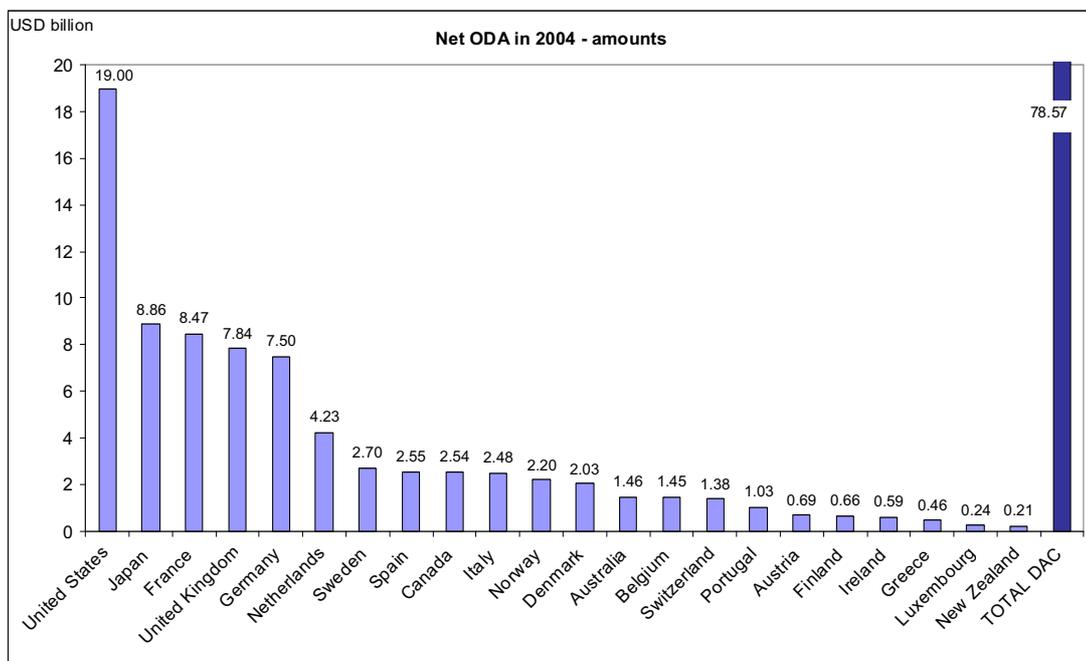
CHART: NET OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2003



Source: OECD, 16 April 2004.

ANNEX IX

CHART: NET OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2004



Source: OECD, 4 April 2005.

ANNEX X

Simulation of DAC Members' Net ODA Volumes in 2006 and 2010

In constant 2004 US\$ million

The data below are not forecasts, but Secretariat projections based on public announcements by member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The key figures from such announcements are shown as 'Assumptions'. To calculate the ODA/GNI ratios for 2006, the following annual growth rates in real GNI have been assumed for 2004-6: Canada and USA 3%, Greece 4%, Japan zero, United Kingdom 3.25%; all other countries 2%. For the period 2006-10, real annual growth of 2% is assumed for all countries. Where possible, calculations have been discussed at technical level with national authorities, however **the final results are the responsibility of the OECD Secretariat.**

25 Ιουλίου 2005

Country	2004			ASSUMPTIONS	2006					2010				
	Net ODA	GNI	ODA/GNI		GNI	Net ODA	ODA/GNI	Real change in ODA in 2006 compared with 2004		GNI	Net ODA	ODA/GNI	Real change in ODA in 2010 compared with 2006	
								(\$ m)	Per cent				(\$ m)	Per cent
Austria	691	287 986	0,24%	0,33% in 2006 and 0,51% in 2010	299 621	989	0,33%	298	43%	324 319	1 654	0,51%	665	67%
Belgium ¹	1 452	357 207	0,41%	0,7% in 2010	371 638	1 811	0,49%	369	25%	402 273	2 816	0,70%	1 005	55%
Denmark	2 037	240 474	0,85%	Minimum 0,8%	290 189	2 025	0,81%	-12	-1%	270 813	2 167	0,80%	141	7%
Finland ^{1,2}	655	185 126	0,35%	0,44% in 2007 and 0,7% in 2010	192 605	788	0,41%	133	20%	208 482	1 459	0,70%	671	85%
France ¹	8 475	2 025 947	0,42%	0,5% in 2007 and 0,7% in 2012	2 107 796	9 907	0,47%	1 432	17%	2 281 546	13 960	0,61%	4 053	41%
Germany	7 497	2 694 496	0,28%	0,33% in 2006 and 0,51% in 2010	2 603 354	9 251	0,33%	1 754	23%	3 034 440	15 476	0,51%	6 225	67%
Greece	465	204 300	0,23%	0,33% in 2006 and 0,51% in 2010	220 971	729	0,33%	265	57%	239 166	1 220	0,51%	491	67%
Ireland	586	149 335	0,39%	0,51% in 2010	155 368	653	0,42%	67	11%	168 175	858	0,51%	205	31%
Italy	2 484	1 869 301	0,15%	0,33% in 2006 and 0,51% in 2010	1 736 740	5 731	0,33%	3 247	131%	1 879 904	9 698	0,51%	3 666	67%
Luxembourg	241	28 190	0,85%	Long term goal 1% (assume 0,87% in 2006)	29 329	255	0,87%	14	6%	31 746	317	1,00%	62	24%
Netherlands	4 235	573 127	0,74%	Minimum 0,8%	596 281	4 770	0,80%	536	13%	645 434	5 163	0,80%	383	6%
Portugal ³	1 038	164 492	0,63%	0,33% in 2006 and 0,51% in 2010	171 138	565	0,33%	-463	-45%	185 245	945	0,51%	380	67%
Spain ²	2 547	983 158	0,26%	0,33% in 2006, 0,5% in 2008 and 0,59% in 2010	1 022 878	3 375	0,33%	829	33%	1 107 196	6 550	0,59%	3 175	94%
Sweden	2 704	350 192	0,77%	1% in 2006	364 340	3 643	1,00%	939	35%	384 373	3 944	1,00%	300	6%
United Kingdom ²	7 836	2 168 409	0,36%	0,47% in 2007-08 and 0,7% in 2013	2 311 646	9 708	0,42%	1 873	24%	2 502 200	14 763	0,59%	5 054	52%
EU Members, Total	42 932	12 081 741	0,36%		12 633 893	54 282	0,43%	11 270	26%	13 675 333	88 879	0,59%	26 677	49%
Australia	1 465	595 630	0,25%	0,26% in 2005-06	619 893	1 735	0,28%	270	18%	670 776	1 878	0,28%	143	8%
Canada	2 537	976 186	0,26%	8% annual increase until 2010	1 035 614	2 959	0,29%	422	17%	1 120 982	4 026	0,36%	1 067	36%
Japan ⁴	8 669	4 759 021	0,19%	See footnote 3	4 759 021	10 500	0,22%	1 641	19%	5 151 318	12 500	0,24%	2 000	19%
New Zealand	210	92 041	0,23%	0,27% in 2005-06 and 0,26% in 2007-08	95 759	259	0,27%	48	23%	103 653	290	0,28%	32	12%
Norway	2 200	251 582	0,87%	1% over 2006-08	261 746	2 617	1,00%	418	19%	283 322	2 833	1,00%	216	6%
Switzerland	1 545	376 621	0,41%	0,4% in 2010	391 836	1 489	0,38%	-96	-4%	424 136	1 897	0,40%	208	14%
United States ⁴	18 999	11 750 000	0,16%	See footnote 4	12 465 575	24 000	0,19%	5 001	26%	13 493 138	24 000	0,18%	0	0%
DAC Members, Total	78 747	38 882 808	0,25%		32 263 138	97 761	0,30%	19 815	24%	34 922 658	128 983	0,37%	30 342	31%

ANNEX XI

**DAC Members' Reporting Performance⁽¹⁾
on the DAC Questionnaire for 2003 Resource Flows**

Reporting status as of 26 November 2004

DAC Member	Timeliness		Completeness		Reliability	Overall Performance
	Date of first submission (Reporting deadline 15 July 2004)	Date of last submission	Number of final DAC tables ⁽²⁾ (out of 8)	Key policy items reported ⁽³⁾	Revisions or corrections required	Score ⁽⁴⁾ (max. 22)
Portugal	29/07/2004	29/07/2004	8	4	No	22
Austria	04/08/2004	14/09/2004	8	4	No	21
Greece	20/07/2004	20/07/2004	7	3	No	19
Italy	30/06/2004	30/06/2004	7	4	No	19
Sweden	29/09/2004	30/09/2004	8	4	Yes	19
Denmark	29/09/2004	30/09/2004	8	3	Yes	18
Finland	10/09/2004	12/10/2004	8	4	Yes	18
Germany	23/09/2004	14/10/2004	8	4	Yes	18
Japan	21/09/2004	27/09/2004	8	3	Yes	18
Norway	07/09/2004	20/09/2004	8	3	Yes	18
Spain	17/09/2004	23/09/2004	8	3	Yes	18
Canada	30/09/2004	04/10/2004	8	3	Yes	17
EC ⁽⁵⁾	30/09/2004	27/10/2004	6	3	Yes	17
France	30/09/2004	06/10/2004	8	3	Yes	17
New Zealand	11/10/2004	31/10/2004	8	3	No	17
Switzerland	08/10/2004	08/10/2004	7	4	No	17
Belgium	05/10/2004	13/10/2004	8	2	Yes	15
United Kingdom	30/09/2004	04/10/2004	7	4	Yes	15
United States	11/10/2004	11/10/2004	7	3	No	15
Australia	07/09/2004	18/10/2004	7	4	Yes	14
Ireland	11/10/2004	11/10/2004	5	1	No	9
Luxembourg	01/10/2004	21/10/2004	3	0	Yes	-1
Netherlands	27/10/2004	incomplete	1	0	Yes	-6

(1) Presentation and performance assessment according to an established procedure with minor adjustments from year to year.

(2) In scoring system, 2 points awarded for each final DAC table.

(3) 1 point for completing each of the following items: Basic education, Basic health, Aid through NGOs, Capital subscriptions to international financial institutions on encashment basis.

(4) Sum of scores gained for completeness (see footnotes 2 and 3 above), *plus* 2 bonus points for complete final submission by end July *or* 1 bonus point for first complete submission by end September; *minus* penalty points as follows (per submission and excluding table DAC 5a):

- 1 point for last submission by 15 October
- 2 points for last submission by end October
- 3 points for last submission by 15 November
- 1 point *per table* for any DAC table not received by 15 November
- 2 points if revisions or corrections were required to finalise reporting.

(5) Only 6 tables and 3 policy items relevant to this Member. Score adjusted accordingly.

Note: Table DAC 6, on the terms of loans, has been excluded from this exercise as it applies to only some Members.

ANNEX XII

DCD/DAC/RD(2005)17/RD4

**DAC Members' Reporting Performance⁽¹⁾
on the DAC Questionnaire for 2004 Resource Flows**

Reporting status as of 17 November 2005

DAC Member	Timeliness		Completeness		Reliability	Overall Performance
	Date of first submission (Reporting deadline 15 July 2005)	Date of last submission	Number of final DAC tables ⁽²⁾ (out of 7)	Key policy items reported ⁽³⁾	Revisions or corrections required	Score ⁽⁴⁾ (max. 20)
Denmark	14-07-05	14-07-05	7	4	No	20
EC ⁽⁵⁾	20-07-05	20-07-05	5	3	No	20
Greece	14-07-05	14-07-05	7	4	No	20
Portugal	21-07-05	21-07-05	7	4	No	20
Sweden	18-07-05	18-07-05	7	4	No	20
Austria	12-08-05	12-08-05	7	4	No	19
New Zealand	30-09-05	30-09-05	7	4	No	19
Belgium	20-07-05	02-08-05	7	4	Yes	17
Canada	30-09-05	30-09-05	7	4	Yes	17
Germany	31-08-05	02-09-05	7	4	Yes	17
Japan	20-07-05	25-07-05	7	3	Yes	17
Spain	25-10-05	25-10-05	7	3	No	15
Switzerland	30-09-05	10-10-05	7	4	Yes	15
Norway	25-10-05	25-10-05	7	2	No	14
United Kingdom	29-09-05	29-09-05	6	4	Yes	14
Australia	30-09-05	04-11-05	7	4	Yes	13
France	19-10-05	19-10-05	7	3	Yes	13
Italy	16-08-05	31-08-05	6	2	Yes	12
United States	31-10-05	31-10-05	6	3	No	12
Netherlands	04-11-05	17-11-05	7	2	Yes	10
Ireland	17-10-05	17-10-05	5	2	No	8
Luxembourg	10-11-05	10-11-05	3	2	No	1
Finland	-	-	0	0	-	negative

(1) Presentation and performance assessment according to an established procedure with minor adjustments from year to year.

(2) In scoring system, 2 points awarded for each final DAC table.

(3) 1 point for completing each of the following items: Basic education, Basic health, Aid through NGOs, Capital subscriptions to international financial institutions on encashment basis.

(4) Sum of scores gained for completeness (see footnotes 2 and 3 above), plus 2 bonus points for complete final submission by end July or 1 bonus point for first complete submission by end September; minus penalty points as follows (per submission and excluding table DAC 5a):

- 1 point for last submission by 15 October
- 2 points for last submission by end October
- 3 points for last submission by 15 November
- 1 point per table for any DAC table not received by 15 November
- 2 points if revisions or corrections were required to finalise reporting.

(5) Only 5 tables and 3 policy items relevant to this Member. Score adjusted accordingly.

Note: Table DAC 6, on the terms of loans, has been excluded from this exercise as it applies to only some Members.

ANNEX XIII

ANNEX XIV

Table 1. DAC Members' position in respect of the Reference Indicator Matrix (2003)

	Bilateral LDC ODA Untying Ratio (1) (Reference point : 0.60)		Effort-sharing Composite Indicator (2) (Reference point : 0.04)	
	Base (1999-2001 ave.)	2003	Base (1999-2001 ave.)	2003
Australia	0.46	0.53	0.05	0.04
Austria	0.34	0.57	0.04	0.06
Belgium (3)	0.51	0.99	0.08	0.35
Canada	0.40	0.81	0.03	0.06
Denmark (4)	0.78	0.84	0.28	0.20
Finland	0.71	0.99	0.08	0.11
France (4)	0.49	0.89	0.06	0.17
Germany (4)	0.43	0.76	0.04	0.09
Greece (5)	..	0.90	..	0.03
Ireland (6)	1.00	1.00	0.16	0.20
Italy	0.30	0.78	0.03	0.06
Japan (4)	0.76	0.65	0.05	0.04
Luxembourg (7)
Netherlands (8)	0.91	0.72	0.22	0.18
New Zealand (9)	..	0.55	..	0.03
Norway	0.99	1.00	0.30	0.39
Portugal (4)	0.45	0.97	0.11	0.14
Spain	0.25	0.47	0.02	0.03
Sweden	0.92	0.96	0.18	0.29
Switzerland	0.89	0.96	0.09	0.12
United Kingdom	0.62	1.00	0.07	0.11
United States (4) (10)	0.01	0.29	0.01	0.01
Total DAC	0.55	0.69	0.04	0.06

Source: OECD (DAC and CRS reporting systems)

- 1 The Bilateral LDC ODA untying ratio represents : Untied bilateral LDC ODA divided by total bilateral LDC ODA (commitments basis).
- 2 The Effort-sharing composite indicator represents: (bilateral LDC ODA/GNI times the bilateral LDC ODA untying ratio) + multilateral LDC ODA/GNI. Following the DAC convention, multilateral ODA is treated as untied.
- 3 Belgium extended CRS reporting of tying status to include their grant programme from 2000. The figures shown are thus based on a two-year average (2000-2001).
- 4 Did not report the tying status of free standing technical co-operation (FTC). By convention, FTC amounts have been treated as tied. However in the case of Germany and Portugal the tying status of technical co-operation projects have been notified for 2003 reporting.
- 5 Greece commenced reporting to the CRS as from 2002.
- 6 Ireland commenced reporting to the CRS in 2000. The 1999-2001 average figures shown are thus based on a two-year average (2000-2001).
- 7 Luxembourg does not report to the CRS.
- 8 Netherlands extended CRS reporting of tying status to include FTC only from 2000. The 1999-2001 figures shown are thus based on a two-year average (2000-2001).
- 9 New Zealand commenced reporting to the CRS as from 2002.
- 10 The US does not report tying status to the CRS. By convention, debt relief is treated as untied, the remainder as tied.

Note: The above table is based on the group of least developed countries on the DAC List of Aid Recipients - as at 01.01.2003.

Source: IMPLEMENTING THE 2001 DAC RECOMMENDATION ON UNTYING ODA to the LDC 2005 Progress Report, DCD/DAC(2005)5.

ANNEX XV



ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ

ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ

ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟ

Αρ. Φύλλου 6

10 Ιανουαρίου 2005

ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΑ

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- Καθορισμός του αριθμού των μαθητών που θα εισαχθούν στα Ανώτατα Στρατιωτικά Εκπαιδευτικά Ιδρύματα (ΑΣΕΙ) και στις Ανώτερες Στρατιωτικές Σχολές Υπαξιωματικών (ΑΣΣΥ) κατά το ακαδημαϊκό έτος 2005 - 2006..... 1
- Περί συστάσεως ειδικού λογαριασμού παραχής ανθρωπιστικής βοήθειας σε τρίτες χώρες..... 2
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- Αντικατάσταση Γραμματέα του Εθνικού Συμβουλίου Καταπολέμησης του Ντόπινγκ (Ε.Σ.ΚΑ.Ν.), σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 128ΣΤ του Ν. 2725/1999 «Ερασιτεχνικός και Επαγγελματικός Αθλητισμός και άλλες διατάξεις» το οποίο προστέθηκε με το άρθρο 57 του Ν. 3057/2002 «Τροποποίηση και συμπλήρωση του Ν. 2725/1999, ρύθμιση θεμάτων Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού και άλλες διατάξεις» (αριθμ. απόφασης 48646/ 8.12.2004, ΦΕΚ 1096/Β'/15.12.2004). 7
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ΟΙ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ - ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΜΥΝΑΣ - ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ

- Έχοντας υπόψη :
- α. Τον Ν. 1351/1983 , άρθρα 1 και 4 «περί εισαγωγής Σπουδαστών στην Τριτοβάθμια Εκπαίδευση».
- β. Το Ν.Δ. 582/1970 «περί εισαγωγής στις Στρατιωτικές Σχολές μαθητών καθ' ύλην» όπως αυτό τροποποιήθηκε και συμπληρώθηκε με το Ν. 1297/1982.
- γ. Τον Ν. 1294/1982, με το οποίο τροποποιήθηκε ο Ν. 3298/1963 «περί Στρατιωτικής Σχολής Ευελπίδων».
- δ. Τον Ν. 3257/2004 (άρθρο 3 παρ. 15) «Ρυθμίσεις θεμάτων προσωπικού των Ενόπλων Δυνάμεων και άλλες διατάξεις».
- ε. Τους Οργανισμούς ΣΣΕ - ΣΝΔ - ΣΙ - ΣΣΑΣ - ΣΑΝ και ΣΜΥ - ΣΜΥΝ - ΣΤΥΑ - ΣΥΔ.
- στ. Τον Ν.2913/2001 (άρθρο 6 παρ. 1,2) (ΦΕΚ 102/Α) σύμφωνα με τον οποίο :
- (1) Στα ΑΣΕΙ και ΑΣΣΥ εισάγονται άνδρες και γυναίκες.
- (2) Διαχωρίζονται οι Στρατιωτικές Σχολές - Τμήματα, ανάλογα με τα καλύτερα όρια επιδόσεων των αθλητικών αγωνισμάτων που πρέπει να επιτύχουν οι υποψήφιοι (ανεξάρτητα από φύλο) στις παρακάτω κατηγορίες :
- (α) Σχολές - Τμήματα με Βελτιωμένα Όρια Αθλητικών Επιδόσεων.
1. ΣΣΕ/Όπλα
 2. ΣΝΔ/Μόχμοι, ΣΝΔ/Μηχανικοί
 3. ΣΙ/Τμήμα Ιπταμένων
 4. ΣΜΥ/Όπλα
- (β) Λοιπές Σχολές - Τμήματα με Μικρότερα Όρια Αθλητικών Επιδόσεων.
1. ΣΣΕ/Σώματα
 2. ΣΙ/Τμήμα Μηχανικών

ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ (ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟ)

51

Α/Α	ΣΧΟΛΕΣ - ΤΜΗΜΑΤΑ	ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΕΙΣΑΚΤΕΩΝ
2.	ΣΧΟΛΗ ΜΟΝΙΜΩΝ ΥΠΑΞΙΩΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ ΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΥ (ΣΜΥΝ)	
	α. ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΗΤΕΣ Α' ΟΜΑΔΟΣ	36
	β. ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΗΤΕΣ Β' ΟΜΑΔΟΣ	49
	γ. ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΗΤΕΣ Γ' ΟΜΑΔΟΣ	15
3.	ΣΧΟΛΗ ΤΕΧΝΙΚΩΝ ΥΠΑΞΙΩΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ ΑΕΡΟΠΟΡΙΑΣ (ΣΤΥΑ)	200
4.	ΣΧΟΛΗ ΥΠΑΞΙΩΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΩΝ (ΣΥΔ)	50

2. Στον οριζόμενο αριθμό εισακτέων των Σχολών της παραγράφου 1 του παρόντος άρθρου περιέχονται και οι εξής ειδικές κατηγορίες με αντίστοιχα ποσοστά :

α. Του ΝΔ 582/1970 σε ποσοστό 25% του αριθμού εισακτέων της Γενικής Σειράς.

β. Του Ν. 1297/1982 σε ποσοστό 10% του αριθμού των εισακτέων της Γενικής Σειράς.

γ. Του Ν. 1513/1985 (ΕΠΥ) σε ποσοστό 20% του αριθμού των εισακτέων της Γενικής Σειράς.

δ. Του Ν. 2552/1997 σε ποσοστό 3% του αριθμού των εισακτέων της Γενικής Σειράς.

3. Κενές θέσεις της ειδικής κατηγορίας της υποπαραγράφου 2α του παρόντος άρθρου καλύπτονται από τη Γενική Σειρά επιτυχίας. Κενές θέσεις της ειδικής κατηγορίας της υποπαραγράφου 2β του άρθρου 2 παρούσης καλύπτονται από την ειδική κατηγορία της υποπαραγράφου 2α του ίδιου άρθρου. Τυχόν κενές θέσεις της υποπαραγράφου 2γ παρόντος άρθρου καλύπτονται από τη Γενική Σειρά επιτυχίας. Σε ό,τι δε αφορά ενδεχόμενες κενές θέσεις της ειδικής κατηγορίας της υποπαραγράφου 2δ του παρόντος άρθρου σε κάθε περίπτωση δεν μεταφέρονται και δεν καλύπτονται από υποψήφιους οποιασδήποτε άλλης σειράς ή κατηγορίας.

Άρθρο 3

Ο αριθμός εισακτέων του άρθρου 1 παραγρ. 1 και άρθρου 2 παραγρ. 1 θα καλυφθεί κατά το 90% από όσους διαγωνιστούν το έτος 2005 στα μαθήματα της Γ' Λυκείου που εξετάζονται σε εθνικό επίπεδο και κατά το 10% από όσους διαγωνίστηκαν στα μαθήματα αυτά στο προηγούμενο έτος.

Άρθρο 4

Κατά τον υπολογισμό των ποσοστών των παραγράφων 1, 2, 3 και 4 του άρθρου 1 και των παραγράφων 1, 2 και 3 του άρθρου 2 καθώς και του άρθρου 3 της παρούσης, τα κλασματικά υπόλοιπα από 0,5 και άνω, στρογγυλοποιούνται προς τα άνω στην επόμενη μονάδα, ενώ τα κλασματικά υπόλοιπα από 0,49 και κάτω στρογγυλοποιούνται προς τα κάτω, στην προηγούμενη μονάδα ή στο μηδέν. Ο παραπάνω τρόπος υπολογισμού δεν εφαρμόζεται εάν προκύψει υπέρβαση ή μείωση του συνολικού αριθμού εισακτέων.

Άρθρο 5

Η απόφαση αυτή να δημοσιευθεί στην Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως και ισχύει από τη δημοσίευσή της.

Αθήνα, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2004

Ο ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ

ΥΠΟΥΡΧΕΙΟ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ
ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ
ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΔΟΥΚΑΣ

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ
ΣΠΗΛΙΟΣ Π. ΣΠΗΛΙΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ
ΜΑΡΙΕΤΤΑ ΓΙΑΝΝΑΚΟΥ

Αριθ. ΣΤ4/Π/Φ.30/ΑΣ

(2)

Περί συστάσεως ειδικού λογαριασμού παροχής ανθρωπιστικής βοήθειας σε τρίτες χώρες.

ΟΙ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΙ

ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ - ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ

Έχοντας υπόψη:

1) Τις διατάξεις άρθρου 60 του Ν. 2362/1995 «περί Δημοσίου Λογιστικού κ.λπ.».

2) Τις διατάξεις του Ν. 2771/1999 (ΦΕΚ 280/Α/ 16.12.1999) «περί ειδικών λογαριασμών».

3) Τις διατάξεις του άρθρου 18 του Ν. 2731/1999 «Ρύθμιση θεμάτων άμεσου Κρατικής Αναπτυξιακής Συνεργασίας και Βοήθειας κ.λπ.» με το οποίο συστήνεται ειδικός λογαριασμός με σκοπό παροχή ανθρωπιστικής βοήθειας σε τρίτες χώρες.

4) Την υπ' αριθμ. 14650/ΔΙΟΕ 85/17.3.2004 απόφαση του Πρωθυπουργού και Υπουργού Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών (ΦΕΚ 519/Β/17.3.2004).

5) Το γεγονός ότι από τις διατάξεις της παρούσης απόφασης δεν προκαλείται δαπάνη σε βάρος του κρατικού προϋπολογισμού, αποφασίζουμε:

Τη σύσταση ειδικού λογαριασμού στην Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος με τίτλο «παροχή ανθρωπιστικής βοήθειας σε τρίτες χώρες».

Πόροι του εν λόγω λογαριασμού θα είναι οι εισφορές και δωρεές από φυσικά πρόσωπα, νομικά πρόσωπα, κράτη ή διεθνείς οργανισμούς, καθώς και νομίμως αναντιρροημένες ενώσεις προσώπων ημεδαπής, αλλοδαπής και θα διατίθενται για την παροχή ανθρωπιστικής βοήθειας σε τρίτες χώρες ή για άλλους σκοπούς αρμοδιότητας της Υπηρεσίας Διεθνούς Αναπτυξιακής Συνεργασίας (ΥΔΑΣ) του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών.

Ο λογαριασμός αυτός θα κινείται από το Υπουργείο Εξωτερικών (Υπηρεσία Διεθνούς Αναπτυξιακής Συνεργασίας (ΥΔΑΣ), η οποία έχει τη μέριμνα σύνταξης ετήσιου Προϋπολογισμού και Απολογισμού και της δημοσίευσής του για τους προβλεπόμενους δημοσιονομικούς ελέγχους.

Τα σχετικά δικαιολογητικά κίνησης του λογαριασμού θα αποστέλλονται στο Υπουργείο Οικονομικών (Γενικό Λογιστήριο του Κράτους) μέσω ΥΔΑΣ.

Ο Ειδικός Λογαριασμός υπόκειται στον καταστατικό έλεγχο του Ελεγκτικού Συνεδρίου.

Η απόφαση αυτή να δημοσιευθεί στην Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως.

Αθήνα, 7 Ιανουαρίου 2005

Ο ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ

ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ
ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΜΟΥΛΥΒΙΑΤΗΣ

ΥΠΟΥΡΧΕΙΟ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ
ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ
ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΔΟΥΚΑΣ

Αριθμ. Α3-5883

(3)

Τροποποίησης και αντικαταστάσεως άρθρων των 9, 10 και 12/11.10.2004 Αγρονομικών διατάξεων.

Ο ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ

Έχοντας υπόψη τις διατάξεις :

1. Του Ν. 1558/1985 «Κυβέρνηση και Κυβερνητικά Όργανα», όπως τροποποιήθηκε και ισχύει.

2. Του Π.Δ. 397/1988 «Οργάνισμός του Υπουργείου Εμπορίου» όπως τροποποιήθηκε μεταγενέστερα.

ANNEX XVI



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ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ

ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ

ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟ

Αρ. Φύλλου 91

26 Ιανουαρίου 2005

ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΑ

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Τροποποίηση της υπ' αριθμ. 7402/505/4.5.2004 Απόφασης Ανασυγκρότησης Κεντρικής Επιτροπής Αξιολόγησης για την εξέταση όλων των θεμάτων που προκύπτουν κατά την αξιολόγηση, ένταξη και υλοποίηση των έργων στα Προγράμματα της Δράσης 8.2.4 Πράξη 1 του Επιχειρησιακού Προγράμματος Ανταγωνιστικότητας (ΕΠΑΝ).....	4
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ΑΠΟΦΑΣΕΙΣ

Αριθ. 2/1523/0022 (1)
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ΟΙ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ - ΤΟΥΡΙΣΤΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ

Έχοντας υπόψη:
1. Τις διατάξεις του εδ. δ' της παρ. 3 του άρθρου 30 του Ν. 3105/10.2.2003 (ΦΕΚ 29/Α'/10.2.2003) «Τουριστική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, ρυθμίσεις για τον τουρισμό και άλλες διατάξεις».
2. Τις διατάξεις του Ν. 3205/2003 (ΦΕΚ 297/Α'/2003) «Μισθολογικά λειτουργιών, υπαλλήλων Δημοσίου, ΝΠΔΔ, ΟΤΑ κ.λπ.».
3. Το Π.Δ. 121/2004 «Διορισμός Υπουργών και Υφυπουργών» (ΦΕΚ 84/Α').
4. Το Π.Δ. 123/2004 (ΦΕΚ 88/Α'/2004) «Διορισμός Υπουργού, Αναπληρωτή Υπουργού και Υφυπουργών».
5. Τον Ν. 3270/8.10.2004 (ΦΕΚ 187/Α'/11.10.2004) «Αρμοδιότητες του Υπουργείου Τουριστικής Ανάπτυξης και θέματα τουρισμού».
6. Την υπ' αριθμ. 1153/20.4.2004 (ΦΕΚ 591/Β'/21.4.2004) κοινή απόφαση του Πρωθυπουργού και του Υπουργού Τουρισμού «Ανάθεση αρμοδιοτήτων στον Υφυπουργό Τουρισμού Αναστάσια Λιάσκο».
7. Την υπ' αριθμ. 2959/28.5.2004 (ΦΕΚ 157/Γ'/4.6.2004) κοινή απόφαση του Πρωθυπουργού και του Υπουργού Τουρισμού «Διορισμός του Βασιλείου Ριζά στην θέση του Ειδικού Γραμματέα Τουρισμού».
8. Την υπ' αριθμ. 14650/ΔΙΟΕ 85/2004 (ΦΕΚ 518/Β'/17.3.2004) κοινή απόφαση του Πρωθυπουργού και του Υπουργού Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών «Καθορισμός αρμοδιοτήτων των Υφυπουργών Οικονομικών».

9. Την υπ' αριθμ. 3993/5.7.2004 απόφαση του Υπουργού Τουρισμού με θέμα «Διορισμός Ειδικού Συμβούλου του ΟΤΕΚ» (ΦΕΚ 158/ΝΠΔΔ/9.7.2004).

10. Τις διατάξεις του άρθρου 40 του Ν. 849/1978, όπως συμπληρώθηκε με το άρθρο 8 του Ν. 2129/1993 (ΦΕΚ 57/Α).

11. Τις διατάξεις του άρθρου 29 του Ν. 1558/1985 προστεθέντος διά του άρθρου 27 του Ν. 2081/1992, όπως συμπληρώθηκε με το άρθρο 2 παρ. 2α του Ν. 2469/1997 (ΦΕΚ 38/Α).

12. Τις υπ' αριθμ. 187/22.6.2004, 265/20.9.2004 και 415/27.12.2004 αποφάσεις του Δ.Σ. του Ο.Τ.Ε.Κ.

13. Το γεγονός ότι από την απόφαση αυτή θα προκύψει επιπλέον δαπάνη ύψους 10.800 ευρώ για το έτος 2004, 25.200 ευρώ για το έτος 2005, και 12.600 ευρώ για το έτος 2006, η οποία θα καλυφθεί από τους ΚΑ 0212, 0225 και 0224 του προϋπολογισμού του ΟΤΕΚ των αντίστοιχων οικονομικών ετών, αποφασίζουμε:

1. Καθορίζουμε τις μηνιαίες αποδοχές της Ειδικής Συμβούλου σε θέματα που αφορούν στην εκπαίδευση που παρέχει ο Οργανισμός Τουριστικής Εκπαίδευσης και Κατάρτισης (Ο.Τ.Ε.Κ.) και γενικότερα στην τουριστική πολιτική που ακολουθεί, καθώς και σε θέματα νομικού χαρακτήρα που προκύπτουν ή είναι άμεσα συναφόμενα με την εφαρμογή των παραπάνω στόχων. Τάσσοιλου Ν. Δημήτρης, στο ποσό των 1.800 ευρώ.

2. Η ισχύς της παρούσας αρχίζει από την ημερομηνία έναρξης ανάληψης των καθηκόντων της ως άνω Συμβούλου, δηλαδή την 20.7.2004. Από την παρούσα απόφαση προκύπτει επιπλέον δαπάνη σε βάρος του προϋπολογισμού του ΟΤΕΚ, ύψους 10.800 ευρώ για το έτος 2004, 25.200 ευρώ για το έτος 2005 και 12.600 ευρώ για το έτος 2006, η οποία θα καλυφθεί από τους ΚΑ 0212, 0225 και 0224 του προϋπολογισμού του ΟΤΕΚ των αντίστοιχων οικονομικών ετών.

Η απόφαση αυτή η δημοσιεύεται στην Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως.

Αθήνα, 25 Ιανουαρίου 2006

ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ
 Π. ΔΟΥΚΑΣ

ΔΙ. ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΙ
 ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ - ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ

ΤΟΥΡΙΣΤΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ
 Α. ΛΙΑΣΚΟΣ

Αριθ. ΣΤ4/Π/Φ.30/ΑΣ 14086 (2)
 Θέματα διαχείρισης του ειδικού λογαριασμού παροχής ανθρωπιστικής βοήθειας σε τρίτες χώρες.

ΟΙ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ - ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ

Έχοντας υπόψη:

- 1) Τις διατάξεις του Ν. 2362/1995 «περί Δημοσίου Λογιστικού κ.λπ.».
- 2) Τις διατάξεις του Ν.Δ. 1265/1972 «περί ελέγχου των δαπανών του Κράτους».
- 3) Τις διατάξεις του Ν. 2771/1999 (ΦΕΚ 280/Α/16.12.1999) «Περί ειδικών λογαριασμών».
- 4) Τις διατάξεις του άρθρ. 18, παρ. 6 του Ν. 2731/1999 (ΦΕΚ 138/Α/5.7.1999) «Ρύθμιση θεμάτων Διμερούς Κρατικής Αναπτυξιακής Συνεργασίας και Βοήθειας κ.λπ.».
- 5) Την υπ' αριθμ. Π23ΥΦΥΠ/7287/ΑΣ 3393/23.3.2004 (ΦΕΚ 529/Β/26.3.2004) απόφαση του Πρωθυπουργού και του Υπουργού Εξωτερικών «Καθορισμός αρμοδιοτήτων του Υφυπουργού Εξωτερικών Ευριπίδη Στυλιανίδη».

6) Την υπ' αριθμ. 14650/Δ/ΟΕ85/17.3.2004 (ΦΕΚ 519/Β/17.3.2004) απόφαση του Πρωθυπουργού και του Υπουργού Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών «Καθορισμός αρμοδιοτήτων των Υφυπουργών Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών».

7) Την υπ' αριθμ. ΣΤ4/Π/Φ.30/ΑΣ14042/7.1.2005 κοινή υπουργική απόφαση των Υπουργών Εξωτερικών και Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών με θέμα «Σύσταση ειδικού λογαριασμού παροχής ανθρωπιστικής βοήθειας σε τρίτες χώρες».

8) Το γεγονός ότι από τις διατάξεις της παρούσας απόφασης δεν προκαλείται δαπάνη σε βάρος του Κρατικού Προϋπολογισμού, αποφασίζουμε:

Άρθρο 1

Το έργο της διαχείρισης των ποσών που προβλέπονται με διάταξη Νόμου να κατατίθενται στον υπόψη ειδικό λογαριασμό της Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος με τίτλο: «Παροχή ανθρωπιστικής βοήθειας σε τρίτες χώρες» ανήκει στην Υπηρεσία Διεθνούς Αναπτυξιακής Συνεργασίας (ΥΔΑΣ) του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών.

Ως διαχειριστικό όργανο του ειδικού λογαριασμού ορίζεται η ΥΔΑΣ.

Υπόλογος του ειδικού λογαριασμού ορίζεται υπάλληλος της ΥΔΑΣ, ο οποίος και επιέχει θέση υπολόγου έναντι των αρμοδίων ελεγκτικών Υπηρεσιών και μεριμνά για:

- α) Τη λογιστική παρακολούθηση των εσόδων και των εξόδων του ειδικού λογαριασμού.
- β) Την παρακολούθηση και έλεγχο της κίνησης του τηρούμενου στην Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος ειδικού λογαριασμού.
- γ) Την υποβολή ετήσιου ισολογίου, καθώς και απολογισμού εσόδων-εξόδων του λογαριασμού στο τέλος κάθε οικονομικού έτους.
- δ) Την έκδοση επιταγών, εμβασμάτων κ.λπ. από την Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος σε βάρος του ειδικού λογαριασμού, για τα ποσά που θα ορίζονται κάθε φορά με απόφαση του Υπουργού Εξωτερικών.
- ε) Την έγκαιρη αποστολή στο Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο, προς καταστατικό έλεγχο, των ετήσιων απολογιστικών στοιχείων του ειδικού λογαριασμού.

Άρθρο 2

Δαπάνες που δικαιολογούνται σε βάρος του ειδικού λογαριασμού είναι αυτές που πραγματοποιούνται για τους σκοπούς που αναφέρονται στο άρθρο 18 του Ν. 2731/1999, όπως αυτές ειδικεύονται στο Παράρτημα Β' του εν λόγω Νόμου.

Η Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος θα αποστέλλει την μηνιαία κίνηση του λογαριασμού καθώς και κάθε άλλη κατάσταση που αφορά τον λογαριασμό στην ΥΔΑΣ-6 του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών για τη λογιστική και στατιστική επεξεργασία από τον Διαχειριστή.

Άρθρο 3

Για την εκκαθάριση των τακτικών δαπανών που βαρύνουν τον ειδικό λογαριασμό ο υπάλληλος υποχρεούται να καταβάλει τα ποσά στους δικαιούχους, να συντάσσει καταστάσεις πληρωμής στις οποίες να επισυνάπτεται τις πρωτότυπες και υπογεγραμμένες αποδείξεις ή άλλα νόμιμα παραστατικά που να πιστοποιούν τη σχετική δαπάνη, καθώς και αντίγραφο της απόφασης με την οποία εγκρίθηκε η δαπάνη. Τις παραπάνω καταστάσεις πληρωμής με τα συνημμένα δικαιολογητικά, υποβάλει με αναφορά του

στην ΥΔΑΣ-6, το αργότερο εντός μηνός από την είσπραξη του ποσού ή μέχρι την ημερομηνία που τυχόν έχει τεθεί στην εγκριτική απόφαση. Η ΥΔΑΣ-6, στο τέλος του κάθε οικονομικού έτους, διαβιβάζει τα αποδεικτικά στοιχεία, συγκεντρωτικά, στην αρμόδια υπηρεσία του Ελεγκτικού Συνεδρίου για καταστατικό έλεγχο και απαλλαγή του υπολόγου.

Άρθρο 4

Ο έλεγχος των δαπανών πραγματοποιείται από το Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του οργανισμού του και της απόφασης 8507/1975 του ελεγκτικού συνεδρίου.

Εκτός του παραπάνω ελέγχου θα συσταθεί, με απόφαση του Υπουργού Εξωτερικών, ειδική τριμελής Επιτροπή για τον έλεγχο της σωστής τήρησης των οριζώντων στην παρούσα απόφαση.

Το διαχειριστικό όργανο του Ειδικού Λογαριασμού συντάσσει επίσης, σύμφωνα με σχετική εγκύκλιο του Υπουργείου Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών, Ισολογισμό και Απολογισμό οι οποίοι συνυποβάλλονται προς έγκριση και αξιολόγηση στο Γενικό Λογιστήριο του Κράτους (Δ-39 Ν.Π.Δ.Δ.) και για τους προβλεπόμενους δημοσιονομικούς Ελέγχους. Η μη έγκαιρη υποβολή τους εντός των προθεσμιών που θέτει το Γ.Α.Κ. αναστέλλει τη λειτουργία του λογαριασμού.

Η απόφαση αυτή να δημοσιευθεί στην Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως.

Αθήνα, 11 Ιανουαρίου 2005

ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΗΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗΣ ΣΥΓΧΡΟΝΙΣΤΗΣ

ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΔΟΥΚΑΣ

Αριθ. 851/ΑΣ 187

Τροποποίηση της υπ' αριθμ. 851/ΑΣ 1557/8.4.2003 (ΦΕΚ 552/Β'/8.5.2003) απόφασης του Υπουργού Εξωτερικών.

Ο ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ

Έχοντας υπόψη τις διατάξεις:

- Του Ν. 106/1975 «περί των Ταγμάτων Αριστείας» (ΦΕΚ 171/Α'/18.8.1975).

- Του Ν. 1298/1982 «περί αντικατάστασης των παραγράφων 1 και 2 του άρθρου 6 του Ν. 106/1975 περί Ταγμάτων Αριστείας».

- Του άρθρου 13 του Ν. 1320/1983 «περί Προεδρίας Συμβουλίων και Επιτροπών» (ΦΕΚ 6/Α'/11.1.1983).

- Του άρθρου 4 παράγρ. 3 του Ν. 2993 (ΦΕΚ 58/Α'/26.3.2002) περί τροποποιήσεως του Συμβουλίου Ταγμάτων Αριστείας.

- Της υπ' αριθμ. 851/ΑΣ 1557/8.4.2003 (ΦΕΚ 552/Β'/8.5.2003) αποφάσεως του Υπουργού Εξωτερικών, αποφασίζουμε:

Τροποποιούμε την ως άνω υπ' αριθμ. 851/ΑΣ 1557/8.4.2003 υπουργική απόφαση και αντικαθιστούμε το Μέλος του Συμβουλίου Ταγμάτων Αριστείας:

- Τον Γρηγόριο Σκαλκιά, τέως Πρόεδρο της Ακαδημίας Αθηνών, με τον Εμμανουήλ Ρούκουνα, νυν Πρόεδρο της Ακαδημίας Αθηνών.

Η απόφαση αυτή να δημοσιευθεί στην Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως.

Αθήνα, 17 Ιανουαρίου 2005

Ο ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ
 ΠΕΤΡΟΣ Γ. ΜΟΥΣΙΑΤΗΣ

Αριθ. ΟΙΚ. 1143/89

(4)
 Τροποποίηση της υπ' αριθμ. 7402/505/4.5.2004 Απόφασης Ανασυγκρότησης Κεντρικής Επιτροπής Αξιολόγησης για την εξέταση όλων των θεμάτων που προκύπτουν κατά την αξιολόγηση, ένταξη και υλοποίηση των έργων στα Προγράμματα της Δράσης 8.2.4 Πράξη 1 του Επιχειρησιακού Προγράμματος Ανταγωνιστικότητας (ΕΠΑΝ).

Ο ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ

Έχοντας υπόψη:

1. Το Ν. 1558/1985 (ΦΕΚ 137/Α') «Κυβέρνηση και Κυβερνητικά όργανα», όπως τροποποιήθηκε με το Ν. 2081/1992 (ΦΕΚ 154/Α').

2. Τις διατάξεις των Π.Δ. 229/1986 (ΦΕΚ 96/Α'/16.7.1986), Π.Δ. 396/1989 (ΦΕΚ 172/Α'/16.6.1989) και Π.Δ. 189/1995 (ΦΕΚ 99/Α'/1995) «Οργανισμός της Γ.Γ.Β.», του άρθρου 21 του Ν. 2367/1995 (ΦΕΚ 261/Α'/1995) «Σύσταση της Δ/σης ΜΜΕ της Γ.Γ.Β.», και της Υ.Α. 3584/5.3.1995 (ΦΕΚ 147/Β'/12.3.1995) «Διάρθρωση, αρμοδιότητες και κατανομή προσωπικού της Δ/σης ΜΜΕ της Γ.Γ.Β.».

3. Το Π.Δ. 27/1.2.1996 (ΦΕΚ 19/Α') «Συγχώνευση Υπουργείων Τουρισμού, ΒΕΤ και Εμπορίου στο Υπουργείο Ανάπτυξης» και το Π.Δ. 122/17.3.2004 «Ανασύσταση του Υπουργείου Τουρισμού» (ΦΕΚ 85/Α'/17.3.2004).

4. Το Π.Δ. 121/10.3.2004 «Διορισμός Υπουργών και Υφυπουργών» (ΦΕΚ 84/Α'/10.3.2004).

5. Την παρ. 1, του άρθρ. 2, του Ν. 2303/1995 (ΦΕΚ 80/Α'/1995).

6. Το άρθρο 28 παρ. α' του Ν. 2081/1992 (ΦΕΚ 154/Α'), όπως αντικαταστάθηκε από το άρθρο 2 του Ν. 2438/1996 (ΦΕΚ 211/Α').

7. Το άρθρο 7 παρ. 4 του Ν. 2244/1994 «Ρύθμιση θεμάτων ηλεκτροπαραγωγής από ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας και από συμβατικά καύσιμα και άλλες διατάξεις» (ΦΕΚ 168/Α'/1994), όπως αντικαταστάθηκε από το άρθρο 17 παρ. 2 του Ν. 2306/1995 (ΦΕΚ 114/Α'/1995).

8. Το Π.Δ. 98/1996 (ΦΕΚ 77/Α'/1996) «Όροι και διαδικασίες ανάθεσης σε ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς της εφαρμογής προγραμμάτων ή τμημάτων τους, του Υπουργείου Ανάπτυξης που αναφέρονται στους τομείς βιομηχανίας, ενέργειας, έρευνας και τεχνολογίας και αφορούν έργα του ιδιωτικού τομέα καθώς και της διαχείρισης των αντίστοιχων πόρων».

9. Την Σ(2001)-550 της 14.3.2001 απόφαση της ΕΕ, με την οποία εγκρίθηκε το Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα Ανταγωνιστικότητας (Ε.Π.ΑΝ. 2000 - 2006).

10. Το Ν. 2860/2000 (ΦΕΚ 251/Α') Διαχείριση, παρακολούθηση και έλεγχος του Κοινού Πλαισίου Στήριξης και άλλες διατάξεις.

11. Την υπ' αριθμ. 19057/1071/29.9.2003 απόφαση του Υφυπουργού Ανάπτυξης για την έγκριση του Οδηγού Εφαρμογής και συννημένων Παραρτημάτων της Δράσης 8.2.4. Πράξη 1, του Ε.Π. Ανταγωνιστικότητα 2000 - 2006.

12. Τις ανάγκες υλοποίησης της Πράξης 8.2.4.1. του Ε.Π. Ανταγωνιστικότητα 2000 - 2006 του Υπουργείου Ανάπτυξης.

13. Την ανάγκη καταβολής αποζημίωσης για ειδικές και πρόσθετες εργασίες στα μέλη και γραμματείς των ομάδων εργασίας των Μέτρων και Δράσεων του Επιχειρησιακού Προγράμματος Ανταγωνιστικότητα 2000 - 2006.

14. Την υπ' αριθμ. οικ.7402/505/4.5.2004 απόφαση Υφυπουργού Ανάπτυξης «Ανασυγκρότηση της Κεντρικής Επι-



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**Annual Report
of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral
Official Development Cooperation and Assistance
Years 2004 – 2005**

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Photographs : Some photographs have been provided courtesy of the respective implementing agencies, while others come from the archives of "HELLENIC AID".

Cover: Children of Sri Lanka, Trincomalee region, who received medical care from Greek doctors, are photographed full of joy in front of HELLENIC AID floating hospital "Ocean Monarch" that docked at the port of Trincomalee for two months (February-March 2005). The photograph was taken by YDAS-1 Directorate's personnel.

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