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**HELLENIC REPUBLIC  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT  
Y.D.A.S**



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

**YEAR 2007**



**Athens, GREECE  
January 2009**



HELLENIC REPUBLIC  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT  
Y.D.A.S



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

**YEAR 2007**

Submitted to

the  
Inter-Ministerial Committee  
for the Co-ordination of International Economic Relations  
(E.O.S.D.O.S)

the  
Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defence  
of the Hellenic Parliament

the  
Development Assistance Committee - DAC  
of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development  
(O.E.C.D)  
Paris - France



FOREWORD  
by the  
Minister  
of Foreign Affairs

Dear Friends,

The global financial crisis that we are currently facing, has demonstrated today's interdependence of economies and societies. Despite there being no similar crisis in the past the global community has shown its preparedness to cooperate and find viable solutions.

Undeniably this crisis endangers all efforts undertaken by the international community to combat poverty as development rates slow down and positive results discontinue. The West, starting with the European Union, the world's largest donor of development and humanitarian aid, is entering a period of recession. However if the countries and societies capable of assisting the developing world find themselves entrenched within their own issues, there is a real danger of a reversal of the work of the past years. This applies to social cohesion on a national level and to peace on an international level. Together with the economic crisis, we are dealing with the grave challenges presented by climate change which influence our perceptions and redefine the direction of our policies for the environment, development, technology and development aid and cooperation.

Greece is present and active in the efforts to build a better world in the future. In recent years we have increased our aid towards Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa, where the biggest difficulties in reaching the Millennium Development Goals lie. There is also a stable trend of increase of our multilateral assistance which is handled through specialized international organizations, of mainly the United Nations, such as the World Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization. This way we achieve better coordination and less overlapping with other donors as well as greater efficiency of our aid.

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In connection with climate change, the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs started in the framework of the Greek Chairmanship of the Human Security Network, a big effort to highlight the interplay between climate change and human security. The focus of this effort lies in the developing world, especially women, children and migrating populations.

Beyond the organization of international events aimed at the sensitization and briefing of governments, political and opinion leaders, academics and international organizations, Greece has undertaken action to assist Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries to adapt to climate change. We also remain ready to assist those affected by natural disasters and conflicts as we have done in the past, loyal to the spirit of humanity and solidarity that characterizes Greece.

Dora BAKOYANNIS



FOREWORD  
by the  
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Greece was a recipient country of development assistance till a few decades ago. However it has managed, since December 1999, to be included in the international list of donor-countries, and became also a full member of the OECD DAC.

In today's world, developed countries constitute only a small minority. The populations in developing states, which constitute the vast majority of the world population, continue to live under extremely harsh conditions.

Unfortunately poverty intensifies the most severe global threats, such as armed conflicts, human trafficking, narcotics trade and weapons smuggling.

Based on our experience as a donor country for more than ten years, we promote peace and stability in developing societies, through programs of economic cooperation, human health and environmental protection, support of the democratic institutions, immediate response to humanitarian crises, and addressing the issue of trafficking.

Our aim is to reverse the trend of marginalization of the poor peoples, trying to eradicate the root causes of illegal immigration. Meanwhile, we actively contribute in the enhancement of our position internationally by promoting friendly relations with other countries.

Hellenic Aid is the National Coordinator of the Greek State, the NGOs and other Greek-based institutions operating in poor or developing countries and wherever else there is immediate need for humanitarian assistance.

My appointment as Deputy Foreign Minister, responsible for international economic relations and development cooperation, makes me feel exceptionally proud for my country's

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contribution to the global efforts to address the development needs. Our main goal is to enhance transparency and efficiency to the actions undertaken.

With the cooperation of all key players (governmental authorities, NGOs, regional youth councils and other institutions) and with the active collaboration of the civil society we aim to make Greece a force for humanity.

Miltiadis VARVITSIOTIS



FOREWORD  
by the  
Secretary General  
for International Economic Relations and  
Development Co-operation

Respecting its international commitments but also considering its fiscal restrictions, Greece is moving towards scaling up its official development assistance. Additionally, Greece is trying to improve the effectiveness of the aid it provides, by launching three new development strategies, which concern: a) Including the concept of Climate Change into development aid, b) Exploiting the possibilities and challenges that arise from Development Assistance, when combined with Migration, and c) Promoting the notion of “Aid for Trade”.

More specifically, the first strategy mainly involves the financing of climate change adaptation projects, in Least Developed Countries as well as in Small Island States, given that the needs for climate change adaptation of these areas are barely covered by the international community. This innovative initiative provides a 4-year financing package of a total of 20 million euros, to be accorded to African Union, to CARICOM and to Small Island States, through the legal framework elaborated by relevant MoUs.

The second strategy covers Migration, in a multidimensional way, using a variety of measures. These include not only launching information and support activities for the refugees, but also, using immigrants in Greece as bridges of cooperation with their countries of origin, and, at a subsequent level, as a way for additional development support for these countries. This comprehensive approach is going to be brought out during the Greek Presidency of the forthcoming Global Forum on Migration and Development, scheduled for 2009.

As for the third strategy, it is based on encouraging international trade and, consequently, extrovert economic activity of the host countries. This is the latest trend in the Hellenic

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development assistance policy and is thoroughly considered, henceforth, as a significant criterion of eligibility, when it comes to evaluating project proposals of development nature.

In addition to the above initiatives, Greece intends to ameliorate the quality of its development assistance. For that reason, the Call for Proposals of YDAS/Hellenic Aid for the year 2008, is introducing new elements which ensure an enhanced transparency and effectiveness of the funded projects.

More specifically, the new Call for Proposals:

- Sets out a maximum grant rate of 50% for development projects of all themes (whereas before this rate could reach up to 75% of the total estimated costs).
- Requires the submission of additional information (by elaborating more comprehensive application forms, designed according to Europaid standards) as well as the integration of climate change considerations into the planning of all project proposals.
- Encourages co-funding of the projects with other donors: local partners, international organizations but also the private sector, through Corporate Social Responsibility.

Greece, when working towards upgrading its development assistance, has two challenges to consider: keep this task as unaffected as possible by the current unfavorable economic conditions and, at the same time, reach a significant quantity and quality improvement of the aid provided to the developing world, through proper monitoring, but also with the necessary contribution of the Civil Society and other state authorities.

Theodoros SKYLAKAKIS



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- the staff of the Permanent Greek Delegation to the EU and the OECD,
- the staff of various Agencies implementing development assistance programmes, such as, Ministries, Legal Bodies, Universities, and Non Governmental Organisations for their constructive co-operation.

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Minister Plenipotentiary A', (September 2008 - today),
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First Counsellor of Embassy

for their valuable contribution during the drawing up this Report, in order for the final outcome to be as complete and representative as possible, of the implementation of the Greek development co-operation policy.

The publication of the Report is a common task of all Agencies involved in the provision of development assistance to developing partners.

Periklis R. Sigalas  
Expert Counsellor A'  
Athens, January 2009

## Glossary of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEN*	Merchant Marine Academy
AfDF	African Development Fund
AU	African Union
BDG	Bilateral Development Group
BEURO	Billion of EURO
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Co-operation
BSTDB	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
BUSD	Billion of United States Dollars
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFHC	Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Co-operation
CIHEAM	International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)
DCD	Development Co-operation Directorate (of the DAC)
DPG	Development Partners Group
EC	European Commission – Budget: Development
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
EDF	European Development Fund
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EOMMEH*	Hellenic Organisation for Small and Medium Industries and Handicraft
EOSDOS*	Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Co-ordination of International Economic Relations
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
ERT*	Hellenic Radio Television
ESD*	National Action Plan
ESOAB*	Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans
EU	European Union
EUN	European Schoolnet
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GAERC	General Affairs and External Relations Council
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GRD	Greek Drachmas
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HiPERB	Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus / Auto Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HSN	Human Security Network
IAF	Intergovernmental Agency of the Francophonie
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross



IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internal Displaced Persons
IFRCRCS	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non Governmental Organisation
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISTA	International Seed Testing Association
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
KETHI*	Research Centre for Gender Equality Issues
KGE*	Central Consultative Committee
KEK*	Vocational Training Centre
KYA*	Common Ministerial Decree
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEURO	Millions of EURO
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MEDA	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
MED EUWI	Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative
MS	Member State
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUSD	Millions of United States Dollars
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NP*	Legal Body
OAED*	Manpower Employment Organisation
OAS	Organisation of American States
OCHA	Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs in UN
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OOF	Other Official Flows
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PDE*	Public Investments Programme
PPASBE*	Five Year Program of Development Co-operation and Assistance of Greece
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SALW	Small and Light Weapons
SDRs	Special Drawing Rights
TME*	Small Projects Fund
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOCHA	United Nations Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPKO	United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNVFD	United Nations Voluntary Fund of Disability
UNVFT	United Nations Voluntary Fund Victims of Torture
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollars
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
YENANP*	Ministry of Merchant Marine, the Aegean and Island Policy
YPAAT*	Ministry of Rural Development and Food
YPAKP*	Ministry of Employment and Social Protection
YPEUA*	Ministry of National Defence
YPEJ*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
YPEPU*	Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs
YPES*	Ministry of the Interior
YPEHODE*	Ministry of the Environment Land Planning and Public Works
YPME*	Ministry of Transport and Communications
YPIO*	Ministry of Economy and Finance
YPP*	Ministry of Culture
YPYGKA*	Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity

\* Denotes acronym in original language

**Exchange Rates Provided by the DAC**

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
Year 2005:	1 US Dollar =	0,8046 EURO
Year 2006:	1 US Dollar =	0,7967 EURO
Year 2007:	1 US Dollar =	0,7305 EURO

Note: Small discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

## Executive Summary

### Purpose of the Report

The purpose of the “Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Co-operation and Assistance for the year 2007” is to provide detailed public information to the interested parties and reach useful conclusions, regarding the implementation process of the Development Co-operation and Assistance Programme of Greece.

In this respect, the Report covers the following purposes:

- Firstly, to present detailed information to the Greek public on the Development Co-operation and Assistance Programme, in order for taxpayers to be aware of the way the Government is administering public funds in this sector and perceive the framework of development assistance grants, thus gaining a realistic notion in respect of expected benefits for Greece, from enhancement of its international role.
- Secondly, to provide to the Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Hellenic Parliament, information and statistical data in the form of a review, as regards a key sector, such as the provision of development assistance to developing countries.
- Thirdly, to raise public awareness on achieving the “Millennium Development Goals”, promoting the role of Greece and encouraging civil society to be active and co-operate with HELLENIC AID of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in developing countries, in order to achieve sustainable development for poverty reduction.
- Finally, to update the OECD/DAC, the international co-ordinating Agency for aid, as regards Greek activities during 2007.

### Submission of the Report

The Report is submitted by the Hellenic International Development Co-operation Department (YDAS – HELLENIC AID) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Co-ordination of International Economic Relations (EOSDOS), to the Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Greek Parliament and to the Development Assistance Committee – DAC of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Paris – France.

### Structure of the Report

The Report presents activities and achievements of efforts undertaken by Greek Ministries, Agencies, Legal Bodies, Universities and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), during the period from January to December 2007, within the framework of the Greek policy of development assistance provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The Report is structured in seven parts.

The **First Part** covers the strategic framework of Greek co-operation with the developing world and specifically the basic development policy framework and its new orientations, Greek participation to the European Union’s (EU) development co-operation, aid efficiency

and effectiveness, coherence in national policies towards developing countries, as well as the aid management system, organisation and staffing.

The basic development co-operation program of Greece, as this was implemented in 2007, is examined in three chapters of the **Second Part of the Report**. Special emphasis is given to the bilateral development assistance program, by presenting the most important activities of emergency humanitarian and food aid, of development assistance and of development education.

**The Third Part** presents information on the composition of development aid as regards its allocation by geographical region (priority countries), by sector (priority sectors) and by type.

Three chapters in **Part Four** cover three of the priorities of the Greek development co-operation policy, namely, implementation of the Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB), Greek activities as regards immigration policy and combating illegal human trafficking and the assumption by Greece of the Presidency of the Human Security Network.

Data is provided in **Part Five** on international Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows in 2007, as well as on the bulk of Greek bilateral and multilateral development assistance that was granted to developing countries during the same year. Furthermore, International Commitments of Greece in Terms of ODA Disbursements are presented as well as targets and prospects. Furthermore, reference is made to the process of statistical reporting of aid flows by HELLENIC AID and to the Greek contribution to debt reorganization of developing countries, as well as to the Process of Achieving the “Millennium Development Goals – MDGs”. Reference is also made to technical co-operation that is granted, to the provision of tied and untied aid, as well as to procurement issues. Finally, information is provided as regards the Special Account of Article 18 paragraph 6 of Law 2731/1999.

A number of photographs are displayed in **Part Six** presenting some of the most characteristic development assistance programmes implemented in 2007.

Finally, three chapters in **Part Seven** present in the form of Tables, Graphs and Annexes a synopsis of the years 1997-2007.

# PART ONE

## STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF CO-OPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING WORLD



## A-1 Basic Development Policy Framework and New Orientations, Development Strategies and Country Strategies

Nowadays humanity faces a series of very important problems-challenges, in the framework of a globalized reality, wherein conditions change in unprecedented rates. As the world becomes more and more interdependent, the problems are internationalized. Poverty, illnesses, malnutrition, illiteracy, lack of access to drinkable water, deterioration of the environment, violation of human rights, regional conflicts, lack of democracy, all constitute problems that destabilize the balance of the international system, as they are generated in the less developed countries, but have considerable impact in the developed ones.

Combating all these problems - challenges constitutes a political and a social issue of securing human dignity and democracy and a major priority for the international community, since the problems, as phenomena, do not only dispute culture, but constantly endanger international peace and security, development and prosperity.

In this context, the efforts undertaken since the year 2000 by the international community of donors and of developing partner-countries for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), constitute a policy framework for the achievement of stability and prosperity, for the benefit of all peoples of the world. These Goals (see ANNEX [I]) provide for:

- elimination of extreme poverty and hunger;
- universal primary education in all countries;
- promotion of gender equality and provision of opportunities to women;
- reduction of infant and child mortality;
- improvement of maternal health;
- combat HIV/AIDS virus and other diseases;
- ensure environmental sustainability;
- develop a global partnership for sustainable development.

The Greek development co-operation policy framework supports the undertaking of coordinated processes to achieve the MDGs. The main orientations of the Greek development co-operation policy coincide with the above goals. In this sense, it is accepted that the ultimate goal of development co-operation 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.

In particular, by practicing development co-operation policy for some years, 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 21<sup>st</sup> century that includes among others the eight (8) 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 circles. 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 Co-operation Ministers and the third includes Greek foreign policy priorities. The common area between the three circles specifies the range of Greek activities.

In the process of contributing to the achievement of the MDGs, Greece has incorporated in its development co-operation strategy the following parameters:

- The internationally 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 developed.
- The new international strategy, which perceives the relation between a donor and a recipient country, not as a simple co-operation relation, but as a “partnership” relation, based on the willingness of the recipient countries to implement essential reforms and the corresponding willingness of Greece to substantially support the necessary reforms and ensure incorporation of Greek development co-operation 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 Co-ordination and Harmonization”. Thus, the operational principles of Greek development policy promote co-ordination, 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 programmes, 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 objective being for the combined bilateral and multilateral ODA grants to reach 0.51% of GNI in 2012.
- Focusing of granted development assistance on a limited number of 20 countries – partners (Priority Countries) according to international needs and in countries and regions in which Greece enjoys a comparative advantage in the form of, for example, specialized knowledge, expertise, former long-lasting co-operation etc. The geographical priorities of HELLENIC AID development co-operation activities are, the Balkan countries, the Black Sea region, the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- 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, combating 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 co-operation 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 co-ordinated 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 strategic planning of HELLENIC AID, the objective of which is to have a “Country Strategy Paper” for each priority country, 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. Greece participates also at the process of “Joint Programming” in Ethiopia and at “Co-Financing” that are both enhanced within the framework of the EU. On the other hand, in order to enhance effectiveness of aid granted, Greece reduced the number of aid recipients and increased the magnitude of implemented projects as well as their duration. Some activities having a two year duration are already being implemented, beyond those implemented in the framework of the HiPERB.
- 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 development co-operation activities and projects of Greek NGOs in developing countries, that can and must play a leading role in development, by acting complementarily to State efforts. 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 Hellenic Parliament and the Greek public, as regards the implementation process and results achieved of development co-operation policy. Provision of support to programmes that consolidate and enhance developmental conscience, especially among the young.
- Continuous improvements in the statistical monitoring process of granted aid, through consecutive upgrading of the electronic system that is installed in YDAS-3 Directorate (Statistical Office).

The development co-operation strategy of Greece covers a five year period and is focused at specific geographical areas and sectors. Drawing up of the 3<sup>rd</sup> FIVE YEAR OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME OF GREECE 2008-2012 (3<sup>RD</sup> PPASBE) begun in the year 2007. During the previous period the main geographical focus of Greece was the Balkan region, basically via implementation of the HiPERB. However, as the European perspective of the Balkan countries evolves, recently

new development co-operation prospects are shaped, that is without abandoning the Balkans, towards the Black Sea, the Middle East, Sub Saharan Africa and Asia.

Furthermore, activities were multiplied in priority bilateral official development assistance thematic sectors – targets such as, economic development, securing of drinkable water, environmental sustainability, institution building, climate change, combating human trafficking and others certainly without abandoning traditional activity sectors like, education and health.

The call for proposals for 2007 referred to twenty four (24) priority countries. Greece has signed Co-operation Protocols with a number of them, namely with the governments of Armenia, Albania, Georgia, Ukraine, Jordan, and Egypt.

Greece gives special importance to scaling up its aid and also to enhancing its effectiveness according to the principles of the “Paris Declaration” of March 2005. For this reason Greece has adopted the basic principles of exercising development co-operation policy that are effective in the framework of the EU and the DAC. This way Greek development co-operation policy takes yet further into account the needs of developing countries and especially those of the least developed ones, while in the same time it keeps pace with and implements priorities and guidelines drawn up or decided by international bodies, such as the EU, the OECD and the UN.

In order to achieve the goal of efficiency and effectiveness of granted aid, Greece gives special attention on the one hand to correct planning of programming and on the other to the implementation procedure. In order to face this issue HELLENIC AID begun since 2005, to co-operate with donor countries and International Organisations enjoying significant experience in the sector of development co-operation. The objective of this co-operation is to achieve enhanced efficiency of programs financed by the Greek State and to provide valuable experience to Greek implementing Agencies that will participate in common projects.

In 2007 HELLENIC AID signed a Memorandum with FAO in Rome regarding agricultural development programmes.

## **A-2 Greece and European Union Development Co-operation**



### **A-2.1 The EU development policy – Greek participation to the relevant decision making bodies – Results of the General Affairs and External Relations Council (GAERC)**

#### **Introduction**

A major issue for the EU during 2006-2007 continued to be the question on how to improve effectiveness of its aid while remaining the world's biggest donor with 25 Member States. The focus was laid on complementarity among donors and division of labour, on coherence and on the EU Strategy for Africa. Another major issue had been the negotiation between Council, Commission and Parliament, within the framework of the Financial Perspectives 2007-2013, of the then so-called Development Co-operation and Economic Co-operation Instrument, which was agreed at the end of 2006 as the Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI). Within the same framework, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights has been partly discussed by the development side. Other items which were on the agendas of Development Ministers during 2006-2007 were migration, energy, the European Development Fund, and the UN system-wide coherence. Furthermore, joint meetings were held with Trade Ministers on the issue of Aid for Trade, and with Foreign Ministers on the annual Orientation Debate.

Greece participated actively and contributed constructively to the final agreement on the above mentioned issues. Especially items like migration, energy, the DCI, and complementarity and division of labour presented parts of the EU's development policy which were of special importance to Greece.

#### A) GAERC of 14-15 May 2007

##### - Situation in Afghanistan

The political and especially the food aid situation of the country were discussed by the Ministers. Greece is still one of the most stable donors to the people of Afghanistan.

##### - Economic Partnership Agreements EU – ACP countries

The Ministers examined the progress of the negotiations which is not the expected one. They expressed concerns about their conclusion according to the agreed timetable. It was pointed out that the developmental character of these agreements should be ensured.

##### - Code of Conduct of the EU for the Complementarity and the Division of Labor

A text was discussed and adopted of Conclusions concerning the division of development projects and actions in developing countries in order to avoid overlapping and to reach a balanced aid allocation in countries and sectors. It was decided to reduce the number of countries and sectors where a member state could be involved, to the benefit of the effectiveness of the assistance. The European Commission intends to move forward with the technicalities in a way that will permit the implementation of Division of Labor as soon as possible with member states that are ready to proceed. This does not exclude the participation of other member states at a later stage.

##### - Financing for Development

The commitments that collectively the EU and individually the member states undertook to increase the Official Development Assistance were reaffirmed (collective goal : 0,56% of GNI in 2010, 0,7% of GNI in 2015)

#### B) GAERC of 19-20 November 2007

##### - Security and Development

In a joint meeting Ministers of Development Co-operation and Defence examined, as a follow up of the Madeira Development Ministers informal meeting, complementarity of the two policies and especially security of humanitarian missions. They adopted relevant conclusions.

##### - Fragile developing states

Ministers adopted Council Conclusions and agreed on the principle to examine, at a technical level, as pilot cases, implementation of projects in developing countries, facing fragility situations.

##### - Coherence of community and national policies towards Development Co-operation

The incorporation of vital sectors such as environment, climate change, migration, to the development process of developing countries was discussed by the Ministers. Furthermore,

they examined ways to strengthen co-operation between community and national services in order to include a developmental dimension to these sectors.

- Agricultural Development in Africa

The Council adopted Conclusions concerning the evolution and strength of agriculture in Africa, a sector of utmost economic and productive importance for many countries of this Continent.

**C) Informal Meeting of EU Development Ministers (Bonn, 12-13/3/07)**

- Investment in Africa

Discussion on means to attract direct foreign investments in crucial productive sectors of African countries such as agriculture, infrastructure, environment, water resources management.

- Energy co-operation with Africa

Development of energy parameters in Africa in parallel to a substantial assessment of environmental implications that this development could bring about.

- Economic Partnership Agreements EU - ACP countries

Ministers examined the progress of the negotiations and the possibilities of their conclusion as planned (December 2007)

**D) Informal Meeting of Development Ministers (Madeira, 21-22/9/07)**

- EU Strategy towards fragile developing states

Ministers discussed the adoption of a comprehensive approach for countries facing structural and institutional problems driving them to fragility situations, especially for countries that are coming out of conflicts and are unable to incorporate a plan of sustainable development. European Commission will proceed with the examination of the issue on a technical level and will report back to the Council with concrete proposals.

- Coherence between development and security policies

The interactive relation of the two policies was the subject of an exchange of views between member states, on the basis that there is no development without security and vice versa.

- Economic Partnership Agreements EU - ACP countries

The European Commission updated member states on the ongoing negotiations. Member States expressed their concern about concluding the negotiations according to the timetable, since in most of the regions negotiations are moving slowly if they are not stagnated.

**A-2.2**  
**Euro-Mediterranean Co-operation. European Neighbourhood Policy**  
**(Southern dimension)**

The Barcelona Process was launched in November 1995 by the adoption of the Barcelona Declaration. Greece actively participates to this process which refers to countries neighbours. By the Barcelona Declaration Euro-Mediterranean partners set three pillars for their mutual co-operation:

- the political and security aspect aims to establish a common area of peace and stability;
- the economic and financial aspect hopes to allow the creation of an area of shared prosperity;
- the social, cultural and human aspect aims to develop human resources and promote understanding between cultures and exchanges between civil societies.

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) works to complement and reinforce the Barcelona Process on a bilateral basis, through action plans agreed with the partner

countries. Financing of development activities in the region takes place through the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) which geographically replaces MEDA and TACIS with the respective Administrative Committee and is in force since 1-1-2007. Greece actively participated at the works of the ENPI Administrative Committee, since this Committee plays an important role in the effective co-ordination of development activities originating from the EU and Member States (MS), in order to enhance cohesion and complementarity of their co-operation programmes. Furthermore, it encourages co-ordination and co-operation with International Financial Organisations and other sponsors. The ENPI is the basic EU financing instrument that enhances Euro-Mediterranean co-operation, the main goal of which is to provide technical and financial support for reforming financial and social institutions of the Mediterranean countries.

On a bilateral basis Greece approved some 17.80 MEURO for projects that covered countries of the Southern dimension of the ENPI: Algeria (0.03 MEURO), Egypt (5.07 MEURO), Lebanon (3.62 MEURO), Syria (2.92 MEURO), Jordan (3.56 MEURO), Morocco (0.15 MEURO), Tunisia (0.13 MEURO), Palestinian Admin. Areas (2.32 MEURO). Health and education were the main development assistance sectors, followed by vocational training and entrepreneurship.

### **A-2.3** **EU relations with ACP countries**

The STABEX and SYSMIN means, that sought to support agriculture and mining respectively, were abolished in the year 2000, in the framework of the Cotonou Agreement and were replaced by the FLEX system which compensates the losses from exports when they fall under 2%. This new system is under reform in order to answer to the current needs of ACP countries.

On the 1st of January 2008 the 10th EDF will be implemented for the period 2008-2013, with a total budget of 22,682 BEURO. The contribution of Greece, for this period, is 333.42 MEURO. The ratification process from the Parliaments of the member-states has been concluded along with the ratification of the revised Cotonou Agreement .

As far as the Economic Partnership Agreements negotiations between the EU and the ACP countries is concerned, in spite of the difficulties, these are on going. The only region, though, that has already concluded a full EPA Agreement, within the agreed timetable (December 2007), is the CARIFORUM. For the rest of the five regions there will be a flexibility regarding the timeframe of conclusion of the negotiations, since most of the countries signed interim market access agreements with the EU, compatible to the WTO rules, after the expiration of the trade preferential regime of the Cotonou Agreement on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007.

### **A-2.4** **EU relations with countries of** **Asia – Latin America the Middle East – SouthAfrica - DCI**

Since the 1st of January 2007 the Development Co-operation Instrument constitutes the main instrument of the EU for development co-operation with countries and regions in Latin

America, Asia, the Middle East and South Africa. The DCI<sup>1</sup> is implemented through geographic and thematic programmes. Thematic programmes support actions in the policy areas of Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, Investing in People, Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development, Food Security, Migration and Asylum, and in ACP Sugar Protocol Countries.

This co-operation, complementary to assistance provided by MS, has as an overall objective, namely to eradicate poverty in partner countries and regions in the context of sustainable development, including pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as promotion, inter alia, of good governance, gender equality, human rights and fundamental freedoms. The overall DCI budget for geographic programmes for the period 2007-2013 is 10,057 BEURO and for thematic programs 5,596 BEURO.

Greece on the one hand finances bilaterally humanitarian and development aid programmes and on the other, actively and constructively participates in the meetings of the Development Co-operation Instrument, within the EU framework.

In 2007, Greece approved at bilateral level a total of:

- 39.50 MEURO for programmes concerning Asian countries, of which 24.06 MEURO for countries of South and Central Asia,
- 3.50 MEURO for countries of the American continent, of which 1.83 MEURO for countries of Northern and Central America and 1.60 MEURO for countries of South America,
- 14.46 MEURO for countries of the Middle East and 12.32 MEURO for Sub-Saharan Africa countries.

### A-3 Greece and Development Co-operation in the framework of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)



#### A-3.1 Introduction

Greek membership, in December 1999, of the Development Assistance Committee – DAC of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – OECD was the outcome of joint efforts by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Economy initiated in 1996.

All industrially developed countries are members of the DAC. The role of the Committee is to co-ordinate the policies of its members as regards the provision of aid in such way as to supply the best possible support to developing countries. Aid is not granted by the OECD. On the contrary, it is provided via bilateral national programmes that differ from country to

<sup>1</sup> The DCI (Council Regulation [EC] No 1905/2006 18.12.06) replaces the ALA program parts of the TACIS program and the Program for Reconstruction and Development in South Africa.



country and through a great number of International Organisations. The kinds of aid provided vary and cover a wide spectrum that includes technical co-operation, financial assistance, food and emergency assistance, as well as contributions to International Organisations.

Membership of the DAC on the one hand raises the status of a country, since it participates as a full member at a Committee of an International Organisation where all developed states of the world meet and on the other provides the opportunity for flexible and dynamic international economic relations.

Greece undertook to fulfill a series of obligations that derive from its membership to the DAC, namely to:

- subscribe to the Recommendations and Guiding Principles adopted by the DAC
- submit annually detailed statistics
- submit an annual Report describing the aid efforts and policies of development co-operation
- submit to a regular review (every four years) of the aid programme by the DAC.

In this framework Greece participates on the one hand at the Meetings of the Working Parties and Networks of the DAC/OECD (Working Party on Statistics, Working Party on Aid Effectiveness, Network on Development Evaluation, Network on Gender Equality, Network on Environment & Development Co-operation, Network on Poverty Reduction, Network on Governance, Network on Conflict Peace & Development Co-operation) and on the other at the High and Senior Level Meetings of the Committee.

**A-3.2**  
**45<sup>th</sup> High Level Meeting**  
**of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD**  
**3-4 April 2007**

#### **A) Migration**

The issue was introduced for the first time in the agenda of the dinner that preceded the Meeting, in contrast to the EU and the UN where the recent migration phenomenon and its consequences are discussed for quite some time. The fact is that the relevant subjects (remittances, brain drain, circular migration and others) are repeatedly present in recent years, while there is a continuous effort to seek practical policies that would be undertaken and implemented by both donors and recipients on a mutually beneficial manner.

#### **B) Governance:**

##### - Fragile states

DAC members endorsed the principles of the Committee (Jan. 2005) for good international engagement in fragile states (countries not able to provide to their citizens security and protection of human rights and cover basic development needs) and the guidelines and commitments as regards enhancement of aid effectiveness in these countries. Discussions also covered problems and other issues faced by donors in the process of implementing the above mentioned principles and guidelines.

##### - Implementation framework for security system reform

Members endorsed the DAC principles of the year 2004 for the implementation of a framework for security system reform in fragile states. Moreover, they discussed the issue of seeking ways to accelerate implementation of commitments and operational guidelines for the implementation of the framework for security system reform.

##### - Improving governance to fight corruption

DAC members endorsed an agenda of collective action for improving governance to fight corruption. This will co-ordinate activities both in donor and recipient countries, in view of the programmed systematic scaling up of development assistance.

#### C) United Nations reform

The issue was discussed by a speaker during the working lunch. It was underlined that achievement of the Millennium Development Goals that were adopted by the international community in the year 2000 presupposes that the UN must act on a new basis, resulting from ambitious and long term reforms. Specifically, the positive and negative points of the UN mechanism were assessed. The main problem is fragmentation and is proposed to be resolved by “delivering as one” in the sectors of development, humanitarian assistance, and the environment, via enhanced co-operation obligations for the implementation of specific strategy and targets. It is expected that the adoption as a whole, of the proposals for reform will bring about substantial changes in the way the UN functions at its headquarters, at regional and at country levels. The results are expected to be positive as regards efficiency and effectiveness of the UN system, that will in turn secure and enforce its central role in the international system.

#### D) Political challenges of the Paris Declaration Agenda

Members discussed the conclusions that can be deduced as regards specific political actions that are considered necessary for improving the procedure of implementing commitments, after the two year implementation period of the Declaration, as well as ways for enhancing participation of Civil Society and National Parliaments in the process of implementation and supervision of the Declaration, in order for them to play an active role in accountability. Moreover, in the framework of preserving the dynamics to achieve further progress, participants discussed possible guidelines that could be communicated for the preparation of the next High Level Forum on aid effectiveness that will take place in September 2008 in Ghana. It was acknowledged that it will take some years before the Paris Declaration goals will be achieved.

#### E) ODA eligibility of security related tasks

In recent years (1998-2005) numerous negotiations have taken place, in the framework of various DAC Working Parties, in order to define which disbursements related to security issues (conflict prevention, enhancement of peace and security) must be ODA eligible, in order to secure credibility of statistical data. An activity is ODA eligible if its goal is to enhance “economic development and prosperity of developing countries”. The works of the HLM proved once again that at least for the time being, there is no prospect for a consensus for re-opening the issue of ODA eligibility of security related expenditures.

#### F) Procedure for the selection of the DAC Chair

The proposed process for the selection of the DAC Chair was discussed and endorsed.

#### G) Other business

##### - Untied aid

The DAC Secretariat proposed extending the coverage of the 2001 and 2005 Untying Recommendation as from 1-1-2008, in order to include non-LDC HIPC countries. These countries are Bolivia, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guiana, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Republic of Congo. According to the DAC Secretariat extending the coverage of the Recommendation will provide significant benefits to these countries (approximately 280 MUSD). The DAC Secretariat also proposed that in future every country that will become a member of the HIPC group would automatically be covered by the extended coverage of the Recommendation as regards untied aid. There was no decision taken on the issue since consensus was not achieved.



### **A-3.3 Senior Level Meeting of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD 11-12 December 2007**

#### **A) Introduction**

Discussions that took place in the framework of the DAC/OECD Senior Level Meeting basically covered the question of how could the Committee contribute in the best possible way to the achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goals by 2015. It is worth mentioning that the OECD in general seeks to adapt to the deep changes of the global economy model, hoping that it can be a privileged forum for dialogue on globalization. It is towards this direction that the OECD concentrates its co-operation with non-members, while at the same time it promotes horizontal programmes in sectors such as migration, trade, water – sanitation, environment, health, and corruption. At the same time it has introduced a Cross-sector Unit in which all sections active on development issues participate.

#### **B) Broadening and deepening development co-operation in a changing world**

The SLM began its works with the traditional Dinner, the previous day of the Meeting, in which the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) had been invited to participate for the first time. Discussions covered the issues of the rapidly changing settings in which development actors work, the number and diversity of engaged actors who have multiplied, the supply of aid that gradually increases, the large number of migrants causing great flows of remittances that represent the motive power of global development and new sources of demand and supply of know-how and ideas and of financing the LDCs. Participants (DAC and BRICS) also discussed the consequences of this factual change of the development co-operation settings, as well as the role that the DAC must play in future.

#### **C) Roadmap to Accra High level Forum (HLF-3): Overall picture**

The issue was discussed in the presence of representatives from the BRICS countries. There was a briefing on the outcomes of the impending meeting of the DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (Nov. 2007) and on preparations for the Accra High Level Forum. Participants provided guidance to the Working Party as regards the basic priorities of the “Accra Action Agenda - AAA”. Among the most important issues were, country ownership which is the central principle of the Paris Declaration, strengthen and use of partner country systems by donors, complementarity and division of labour among donors, aid predictability, provision of aid to fragile states. It is worth mentioning that in order to achieve poverty reduction in these countries, security, peace, stability and establishment of the basic functions of government must be ensured.

The works of the SLM presented once again that at least for the time being, there is no prospect for a consensus on further extending the coverage of the 2001 and 2005 Untying Recommendation by including non-LDC HIPCs.

#### **D) Results Based Approaches: Implications for managing development co-operation**

The issue was discussed in the presence of representatives from the BRICS countries. In order for the governments of donors to fulfil their commitments as regards scaling up of aid, they need to assess aid efforts and have the consent of their tax payers for the huge flows of funds needed. To achieve this, there is a need for tangible development results. However, this becomes ever more difficult, since increasingly donor aid is provided jointly through sectoral programmes or contributions to the general budget and is thus difficult to be assessed. This means that donors need to improve investigation, assessment and provision

of information, as regards the developmental impact of aid. It is only this way that governments will gain full support from taxpayers. Participants discussed under this light their possible future activities on the above mentioned issues, such as investigation, assessment and provision of information.

#### E) Shaping the role of the DAC

The issue discussed during the working Lunch was relevant to the one of the Dinner. The Sub-group on Evaluation of the OECD Council undertook an in depth evaluation of the way the DAC functions. The evaluation found the DAC to be of high to very high in relevance, high in effectiveness and sustainability, and medium in efficiency. It is recommended that in the next four years the DAC assess in a radical manner its role and structure in the framework of a changing world, strengthen top-down direction vis-à-vis the subsidiary bodies, as well as horizontal work with other OECD bodies, develop further co-operation with the whole spectrum of involved actors, avoiding overlaps with other International Organisations, proceed consultations with users of statistical data as regards their quality, in parallel improve the data reporting mechanism and finally examine more effective methods of publicizing and exploiting the results of its work by partner countries.

In this regard there was general agreement among members that the DAC must focus on core activities of aid effectiveness, Peer Reviews and statistics, while it must avoid getting involved in too many areas, maintain the ability to innovate, reach out to other stakeholders and in the same time remain a donor oriented forum. In parallel the DAC was asked to submit until July 2008 a concrete draft for renewal of its mandate that ends in December 2008, as well as a draft plan for action, as regards the above mentioned recommendations of the Sub-group on Evaluation.

#### F) Programme of work and budget 2009-2010

The DAC must set its priorities according to what is today regarded as particularly important for the International Community. The challenge for the DAC is to conserve its leading role as regards the provision of guidelines to donors in vital sectors and also to maximize the impact of its efforts towards achieving the MDGs. In practical terms this means that the DAC must focus at sectors in which the Committee's activities produces higher added value and where it enjoys a comparative advantage compared to other international organizations and similar organizations, avoiding overlaps as well.

According to these criteria the DAC must follow a strategic programme for producing fewer products having greater impact at the behaviour of donors. Priority sectors in forming the programme of work for 2009-2010 are: dialogue with non-member donors, policy coherence for development, statistical reporting system, scaling up of aid, structure of aid, Peer Reviews, aid effectiveness, evaluation, Pro-poor Growth, aid for trade, conflict and fragile states, good governance and horizontal issues such as the environment, capacity development, gender equality, Sub-Saharan Africa and human rights.

#### G) Scaling up of aid: Commitments and performance

The Secretariat presented the results of the DAC survey on donors' aid allocation policies and indicative forward spending plans. In particular the survey referred to country programmable aid by recipient country for each year until 2010. The objective of the survey was to contribute to the commitments for scaling up of aid and in parallel its more effective use by implementing the Paris Declaration, re-orientation of aid in the recipient and among them and division of labour. Namely, on the one hand to find the way that recipients will be able to assume committed flows of aid and enlist them in their programming and on the other donors to co-operate and act in a complementary way, thus avoiding chaotic scaling up.

Using the results of the survey as their basis, participants discussed the emerging prospects and trends as regards the ability to implement aid commitments and proposals for further action on the issue, in the light of a new survey in 2008. Furthermore, consultative proposals were provided to acquire best results in utilizing the data of the survey during the decision making process for aid provision, as well as to find the potential way of announcing to recipient countries general indications as regards the levels of future aid.

#### H) 2008 DAC High Level Meeting topics

Participants finalized the agenda of the DAC/HLM (14-15 May 2008).

### **A-4 Aid Efficiency and Effectiveness**

#### **A-4.1 Political commitment for the Aid Effectiveness Agenda**

Aid effectiveness is a prerequisite for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. Therefore, from early on Greece has adopted an “Action Plan for Co-ordination and Harmonization” which entails specific commitments with regard to the five principles of the Paris Declaration. This Action Plan commits all public agencies dealing with delivery of aid.

At policy level, a draft 3rd Five-Year Development Co-operation Programme 2008-2012 is in the process of political adoption. This Programme constitutes a strategic framework for the delivery of aid, containing basic principles and guidelines, the priority countries and sectors, and annual allocation of funds. More importantly, the draft in question incorporates the 2006 DAC Peer Review recommendations. In all, the draft Programme strives to facilitate the implementation of the Paris Declaration commitments.

Furthermore, eight Country Strategy Papers, operationalising the above Programme, have been prepared with a view to better integrating the Aid Effectiveness Agenda into Greece’s system of development co-operation.

#### **A-4.2 Implementation of the Communication Strategy within Aid Agencies and Communication with External Stakeholders**

Senior management has on occasions issued analyses and guidelines on the commitments of the Paris Declaration and on the respective Greek Action Plan destined to staff of Hellenic Aid, staff of other Ministries involved in delivery of aid as well as to the Embassies of the Hellenic Republic abroad. Relevant DAC and EU analyses and policy documents are disseminated to development co-operation stakeholders.

Further, there are inter-ministerial meetings that take place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, aiming at strengthening co-ordination among development cooperation public stakeholders, and discussing and formulating policy.

“EOSDOS”, the Government Inter-ministerial Committee for the Co-ordination of International Economic Relations constitutes the supreme body of development policy co-ordination, including aid effectiveness items. 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 Ministers as members, according to the issue discussed.

This decision-making and co-ordinating body, in addition to its competences concerning international economic and commercial relations of Greece, determines the strategy framework and the priorities of development policy, as well as the financial recourses for its long term implementation. EOSDOS at the same time specifies and co-ordinates those policies which may have an impact on the achievement of development goals.

Additionally, the External Affairs and Defense Committee of the Hellenic Parliament is regularly informed about development co-operation issues by the Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Co-operation and Assistance, or through ad hoc thematic meetings, while Members of Parliament have the possibility to submit questions on various aspects of development co-operation. These questions receive formal written answers and subsequent discussion in Plenary may follow, if required.

Finally, Hellenic Aid finances programmes informing civil society on development co-operation items, including aid effectiveness. There is also a regular exchange of views between Hellenic Aid and civil society representatives on selected topics of development co-operation, aid effectiveness being one of these topics.

### **A-4.3 Organizational Support for the Aid Effectiveness Agenda**

On the occasion of the preparation of the 3rd Five Year Development Co-operation Programme 2008-2012, Hellenic Aid identified a series of areas where organizational improvements could be introduced with a view to increasing the results-oriented management of aid.

These suggested improvements range from changes in the deployment of personnel at headquarters and the field, including their development-related tasks, to targeted legislative amendments to facilitate delivery of aid, and to the systematic organization of training at headquarters and the field.

An equally important step was taken with regard to revising the description of the call for tenders, issued annually, which concerns the implementation of bilateral aid - the subsequent evaluation of the submitted programmes includes strong elements on aid effectiveness which strengthen (or weaken) the possibility of a programme getting approved (or rejected). Evaluation criteria on ownership, expediency of the proposed programme, alignment, complementarity are explicit and guide the evaluators of the proposed programmes in selecting them for financing.

#### A-4.4 Progress towards Implementing the Five Pillars of the Paris Declaration in Practice

An illustrating example of advance in implementing the Paris Declaration commitments is the Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB) which has become instrumental by Law, thus reflecting a high political commitment. This is a single, comprehensive plan which implements an integrated development policy for the region. It is a multi-year programme which applies to Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, FYROM, Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro. It covers three areas:

- a) the most important (79% of the budget) consists in Public Investments/Large scale projects officially proposed by Governments of partner countries,
- b) Private productive Investments (20%), and
- c) Small Projects (1%).

The success of the Plan is based on the fact that programmes are totally demand-driven, thus ensuring ownership, and follow the local and national systems of aid delivery, thus guaranteeing alignment.

On a smaller scale and with a different outlook, Greece is implementing a relief and rehabilitation programme in Sri Lanka which methodologically epitomises efforts to advance the Paris Declaration commitments.

Another advance, which equally addresses a DAC Peer Review recommendation, is the programming of multilateral assistance in the sense that multilateral aid receives increased volumes of aid and areas for support are selected upon strategic considerations, i.e. increasing the synergies between interacting areas such as migration and environment, climate change and health, as well as ensuring synergies between priority sectors in bilateral and multilateral aid. This approach is more clearly demonstrated in the draft 3rd Five-Year Development Programme.

Planning as such, especially in the draft 3rd Five-Year Development Programme, follows basic choices such as concentration of aid in order to avoid dispersal of aid and thus, manage better for development results. Focal countries have been reduced to eight and priority sectors per country have been limited to maximum three. The fact that the 5-year planning sets clear intervention areas to be financed with allocations, albeit indicative for flexibility purposes, covering the total of the planning period increases predictability of aid.

In order to enhance harmonization through a more rational division of labour, Greece can report various examples, mainly through co-financing initiated at country level which has become a tool of choice. Co-financing with USAID in the Balkans on energy, tourism and property rights and in Jordan on tourism, as well as co-financing with international organizations are expected to lead to worthwhile results. Joint programming with EU partners in the case of Ethiopia illustrates another mechanism to improve division of labour which is a focal area of policy implementation.

Division of labour remains, nevertheless, a considerable challenge for Hellenic Aid given its organizational characteristics. Linked to this, decentralization of HELLENIC AID operations constitutes a critical issue which impacts directly on the quality and quantity of our

development co-operation, and, in turn, on the effective implementation of the Paris Declaration.

Capacity building plays a decisive role for the attainment of the MDGs and this is reflected in Greece's Action Plan. Development assistance in the form of Technical Co-operation granted by Greece includes establishment of organizational and institutional structures which strive to ensure 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 by the time Greek activities reach an end.

Greece is specializing in providing Technical Co-operation 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.

## **A-5 Evaluation**

In the course of 2007, HELLENIC AID participated at the two meetings of the DAC Working Party on Aid Evaluation that were held in Paris, as well as at the special working meeting that was held in Oslo for evaluating conflict prevention and strengthening peace.

Special attention and care is given in determining the methodology of evaluation, by defining the necessary indicators on the basis of criteria, such as relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. This is the constant goal for efficiency and effectiveness of aid funds in a continuously changing environment, where new parameters emerge.

At the European level, HELLENIC AID followed studies carried out under the directions of ECHO and referred to its mode of operations and its co-operation with various Organisations that it finances, which implement humanitarian and food aid activities.

Furthermore, other studies were followed in relation to sectoral - thematic evaluations of development policy, which are undertaken in the framework of the competences of the European Commission's Evaluation Unit.

Internally, HELLENIC AID processed and defined evaluation indicators in order to be adopted, with reference to development projects of both the Public Sector and NGOs that were submitted to HELLENIC AID.

Since this is a continuous process for improving the results of Greek development efforts, it is considered necessary to continue and enhance it, in the following years.

## **A-6 Coherence in National Policies towards Developing Countries**



Coherence of Greek policies is of paramount importance in order to achieve effective implementation of development goals, that is for development pursuits to be based on the decisions that are taken in other policy sectors.

By following EU estimates as far as cohesion is concerned<sup>2</sup>, Greece is committed to improve the necessary administrative procedures to enhance coherence for development in the sectors of migration policy, climate change, environment, transport and trade. Furthermore, critical parameters for the implementation of the MDGs are: alignment of development assistance with the systems of developing partners (policies, priorities, structures), harmonization among donors, results centered aid management and aid predictability.

In the framework of aid effectiveness and harmonization, Greece seeks to co-operate with other donors, enhance transparency, complementarity and division of labour, as these are defined by the OECD/DAC and the EU. Moreover, in relation to the above mentioned, Greece gives special emphasis to concentrating aid in countries and sectors in which it enjoys a comparative advantage. To apply the above mentioned and according to the provisions of the Paris Declaration, HELLENIC AID drew up the Greek Action Plan for Co-ordination and Harmonisation (see ANNEX [VI]).

## A-7 Aid management System, Organisation and Staffing

The aid management system of the Greek development co-operation is presented at the Organigramme of ANNEX [II].

As far as the “Hellenic International Development Co-operation Department” (YDAS or HELLENIC AID) is concerned, the following information is presented:

HELLENIC AID was established in the year 1999, according to Article 18, Paragraph 1a of Law No. 2731/1999. In 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, co-ordinating, supervising and promoting emergency humanitarian aid activities or other forms of aid, as well as for development assistance for reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructures in developing countries, implemented by NGOs, Ministries and other Agencies (see ANNEX [II] for the organigramme of HELLENIC AID). The main competences of HELLENIC AID Directorates are:

### YDAS - 1 Directorate

It is competent for all activities and programs (co-ordination, 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

<sup>2</sup> For the first time in May 2005 the GAERC enlisted Policy Coherence for Development in its decisions as regards the process of implementation of the MDGs. It was then decided that 12 basic policy sectors were to be examined: trade, environment, climate change, security, agriculture, fishing, social dimension of globalization and employment, migration, research and development, information society, transport, energy. (<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/05/st09/st09266.en05.pdf>)

assistance programmes 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 programmes, submitted to HELLENIC AID by NGOs or Universities for evaluation and potential financing. It supports, co-ordinates and assists NGOs in order to implement development co-operation projects, according to the international development goals.

#### **YDAS - 3 Directorate**

It is competent for studying and planning of the national development co-operation 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 programmes of other International Organizations. It evaluates development aid programmes submitted to HELLENIC AID by public Agencies for potential financing. Furthermore, it provides secretarial support to EOSDOS for informing the Hellenic Parliament as regards HELLENIC AID activities. It administers all Greek – DAC relations, participates at its Working Groups and Networks, as well as to Senior and High Level Meetings. Furthermore, the Directorate draws up and submits to the permanent Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Parliament, the Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Development Co-operation and Assistance. It also compiles, processes and disseminates (both in Greece and abroad – DAC/OECD, other International Organisations, Greek Embassies) development co-operation statistical data, while it keeps the official statistical data base of Greek development aid.

#### **YDAS - 4 Directorate**

It encourages civil society development via informative and awareness raising activities on problems faced by developing countries. It provides information and raises public awareness on issues related to humanitarian aid and development co-operation in the developing world. It evaluates ex ante development education programmes, submitted to HELLENIC AID by NGOs for potential financing. It supervises development education activities and promotes consolidation of volunteerism. 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**

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 co-operation projects, co-ordinates their implementation and provides technical support to Ministries, NGOs and other Agencies, which undertake development activities in developing countries. This Directorate has been activated recently.

#### **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 programmes either of public Agencies or NGOs, to the political leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is also responsible for all administrative procedures related to the Financing Contracts signed by HELLENIC AID and Agencies implementing development co-operation programmes.



The personnel of HELLENIC AID is presented in ANNEX [IV].

A very important issue for Greece is HELLENIC AID to employ experienced and trained personnel on development co-operation principles and practices, while this staff to be further trained abroad, on a regular basis. Today, a significant number of experts on development co-operation issues works for HELLENIC AID, who are competent for planning, managing, administrating and implementing development aid.

Personnel of Greek Diplomatic Authorities in developing countries have been assigned the post of "Development Officers" and are specifically engaged with development co-operation issues. This personnel,

- participates in local meetings of donors and in respective meetings of International Organizations, for arranging local co-ordination of granted development assistance
- communicates to HELLENIC AID proposals, as regards specific projects to be implemented, in the countries of their responsibility,
- contacts local State Agencies and Greek or international NGOs which implement projects
- provides consultative opinion on the feasibility of projects proposals submitted by implementing Bodies
- monitors the implementation process of development co-operation activities
- submits reports to HELLENIC AID as regards probable problems or delays, that might clash with the terms of projects' Contracts, in order to ensure their smooth completion.

Furthermore, the organigramme of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs anticipates for the establishment of HELLENIC AID Offices in countries or geographical regions in which development co-operation is promoted.

Note: The text of chapters [A-1] to [A-4] and [A-6] to [A-7] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate, while the text of chapter [A-5] was drawn up by the General Directorate YDAS of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

# PART TWO

## BASIC DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME



## B-1 Emergency humanitarian and food aid

Combating poverty, diseases, illiteracy and hunger have all been raised to high priority targets by the International Community, since such phenomena put constantly in danger security and welfare of the planet. In the context of the “Millennium Development Goals” set by the Millennium Summit, Greece participates at the overall effort to combat significant global problems and to prevent dangers that these bring about.

In this regard, humanitarian aid granted by Greece in the form of emergency assistance aims at improving quality of life, seeking on the one hand to urgently face disasters that result from emergency situations or natural phenomena and on the other to confront crises that result as a consequence of consolidated problems faced by the developing world, the so called long term crises, that involve basic day to day survival needs. Greece mobilizes quite promptly the aid provision mechanisms, forwarding to the affected areas imminent relief medical and food aid, as well as special units to combat natural disasters, medical teams, squads to administrate camps and stretcher-bearers.

Greek response towards populations suffering from humanitarian disasters does not merely end to the provision of emergency aid for imminent relief. It proceeds to the second phase, that of reconstruction and rehabilitation. During this phase Greece implements activities that aim at restoring the “status quo”, mainly as regards medical care and education, by financing projects for rehabilitation of school buildings, equipping of hospitals, functioning of mobile surgery units, reconstruction of road networks etc. that are implemented in the form of international development co-operation projects.

In order to improve effectiveness of aid that is provided to developing countries according to the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness - 2005”, the International Community adopted five basic principles that must condition the international aid provision system. One of these is “harmonization”, meaning that all activities of donor countries must be mutually harmonized, that is all activities must be mutually complementary, avoiding overlaps. In order to achieve this goal, it is advisable to increase aid provided via international organizations, this is to say increase multilateral aid provided to developing countries.

The most important advantage of multilateral aid is that international organizations command excellent information as regards circumstances and needs in developing countries, since each organization is specializing in a specific sector and in addition employs a whole network of experts and researchers in the field, thus being able to be promptly aware of the needs of populations in every region and draw up credible and effective intervention strategies in specific sectors. The same is true “mutatis mutandis” and for humanitarian aid provision, especially as far as aid provision is concerned, according to “Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles” and other International framework rules that have been endorsed by Greece (i.e. no agitation of trade, no alteration of nutrition habits of the benefited, etc.). It is noted that in the framework of HELLENIC AID activities, training seminars are taking place, in order to provide information to various Public Sector bodies, as regards the principles of “Good Humanitarian Donorship”.

Besides, DAC/OECD recommendations followed this route, during the second Peer Review of the Development Co-operation System of Greece, that took place in 2006. For this reason, in the framework of humanitarian assistance provision, Greece raised significantly during 2007 aid granted multilaterally, that is via multilateral organizations.

As regards co-operation with International Organisations, it is worth mentioning that Greece granted the amount of approximately 3,500,000 EURO to the World Food Programme, in the form of food aid to various countries in Africa (Kenya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Congo Dem. Rep., Niger, Bhutan, Malawi, Togo, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Benin, Central African Rep., Zimbabwe, Somalia, Madagascar), in Asia (Korea Dem. Rep., Sri Lanka where the daily school feeding project continued for the third year), in Latin America (Dominican Republic, Nicaragua) and in Caucasus (Armenia).

Furthermore, in the framework of enhancing co-operation with International Humanitarian Organisations, after signing a Framework Agreement with the WFP, Greece proceeded in 15-10-2007 to sign a relevant Agreement with FAO in the sector of Food Security, while its legal ratification is under way. Consequently, the Greek contribution to this specialized organization of the UN in 2007 amounted to 1,500,000 EURO for food security projects, mainly implemented in Armenia.

As far as refugee protection is concerned, the amount of 650,000 EURO was granted to the UNHCR, in the form of contribution for projects targeting refugee protection and internally displaced populations. In particular, projects were financed in Syria and Jordan, to support them as recipients countries of Iraqi refugees, in African countries (Congo Dem. Rep., Chad, Ethiopia, Liberia, Sudan), in Iran, in the framework of a common project implemented by UNHCR and the government of Iran for repatriating Afghan refugees, as well as a project of the said special UN organization for Internally Displaced People – IDPs in Colombia.

Furthermore, HELLENIC AID financed with more than 500,000 EURO projects for voluntary repatriation of refugees and provision of humanitarian aid that were implemented by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

Further to its co-operation with International Humanitarian Organisations, Greece granted the amount of 300,000 USD to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the biennium 2007-2008, while the amount of 500,000 EURO was granted via the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCRCS) for humanitarian projects in Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, to face destruction caused by hurricane Sidr, as well as in Peru to face destruction caused by the earthquake that struck this country. Furthermore, Greece provided a significant contribution to the hard hit Palestinian population, via UNRWA. The amount of 500,000 EURO was granted for the refugee camp Nahr El Bared in Lebanon and 300,000 EURO for humanitarian aid to the Palestinian Administered Areas.

As far as bilateral humanitarian aid is concerned, by conforming to the Paris Declaration as regards untied aid, Greece granted sums of money for budget support of developing countries, in order for their governments to face emergency or standing humanitarian crises. This no doubt enhances "Ownership", that is the ability of developing countries to determine needs and confront problems. In this regard Greece granted the amount of 230,000 EURO to Vietnam to face destruction caused by hurricane Lekima, 30,000 EURO to Moldova, 50,000 EURO to Benin, 30,000 EURO to Congo Republic (Brazzaville). Moreover, in the context of bilateral co-operation, humanitarian assistance projects were implemented by Greek NGOs in Kenya, Burundi, Niger, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe and elsewhere.

Note: The text of chapter [B-1] was drawn up by YDAS-1 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## B-2 Development Assistance

Development projects are based on the Millennium Development Goals, their main target being primarily to eradicate poverty in developing countries, via raising living standards and improve local development potential.

Implemented projects 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.

Some of the principal development assistance projects, that were implemented by various Bodies (Ministries, Legal Entities, NGOs) during 2007, are indicatively presented in the following pages, as examples of good practice:

### Business studies at the State University of Tbilisi

In order to cover gaps in curricula of Georgian Universities, the project entitled “Business studies at the State University of Tbilisi” was drawn up and implemented.

The project anticipated for frequent visits of Greek experts to Tbilisi in order to give a series of lectures to students of the Georgian University, train trainers in Georgia and in Greece, production of educational material, establishment of a special web site and a series of events that covered publicity and enhanced entrepreneurship.

Results are exceptionally positive, while the University of Tbilisi already placed the relevant subject to the curriculum of its Economics and Management School, while many other Georgian Universities have also expressed their interest for similar innovations. Finally, there is wide publicity of the project via local television and the press.

Educational material that has been produced by the project, which has extensively been translated in Georgian, is available from the electronic web page [www.unipi.gr/entrepreneurship-georgia](http://www.unipi.gr/entrepreneurship-georgia).

### Study and installation of computers to cover the needs of co-operation between the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and the University of Tirana (Universiteti i Tiranës)

The project aimed at equipping the departments of Physics and Chemistry of the University of Tirana with computers and at the same time training Albanian Professors in the use of advanced techniques of research via computers. It is noted that the University of Tirana lacked computers, both for training undergraduate and postgraduate students and for carrying out research curricula. In the framework of the project the following were purchased and installed at the University of Tirana:

- 20 computers for training students of the Physics department
- 16 computers for training students of the Chemistry department
- 10 computers having dual core processors, with a total capability of 20 CPU processors working simultaneously, that will be used to carry out research at the Departments of Physics and Chemistry of the University of Tirana.

Furthermore, air-conditioning was installed in the computer rooms, while printers, video-projectors, a photocopying machine, a battery system and a charger were purchased. Finally, a series of training seminars took place.

#### Establishment of viable cultural institutions in Albanian districts

The project was implemented in the period from 1-10-2005 to 30-9-2007, its basic objective being to establish new viable and to activate existing cultural institutions in Albania.

The following activities were implemented:

- Drawing up of a Cultural Atlas of Albania on a CD-ROM, which presents 122 cultural monuments of the country covering 38 districts, in Greek and Albanian languages,
- Training programme for museum administration for the personnel (12 persons) of the George Kastriot Scanderbeg Museum of the town of Krujia in Albania.

#### Contribution in combating iodine deficiency disorders faced by the pupil population living in the mountainous regions (Caucasus) of Azerbaijan

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is one of the most serious global health problems, especially in developing countries. The International Council for the Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (ICCIDD) estimates that some 1.6 billion people on earth suffer from Iodine Deficiency Disorders, while 80 out of 136 most populated countries are faced with medium and/or heavy Iodine Deficiency. Endemic Bronchocele is the most common symptom of Iodine Deficiency. Mental deficiency is one of the other symptoms, with cretinism being the most dramatic neurological disorder of severe Iodine Deficiency.

The objective of the project was to combat Iodine Deficiency Disorders faced by the children population living in the mountainous region of the Caucasus in Azerbaijan.

The team that was composed of Greek and Azerbaijani scientists and local subsidiary staff (guides, interpreters etc.) visited the selected representative villages of the target region, Kah, Zakatala, Balaken, Oguz, Seki, Ismaili, Kambala, and Hinarlik and proceeded to a full scientific assessment of the situation.

At a later stage during the biennium 2006-2007 and in 5-6 month interval time periods, some 50 tones of iodized salt were distributed to the above mentioned endemic districts, to a total population of two hundred thousand pupils/students. It is estimated that approximately 800,000 people in total enjoyed the protective action of iodized salt, given that an average Azerian family has four members. In parallel to the distribution of iodized salt which was complemented by a campaign that explained expediency of its use, meetings of those in charge in the districts were taking place during the interval time periods, in order to provide information as regards the progress achieved. The informative campaign was based on distribution of thousands of informative leaflets in Azerian and Russian languages and on suspension of banners having relevant themes. By the end of 2007 this phase of the project had finished having achieved excellent results: 1) according to registration of scientific data for the above mentioned population of approximately 200,000 pupils/students, no Iodine Deficiency is observed while bronchocele is not endemic, 2) provision of information to the public is sufficient in order to maintain the current situation without recurrences, 3) awareness has been raised among the Azerian scientific community which now seeks to undertake by itself the administration of the problem.



This multi year project was widely publicized and its achievements were announced at Greek and International medical congresses. Competent Azerian Agencies were notified, as well as International Organisations active in this country (UNICEF etc.), while achievements have been published in distinguished international scientific journals that focus their attention to IDD.

#### Equipping of the “HIPPOCRATES” Medical Center and Hospital with a Mobile Mammography Unit for preventing and combating breast cancer, in the Kvermo Kartli – Tsalka region of Georgia

This project involved the granting of a Mobile Digital Mammography Unit, type “Mammo – MT – Alpha” including an office and a control panel for the Radiology Doctor, to the Medical Foundation “HIPPOCRATES” based in Tbilisi.

The mammographer functions autonomously on a carrying vehicle equipped with a power generator, an X-ray tube, a digital receiver, the appropriate software that enables implementation of the desired functions and checks, as well as a system for recording results on a digital disc.

This reliable and super-modern mobile diagnostic system, will serve the women population of the wider area of Kvermo Kartli, by providing valuable services for prompt diagnosis of breast cancer.

#### Curriculum of studies for rehabilitation and development of Sri Lanka - environmental sustainability and the millennium development goals

The project refers to the development of a curriculum for studies to enhance comprehension and implementation of the millennium development goals: poverty reduction, ensuring environmental sustainability, promotion of education and development co-operation, as well as more efficient linking of productive population of Sri Lanka with education and development. Moreover, another objective of the project is for environmental sustainability to be progressively incorporated in government policy and decisively contribute to rehabilitation of Sri Lanka.

The project covers development and implementation of educational material in the following sectors: health and environment, water resources, sustainable agriculture, equality, environment, social support for the disabled. The material was developed in electronic form as a series of electronic training lessons in order to be accessible to as many people as possible.

#### Establishment and equipping of a kindergarten in Georgia

The project refers to the establishment of a kindergarten in Tsalka of Georgia, covering an area of 500m<sup>2</sup> that can accommodate at least 50 children of pre-school age, in a building allotted by the Municipality of Tsalka.

The basic objective of the project was to improve the quality of lives of the region’s inhabitants by establishing a kindergarten having full and safe infrastructure for pre-school age children. In parallel with the implementation of the project, at least 20 new jobs were created.

Among the beneficiaries of the project were pre-school age children, working mothers and the employees of the said kindergarten.

#### Construction of a School Building in the city of Lusaka - Zambia

The project refers to the construction of a secondary education school building, on a 10 acre piece of land in the city of Lusaka, allotted by the Holy Archdiocese of Zambia. The

objective was to combat illiteracy among local youth, via continuing education at secondary level and preparing for tertiary education, thus enhancing professional advancement of the local community.

Lusaka is a city of two million people, having a small number of primary schools and even less secondary ones. Thus, construction of a school building is a basic provision for secondary students in order to continue their studies at university level.

#### Renovation of an Indoor Gymnasium, configuration of Playing Fields & surrounding area of the Middle Level Pedagogic School "Panteli Sotiri" in Gjirokastër, Albania

The project refers to development of educational infrastructures and improving the surrounding area that accommodates cultural and athletics events at the Middle Pedagogic School "Panteli Sotiri" in Gjirokastër.

The basic goal of the project was to support education by enhancing sports, cultural events, and establishing a library. The above were assisted by the renovation of basket ball and valley ball playing grounds, construction of toilets and provision of drinkable water, thus meeting all sanitation rules.

#### Establishment of an Agricultural School at Bondoukou – Ivory Coast

The project refers to the establishment of an Agricultural School at Bondoukou of the Ivory Coast aiming at supporting women's co-operatives, strengthening the local market, rationally exploiting agricultural produce, raising family incomes and thus improving living conditions, training in modern cultivation techniques and reducing unemployment at local level.

Bondoukou is a region of the Ivory Coast inhabited by some four hundred thousand people scattered in 40 villages. The inhabitants are horticultural cultivators, especially of tomatoes. Despite the fact that soil and climate conditions are in general favourable in the area, agricultural production does not cover nutrition needs of the population because they are unaware of modern technical applications. Beyond providing relevant know-how the establishment of the Agricultural School especially benefited women's co-operatives and women of the area in general, since most of them are cultivators.

#### Supporting health infrastructures for diagnosis and control of tuberculosis in the Caucasus region – Azerbaijan

The project refers to the control of tuberculosis by upgrading the special health infrastructures of the Seci region in Caucasus for supporting the national programme of controlling tuberculosis (in co-operation with the World Health Organisation) via granting appropriate medical equipment, infrastructure for treatment (mattresses, tables), information material on the symptoms of tuberculosis and know-how by a medical team that visited the region.

In particular, the project included activities for enhancing diagnostic capabilities of the Pneumonic – Tuberculosis Center of Seci, for improving hospitalization conditions for patients and for supporting observation of the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis.

#### Construction of a School Complex at the town of Macaresti in Ungeni Province of Moldova

The project refers to the Construction of a 12 grade school covering an area of 3,331.5 m<sup>2</sup> at the wider region of the town of Macaresti in Moldova. The land surface covers an area of 40,000 m<sup>2</sup>. while the school building can accommodate 360 pupils and students.



Apart from school classes, the school complex is composed of a library, teachers' offices, a clinic, a refreshment room, WC for students, WC for teachers, laboratories for physics, chemistry, biology. All rooms will be fully equipped.

This school will be sufficient to cover the needs of both pupils attending primary education classes as well as those of students attending secondary education classes in Macaresti. Implementation of this project contributes to mental, cultural and thus financial enhancement of living standards of the population living in the region.

#### Granting of an ambulance & provision of equipment to the State Medical Center "East Sarajevo" in the Sarajevo suburb of Lukavich – Bosnia-Herzegovina

The project refers to the granting of an ambulance and provision of equipment to the State Medical Center "East Sarajevo" in the Sarajevo suburb of Lukavich – Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In particular the equipment in question includes: x-ray machine, blood analyzer, ultrasonic machine, vagina inspection machine, ambulance, galvanometer, pneumonic – respiratory machine, seven sets of apparatuses for general examinations, furniture for out patients' departments and a telephonic switch board that serves the four units of the Center. Implementation of the said project improved, on the one hand the level of public medical services provided to the regions' inhabitants who turn to the Medical Center for diagnosis and treatment of the health problems they face and on the other the prompt transportation of patients from their homes to the district units as well as to the central unit of the Center.

#### Technical co-operation to establish technological support infrastructures for entrepreneurship & innovation in Serbia

The project refers to planning and development of technological support infrastructures for entrepreneurship & innovation to non governmental bodies that represent the public sector and are directly related to entrepreneurship and economic growth.

In this context Technological Support Centers were developed that are similar to the greek Centers for Entrepreneurial and Technological Development. These Centers provide standardized support services in the form of financing projects to enhance entrepreneurship. Moreover, the project included provision of technical co-operation for developing a Greenhouse of Technological Innovation, which supports innovative technological applications for businesses seeking to raise their productivity and develop new improved products and services with international orientation.

#### Exploitation of water resources – enhancing agrarian economy in N. Darfur, Sudan

The project refers to exploitation of water resources of the region in order to enhance agrarian and forestry production. Furthermore, the project seeks on the one hand to create the appropriate conditions for the displaced population as to have an incentive to return or remain to their homes and on the other to significantly improve living conditions of the beneficiary population. The area of intervention is located at Northern Darfur, in Sudan, to the West of the capital El Fasher of the region, characterized by high temperatures and low levels of rain falls. This is a droughty, semi-desert type area, having tens of scattered villages, many of which have been deserted.

The project includes securing appropriate living standards for two communities of the area via exploitation of natural resources, in such a way as to improve agrarian and forestry production and establish presuppositions for sustainable development of a quite large area, the population of which is today living under conditions of deprivation and daily struggle for survival.

### Reconstruction of a School in Erevan, Armenia

The project refers to reconstruction of a school complex in the city of Erevan - Armenia. The total land surface covers an area of 7,600m<sup>2</sup>. The school complex includes six buildings with 70 classrooms covering a total area of 2,868 m<sup>2</sup>.

The project provided the opportunity to Armenian people to enjoy improved living and educational conditions with positive impact to the wider region. Furthermore, the project sought to provide basic education to the regions inhabitants, as well as to support the economy and development by creating jobs for a number of unemployed.

### Securing drinkable water to the West Bank of the River Jordan – Palestinian Administered Areas

The project refers to securing drinkable water for five communities at the South-Western part of the West Bank of the River Jordan within the Palestinian Administered Areas, West to the town of Ramala. These communities face severe water scarcity problems due to climatological and military-political conditions. As a consequence, the population of the said areas often put their lives under grave danger, since they are obliged to transport water from long distances.

The problem was planned to be solved by constructing underground water tanks to collect rain water in combination with the necessary infrastructure pumping projects

### **B-3**

#### **Public Opinion, Information and Development Education**

Within the framework of the Greek International Development Co-operation policy, HELLENIC AID via YDAS-4 Directorate undertook the following activities during 2007, regarding the mobilization of civil society, awareness raising and the promotion of volunteerism:

#### **B-3.1**

##### **Organization of and participation in national and international events**

##### **HELLENIC AID stand, 4th Annual Conference «Security and Defense in the 21st century», Zappeion Conference and Exhibition Centre, Athens, April 2007**

HELLENIC AID participated, with a special promotional stand, in the 4th Annual Conference «Security and Defense in the 21st century», organized by «Diplomatia» («Diplomacy») Journal, which took place in the Zappeion Conference and Exhibition Centre, Athens on April 16th-17th, 2007.

##### **HELLENIC AID stand, 72nd Thessaloniki International Exhibition, September 2007**

During the Thessaloniki International Exhibition, HELLENIC AID organized a special promotional stand in the aforesaid exhibition area.

##### **European Development Days 2007, Lisbon, November 2007**

HELLENIC AID undertook the organization of the Greek participation in the second event of the “European Development Days”, a European Commission initiative, with the general topic “Climate Change and Development Co-operation”, in Lisbon November 2007.

The Greek stand presented selected activities initiated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs / HELLENIC AID, related to climate change, as well as the Greek international development policy in general, while visitors were acquainted with the main priorities of the Greek Chairmanship of the Human Security Network (May 2007-May 2008). Furthermore, HELLENIC AID stand hosted a poster exhibition, edited by the Mediterranean Action Plan of the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP/MAP), entitled “Melting Ice: A Hot Topic”

##### **“Climate change and Human Security”, Athens Concert Hall, November 2007**

Within the context of activities scheduled by the Greek Chairmanship of Human Security Network, HELLENIC AID organized a special event, focusing on “Climate Change and Human Security”, held from November 25 to 28, 2007, at the Athens Concert Hall. During the event, the main priorities of the Greek Chairmanship of the Human Security Network were presented to the general public. Simultaneously, and in collaboration with the Mediterranean Action Plan of the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP/MAP), various events took place with posters exhibitions and children’s paintings, depicting the implications of climate change to human security.

### **“Climate change and Human Security”: posters and children’s paintings exhibitions, Syntagma Metro station, December 2007**

Following the event, held in the Athens Concert Hall, the posters and children’s paintings exhibitions, focusing on “Climate Change and Human Security” edited by the Mediterranean Action Plan of the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP/MAP), were displayed, from December 2nd to 4th, in the exhibition area of the Syntagma Metro station.

## **B-3.2**

### **Other activities aiming at development education, awareness raising and volunteerism promotion**

#### **Food Force - World Food Programme (WFP)**

HELLENIC AID co-ordinated all domestic procedures, necessary for the approval and distribution of the Greek edition of the educational humanitarian videogame entitled “Food Force” to the schools of the country. The game “Food Force”, an initiative of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), addresses the global problem of malnutrition of populations living in developing countries. In 2006, HELLENIC AID financed the Greek edition of the game which will be distributed to the schools of the country within the next school year.

#### **Development Youth Prize 2007**

On the occasion of the second annual event of the “Development Youth Prize” (DYP) by the European Commission, HELLENIC AID drafted the promotional activities strategy, targeting the Greek student and educational communities. The contestants in the DYP 2007, who are pupils from schools of EU member states, are to submit artworks (multimedia or poster presentations), focusing on sustainable development in Africa and specifically on the issues of climate change, water and energy and sustainable tourism. The art contest is expected to be concluded by the end of 2008.

#### **Development Education Project on Fair and Liable Trade**

HELLENIC AID, in co-operation with the NGO “Fair Trade Hellas”, organized a promotional campaign aiming at informing and raising public awareness, especially of youths, on fair trade principles as well as fair trade products - that is to say the ones produced in poor developing countries, according to methods complying to sustainable development standards of the particular domestic production areas.

For the presentation of the fair trade principles and products to the public, a four-member delegation used a specially modified van to travel around Greece, visiting various cities and municipalities. At each “stop” (at schools, public squares, fairs and academic institutions), the aforementioned products were presented with the help of relevant educational material (videos, informative leaflets, and interactive games). The project is expected to conclude by the end of 2008.

#### **Documentary “Qadir: An Afghani Ulysses”**

HELLENIC AID and the Hellenic Broadcasting Corporation, ERT S.A., jointly undertook the financing of the documentary “Qadir: An Afghani Ulysses”. The documentary, which was directed by Ms. Anneta Papathanassiou, focuses on the return of an Afghani migrant to his country, after an eight-year stay and integration process into the Greek society. The filming took place in Greece and Afghanistan.

The documentary depicts the character “Qadir” as a raw model of the immigrant, who evolves, through the integration process, therefore supporting voluntary repatriation, while it brings the Greek migration policy to the fore, spotlighting Greece as a modern host country.

E.R.T. S.A. concluded a co-operation agreement with the Al Jazeera satellite television network, on broadcasting the documentary in all the viewer countries of the latter. Moreover, the documentary was presented in various national and international film festivals.

#### Quarterly periodical edition “Building Bridges”

Within the framework of public awareness raising on the role of NGO’s and the importance of volunteers in humanitarian and development activities, HELLENIC AID co-financed the quarterly periodical edition “Building Bridges”, edited by the Hellenic Centre for the Promotion of Volunteerism “anthropos.gr”, in co-operation with the Hellenic Federation of Voluntary Non-Governmental Organizations.

The issues of this edition, which were distributed gratis to NGO’S, public services, local authorities and private companies, include articles on the institutional framework of volunteerism in Greece, modern problems that the world faces as well as important humanitarian and development activities of Greek NGO’s throughout the globe.

#### Publication of the photo-album “Greece: The Strength of Compassion” 2007

HELLENIC AID undertook the publication of a bilingual special edition entitled “Greece: The strength of Compassion”, which illustrates briefly its major humanitarian, development and development education activities, accompanied by relevant photographic material, as well as recent Official Development Assistance data.

#### Drafting and construction of a HELLENIC AID official website

In order to widely present the current Greek development policy and its major humanitarian and development activities in the recipient countries, as well as to promote volunteerism, HELLENIC AID undertook the drafting and construction of a new official website to be used as a useful informative and active co-operation tool between the visitor and the Service.

The website is expected to be launched on the Internet by mid 2008.

# PART THREE

## GEOGRAPHICAL & SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF AID



## C-1 Geographical Distribution of Aid

### C-1.1 Policies and initiatives on geographic allocation of aid among recipients and categories of countries

All projects and programs of international development co-operation projects are part of Greek development diplomacy and an important section of Greek foreign policy. In the framework of the strategic planning of development co-operation for the year 2007, a process that sought to enhance effectiveness of aid management, Greek development policy focused at a limited number of recipient countries and significant sectors (countries – targets and sectors - targets), in order to achieve higher degree of efficiency of its financing initiatives.

In general, Greece follows the internationally acceptable development strategies in 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.

Gradually, a higher portion of aid granted is channeled to LDCs in Asia and Africa. This constitutes a commitment of the international community and certainly of Greece. In this respect, the Greek strategic framework in its main policy orientations provides for new initiatives in favor of LCDs, among which is the annual increase of ODA granted.

In 2007 some horizontal activities were included in the call for proposals of HELLENIC AID, in the form of a pilot phase, as follows:

- **Co-operation** with development assistance agencies of other donors, or with international bodies and organisations specializing on development co-operation and specifically with Europe Aid according to Directive (EC) No. 1905/2006 articles 22-28.
- **Two horizontal sectoral activities:**
  - Transfer of know-how and pilot promotion of innovative solutions in the sector of renewable energy sources and energy saving
  - Transfer of know-how and pilot promotion of innovative solutions in the sector of fish farming

The notion of sectoral horizontal activity includes implementation of a unified programme, in a number of countries, in one or more geographical regions. The horizontal activity focuses at the target countries, yet it may also include other eligible countries in the wider region of Greek interests, provided that there is sufficient justification of the relevant proposal.



## C-1.2 Priority or aid concentration countries

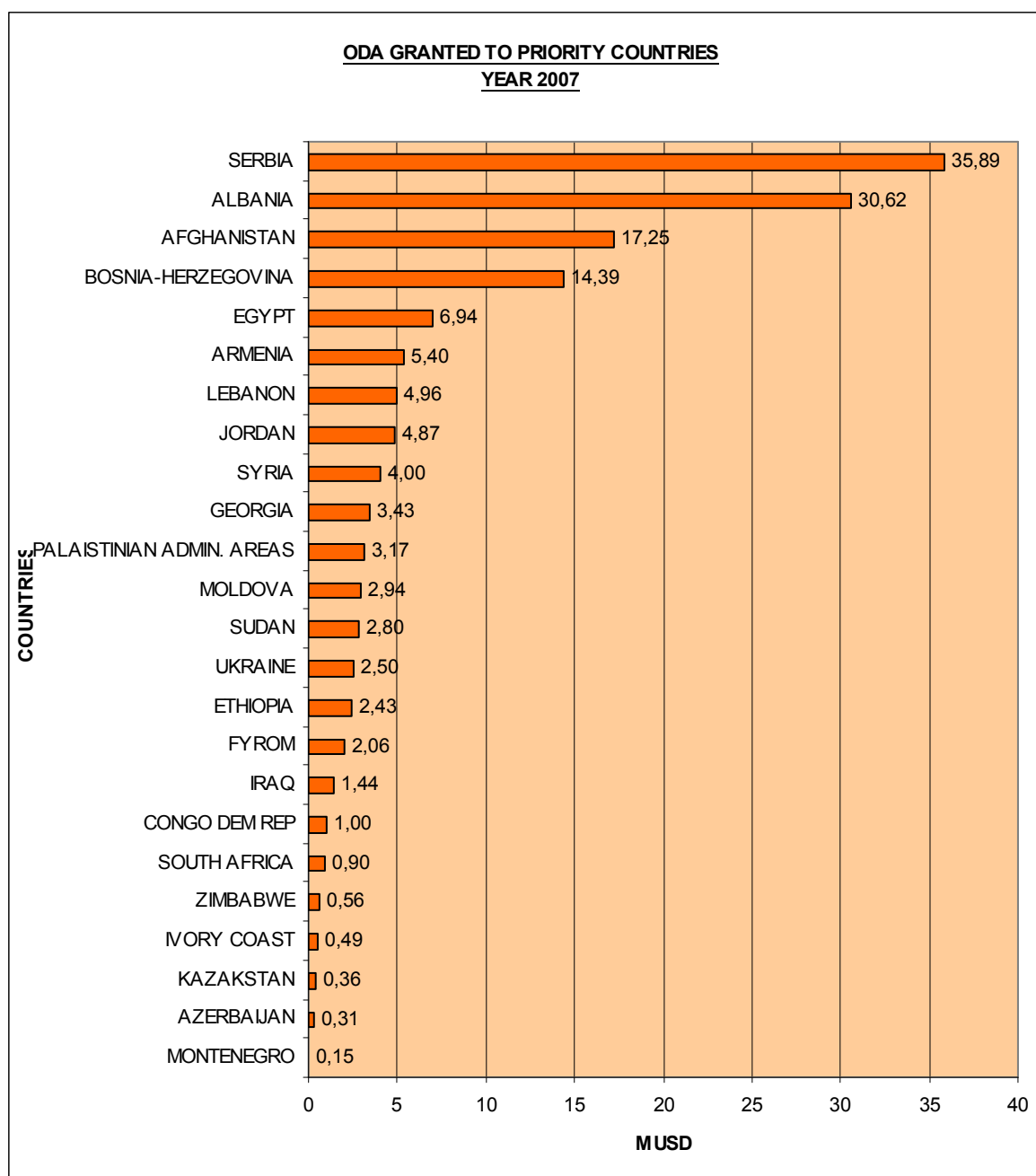
During the planning process of the geographical distribution of aid for the year 2007, HELLENIC AID took into consideration the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) which provide the appropriate framework for planning geographical strategy, since they combine developing countries' development needs with the corresponding capabilities and comparative advantages of donors. In this respect Greece selected the following countries – targets for 2007:



- **AFRICA**  
 Egypt, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Zimbabwe, Congo Democratic Republic, South Africa.  
 (Sudan remains a priority country, to the extent that circumstances allow implementation of projects, while food and humanitarian aid projects that have been started in previous years may continue to be implemented on a case by case basis in Sub-Saharan Africa countries).
- **ASIA – SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA**  
 Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan.  
 (Afghanistan remains a priority country, provided that the circumstances are favorable, while HELLENIC AID continues its plan of implementing projects for the reconstruction of Sri Lanka).
- **ASIA – MIDDLE EAST**  
 Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian Administered Areas, Syria.  
 (Iraq remains a priority country, provided that the circumstances allow implementation of projects).
- **EUROPE**  
 Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Moldova, Ukraine, FYROM, Serbia.

In 2007 Greece provided bilateral official development assistance (ODA) in the form of grants amounting to 249.19 MUSD or 182.03 MEURO (see TABLE [1B] & [2]).

Some 59.74% (148.86 MUSD or 108.74 MEURO) was granted to priority countries selected by Greece for 2007. Amounts disbursed by country are shown at the following GRAPH:

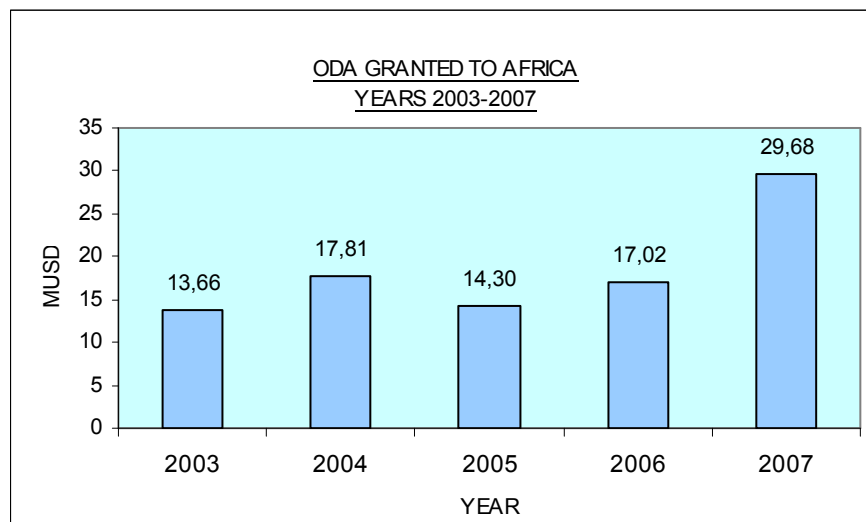


The most significant development co-operation activities of Greece in 2007 implemented in the priority countries are presented herein:

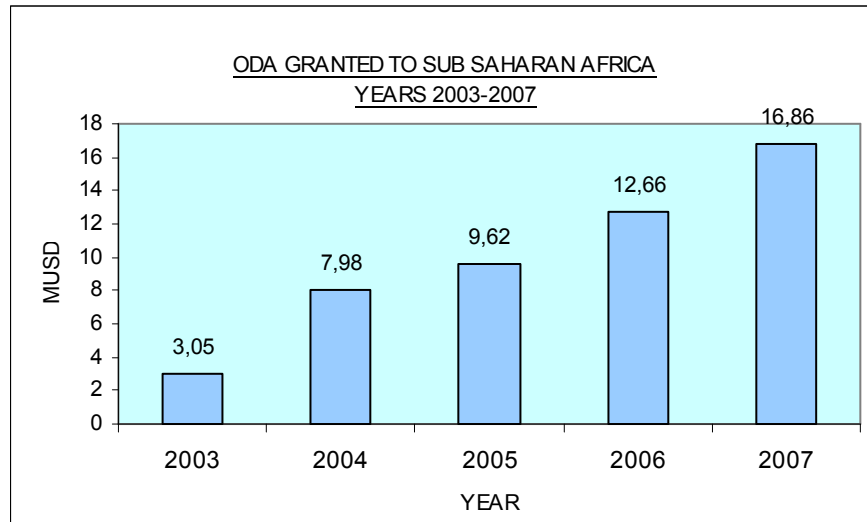
## C-1.2.1 AFRICA



Bilateral ODA granted to **African** countries presents an augmented trend throughout the years, as it is shown at the following GRAPH.

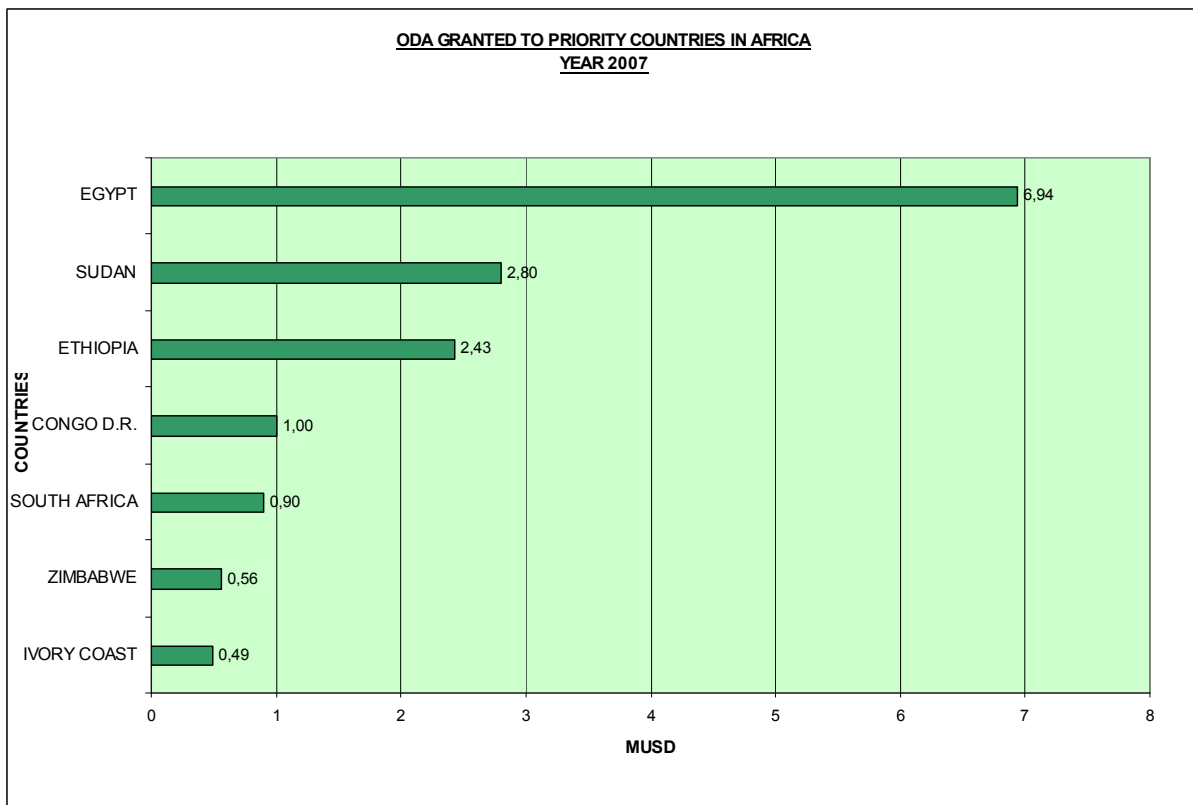


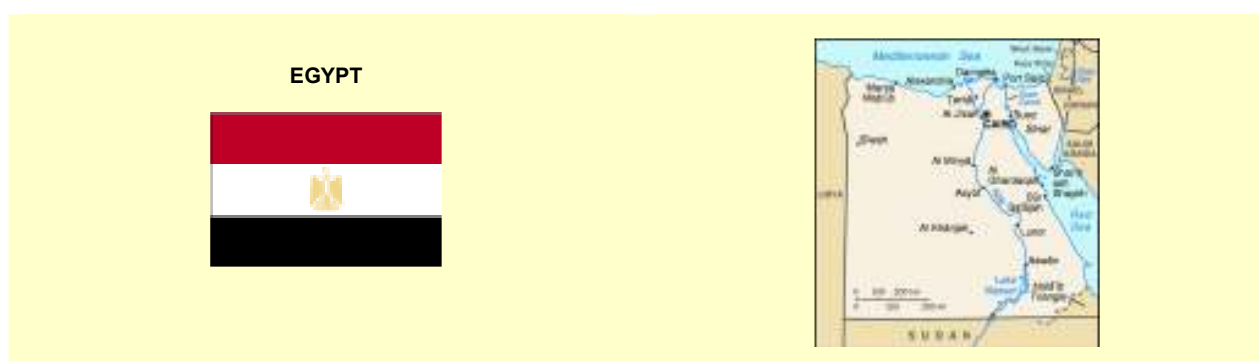
Correspondingly, bilateral ODA granted to **Sub Saharan Africa** countries presented an augmented trend throughout the years, as it is shown at the following GRAPH.



Bilateral ODA granted in 2007 to **African countries** amounted to 29.68 MUSD (see GRAPH [B]), that is an increase in relation to the previous year by 12.66 MUSD or by 74%.

Development assistance granted by priority country in 2007 follows:





Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	1,28	1,76
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,15	0,21
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	3,64	4,98
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		5,07	6,95

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007		
Sector of Aid	€	\$
11240-Early childhood education	20.125,00	27.549,62
11420-Higher education	1.342.127,00	1.837.271,73
11425-Imputed student costs	1.045.891,00	1.431.746,75
12191-Medical services	54.167,00	74.150,58
12261-Health education	27.000,00	36.960,99
14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	5.625,00	7.700,21
16020-Employment policy and administrative management	190.000,00	260.095,82
16061-Culture and recreation	6.000,00	8.213,55
16061-Culture and recreation	42.227,00	57.805,61
16061-Culture and recreation	150.000,00	205.338,81
24010-Financial policy and administrative management	208.334,00	285.193,70
24081-Education/training in banking and financial services	154.446,00	211.425,05
25010-Business support services and institutions	44.711,22	61.206,32
41030-Bio-diversity	11.550,87	15.812,28
41040-Site preservation	1.256.541,00	1.720.110,88
41040-Site preservation	195.000,00	266.940,45
41081-Environmental education/ training	5.000	6.844,63
43081-Multisector education/training	2.250,00	3.080,08
43081-Multisector education/training	125.000,00	171.115,67
43081-Multisector education/training	19.253,12	26.356,08
43081-Multisector education/training	137.001,28	187.544,53
43081-Multisector education/training	9.056,00	12.396,99
43081-Multisector education/training	22.000,00	30.116,36
TOTAL	5.073.305,49	6.944.976,69

Significant projects implemented in 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DEVELOPMENT OF CENTERS FOR EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION IN SELECTED REGIONS THAT FACE SERIOUS PROBLEMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S LABOR FORCE AND TRANSFER OF KNOW-HOW</li> <li>• MED EUWI FOCUSES ON THE FOLLOWING THEMES - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES, AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES SUCH AS TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, TRANSFER OF KNOW HOW, CAPACITY.</li> <li>• MEDIES IS A WSSD TYPE II INITIATIVE ON EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. MEDIES AIMS TO FACILITATE THE EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY TO CONTRIBUTE IN A SYSTEMATIC AND CONCRETE WAY TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21 AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS, THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF</li> </ul>

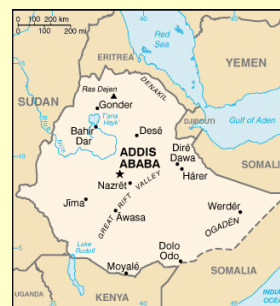
**INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (EE) AND EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ESD).**

- GREECE IS PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR WETLANDS – MEDWET (UNDER THE RAMSAR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION). MEDWET, THROUGH COLLABORATION BETWEEN MOST MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES, AIMS TO THE PROTECTION OF WETLANDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES, (BIODIVERSITY ETC.) DEVELOPING RELATED MONITORING AND QUANTITATIVE TOOLS FOR ASSESSING THEIR VALUE AND THUS ENSURING THE MOST EXPEDIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE MANAGEMENT OF THESE WILDLIFE RESERVES.
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- CONTRIBUTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NUBIA MUSEUM IN ASWAN & THE NATIONAL MUSEUM FOR EGYPTIAN CULTURE IN CAIRO
- ENHANCING THE ROLE OF SMALL-MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP
- PUBLIC AWARENESS RAISING FOR EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF BREAST CANCER - STRENGTHENING OF STAFF KNOWLEDGE AND OF MEDICAL SERVICES AT REGIONAL LEVEL
- CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPPING OF A KINDERGARTEN IN FARAFRA, NEW VALLEY - HELP TO WORKING MOTHERS OF FARAFRA DISTRICT
- EQUIPPING OF A MEDICAL CENTER - CONFIGURATION OF INNER ROOMS - SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT - ORGANIZATION OF OPERATION
- STRENGTHENING OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (CAIRO)
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- ADAPTATION OF THE BANKING SYSTEM UNDER THE FREE MARKET CONDITIONS IN CRITICAL SECTORS OF ITS ACTIVITY. UPGRADING OF SKILLS AND SPECIALIZATION OF BANK EMPLOYEES IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO RESPOND EFFICIENTLY TO THE DEMANDS OF THE NEW COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT
- THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK FOR STOCK EXCHANGES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES LOCALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY: FINANCIAL INFORMATION THROUGH PRESS AGENCIES, REAL TIME INFORMATION ON STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON PROTOCOL FIX, ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS THROUGH STOCK EXCHANGES
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE 10TH INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE SYMPOSIUM "KAVAFEIA 2007"
- RESTORATION OF OLD BUILDINGS OF ALEXANDRIA AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND MIDDLE EAST
- PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF SAINT GEORGE CHURCH IN CAIRO

**ODA granted in the years 2003-2007**

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
3,15	3,56	0,88	1,10	3,01	3,74	2,61	3,27	5,07	6,95	14,72	18,62

## ETHIOPIA



## Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,45	0,61
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1,13	1,55
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,20	0,27
TOTAL		1,78	2,43

## Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11420-Higher education	223.966,00	306.592,74
11425-Imputed student costs	715.904,00	980.019,16
12181-Medical education/training	5.282,52	7.231,38
12262-Malaria control	73.200,00	100.205,34
14020-Water supply and sanitation - large systems	60.000,00	82.135,52
14020-Water supply and sanitation - large systems	315.633,00	432.078,03
16064-Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	11.000,00	15.058,18
43081-Multisector education/training	64.700,00	88.569,47
43081-Multisector education/training	43.319,52	59.301,19
43081-Multisector education/training	29.045,52	39.761,15
43081-Multisector education/training	36.000,00	49.281,31
72010-Emergency/distress relief	100.000,00	136.892,54
72040-Emergency food aid	100.000,00	136.892,54
TOTAL	1.778.050,56	2.434.018,56

## Significant projects implemented in 2007

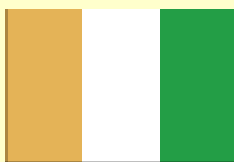
- COMBATING MALARIA - CONSTRUCTION OF A REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER - UPGRADING OF OFFERED SERVICES AND PREVENTION
- CONSTRUCTION OF A WATER TANK, PUMP – REDUCTION OF THE TIME DEDICATED IN SEARCHING FOR AND TRANSPORTING WATER
- CREATION OF WATER MILLS - CLEANING SYSTEMS FOR DRINKABLE WATER - REFORESTATION - TRAINING OF 50 POOR YOUNG PEOPLE ON AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE WFP FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AID PROJECTS
- PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN AID THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE RED CROSS
- LEGAL SUPPORT TO HIV/AIDS VICTIMS

## ODA granted in the years 2003-2007

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
0,37	0,42	1,28	1,59	1,20	1,49	0,93	1,17	1,78	2,43	5,56	7,10



## IVORY COAST



## Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,31	0,42
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0,03	0,05
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,02	0,02
TOTAL		0,36	0,49

## Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11425-Imputed student costs	27.965,00	38.282,00
12191-Medical services	16.000,00	21.902,81
31181-Agricultural education/training	310.000,00	424.366,87
43081-Multisector education/training	6.600,00	9.034,91
TOTAL	360.565,00	493.586,58

## Significant projects implemented in 2007

- SUPPLY OF WHEEL-CHAIRS TO PEOPLE AFFECTED FROM THE CIVIL WAR
- CONSTRUCTION OF AN AGRICULTURE SCHOOL
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES

## ODA granted in the years 2003-2007

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
0,20	0,23	0,53	0,66	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,26	0,36	0,49	1,38	1,74

## ZIMBABWE



## Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,00	0,00
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,25	0,34
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0,05	0,07
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,11	0,15
TOTAL		0,41	0,56

## Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11120-Education facilities and training	200.000,00	273.785,08
11420-Higher education	27.632,00	37.826,15
11425-Imputed student costs	11.186,00	15.312,80
13040-STD control including HIV/AIDS	20.000,00	27.378,51
13040-STD control including HIV/AIDS	50.000,00	68.446,27
43081-Multisector education/training	10.954,36	14.995,70
72040-Emergency food aid	50.000,00	68.446,27
74010-Disaster prevention and preparedness	37.500,00	51.334,70
TOTAL	407.272,36	557.525,48

## Significant projects implemented in 2007

- REDUCTION OF DANGER FROM POSSIBLE FUTURE DISASTERS - DISASTER PREPAREDNESS - PREVENTION, PREDICTION, REDUCTION OF THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF DESTRUCTIONS
- RAISING & IMPROVING ACCESSIBILITY TO HEALTH SERVICES - SUPPLY OF ANTIRETROIC MEDICINES
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION FOR THE PURCHASE OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FOR THE TREATMENT OF AIDS PATIENTS
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- CONSTRUCTION OF A HIGH SCHOOL IN HARARE
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION FOR COMBATING FOOD CRISIS THROUGH THE LOCAL WFP OFFICE

## ODA granted in the years 2003-2007

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
0,06	0,07	0,18	0,23	0,36	0,45	0,20	0,25	0,41	0,56	1,21	1,56

**CONGO DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC**

**Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007**

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,09	0,13
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0,54	0,73
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,11	0,15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0,74</b>	<b>1,01</b>

**Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007**

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11420-Higher education	184.614,00	252.722,79
11425-Imputed student costs	106.267,00	145.471,59
11425-Imputed student costs	106.267,00	145.471,59
15140-Government administration	11.000,00	15.058,18
15140-Government administration	3.188,19	4.364,39
31163-Livestock	48.000,00	65.708,42
32140-Cottage industries and handicraft	45.000,00	61.601,64
43081-Multisector education/training	62.384,00	85.399,04
43081-Multisector education/training	61.493,80	84.180,43
72010-Emergency/distress relief	40.800,00	55.852,16
74010-Disaster prevention and preparedness	40.000,00	54.757,02
74010-Disaster prevention and preparedness	26.500,00	36.276,52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>735.513,99</b>	<b>1.006.863,78</b>

**Significant projects implemented in 2007**

- PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN AID - ENHANCING HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE - SUPPLY OF FARMING MACHINES – TRAINING OF MEDICAL STUFF - SUPPLY OF VITAMINS AND MEDICINES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- ESTABLISHMENT OF A CATTLE BREEDING UNIT - PROVISION OF 14 COWS - INTENSIFICATION OF THEIR FARMING AND BREEDING
- CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPPING OF A CERAMIC WORKSHOP/POTTERY- SPECIALIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES
- REDUCTION OF DANGER FROM POSSIBLE FUTURE DISASTERS - DISASTER PREPAREDNESS - PREVENTION, PREDICTION, REDUCTION OF THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF DESTRUCTIONS
- DISASTER PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS THROUGH SCHOOLS - REDUCTION OF HUMAN, ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL LOSSES
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- DONATION OF A FIRE VEHICLE TO THE CITY OF KINSHASA

**ODA granted in the years 2003-2007**

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
0,13	0,15	0,26	0,32	0,28	0,35	2,02	2,54	0,74	1,01	3,43	4,37

## SOUTH AFRICA



## Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,00	0,00
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0,66	0,90
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		0,66	0,90

## Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11420-Higher education	553.270,00	757.385,35
11425-Imputed student costs	89.488,00	122.502,40
43081-Multisector education/training	6.600,00	9.034,91
43081-Multisector education/training	7.219,92	9.883,53
TOTAL	656.577,92	898.806,19

## Significant projects implemented in 2007

- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES

## ODA granted in the years 2003-2007

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
0,24	0,27	0,28	0,34	0,67	0,83	0,93	1,17	0,66	0,90	2,78	3,51



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,07	0,10
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,50	0,68
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0,93	1,27
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,55	0,75
TOTAL		2,05	2,80

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007		
Sector of Aid	€	\$
11420-Higher education	140.390,00	192.183,44
11425-Imputed student costs	464.219,00	635.481,18
12181-Medical education/training	15.847,56	21.694,13
12191-Medical services	33.330,00	45.626,28
12230-Basic health infrastructure	41.000,00	56.125,94
15140-Government administration	34.464,38	47.179,16
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	130.350,00	178.439,43
16010-Social/ welfare services	500.000,00	684.462,70
16064-Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	11.000,00	15.058,18
33120-Trade facilitation	12.000,00	16.427,10
43081-Multisector education/training	12.550,00	17.180,01
43081-Multisector education/training	54.273,88	74.296,89
43081-Multisector education/training	51.140,88	70.008,05
52010-Food aid/Food security programmes	300.000,00	410.677,62
72010-Emergency/distress relief	48.000,00	65.708,42
72010-Emergency/distress relief	65.252,24	89.325,45
72010-Emergency/distress relief	16.000,00	21.902,81
72010-Emergency/distress relief	100.000,00	136.892,54
72040-Emergency food aid	15.964,76	21.854,57
TOTAL	2.045.782,70	2.800.523,89

Significant projects implemented in 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS</li> <li>• IDENTIFICATION &amp; COMBATING OF THE BASIC PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - TRAINING OF LOCAL EXPERTS ON GOOD GOVERNANCE</li> <li>• TRANSFER OF KNOW-HOW TO CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION - ENHANCEMENT OF BORDER SECURITY - CUSTOMS - TARIFFS ESTIMATION, INSPECTION SYSTEM FOR GOODS AND CONTAINERS, STATISTICAL INFORMATION, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, RISK MANAGEMENT, CUSTOMS EVALUATION, STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING.</li> <li>• RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SHEGEG KARO HEALTH CENTER - CAMPAIGN OF VACCINATION IN CO-OPERATION WITH UNICEF</li> <li>• RESTORATION AND EQUIPPING OF A MEDICAL CENTER AND AN EYE-CLINIC - PROVISION OF GENERAL TREATMENT SERVICES AND OF OPHTHALMIC SURGERY SERVICES</li> <li>• LEGAL SUPPORT TO HIV VICTIMS</li> </ul>

- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- PURCHASING, TRANSPORTING & DELIVERING FOOD AID
- EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN AID TO DISPLACED POPULATIONS IN SOUTH DARFUR - SUPPLY OF FOOD AND DRINKABLE WATER -TREATMENT OF EMERGENCY SURVIVAL NEEDS
- EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN AID - SUPPLY OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT-OPERATION OF MOBILE MEDICAL UNITS
- HUMANITARIAN AID TO DARFUR THROUGH WFP
- PARTICIPATION IN THE POST CONFLICT PEACE-BUILDING PHASE OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATION. PROVISION OF PERSONNEL FOR MONITORING SERVICES ON BEHALF OF THE UN
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION IN ORDER TO CONCLUDE PROCEDURES OF VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION OF FOREIGN PEOPLE FROM SUDAN
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO AFRICA PEACE FACILITY (PROJECT AMIS FOR SUDAN)
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION FOR THE FINANCING OF PROGRAMS OF UNCHR IN SUDAN FOR THE YEAR 2008

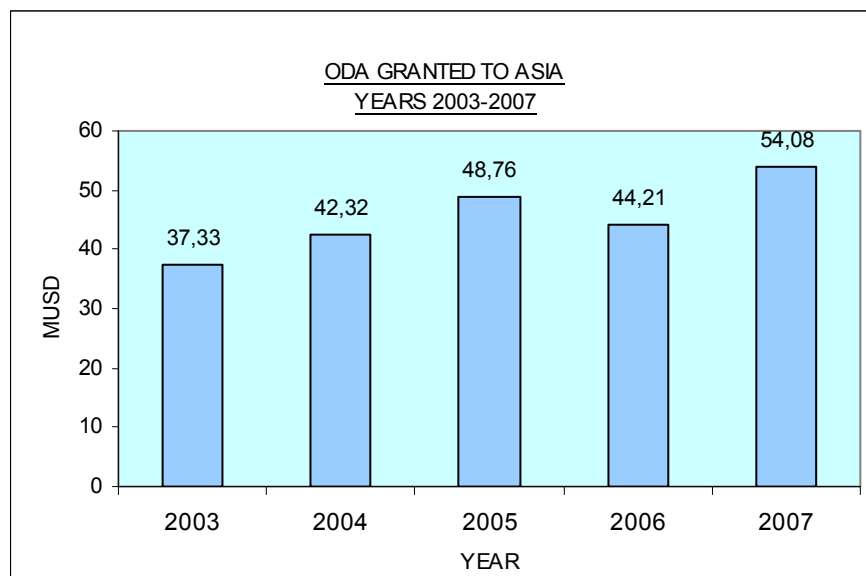
**ODA granted in the years 2003-2007**

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
0,33	0,37	0,76	0,95	0,89	1,11	0,76	0,96	2,05	2,80	4,79	6,19

C-1.2.2  
ASIA - SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA

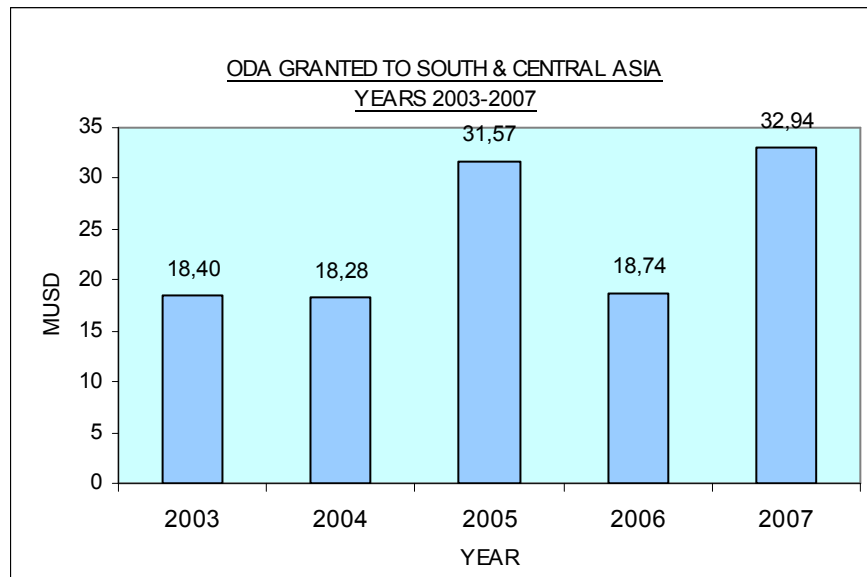


Bilateral ODA granted to **Asian** countries presents an augmented trend throughout the years, as it is shown at the following GRAPH.



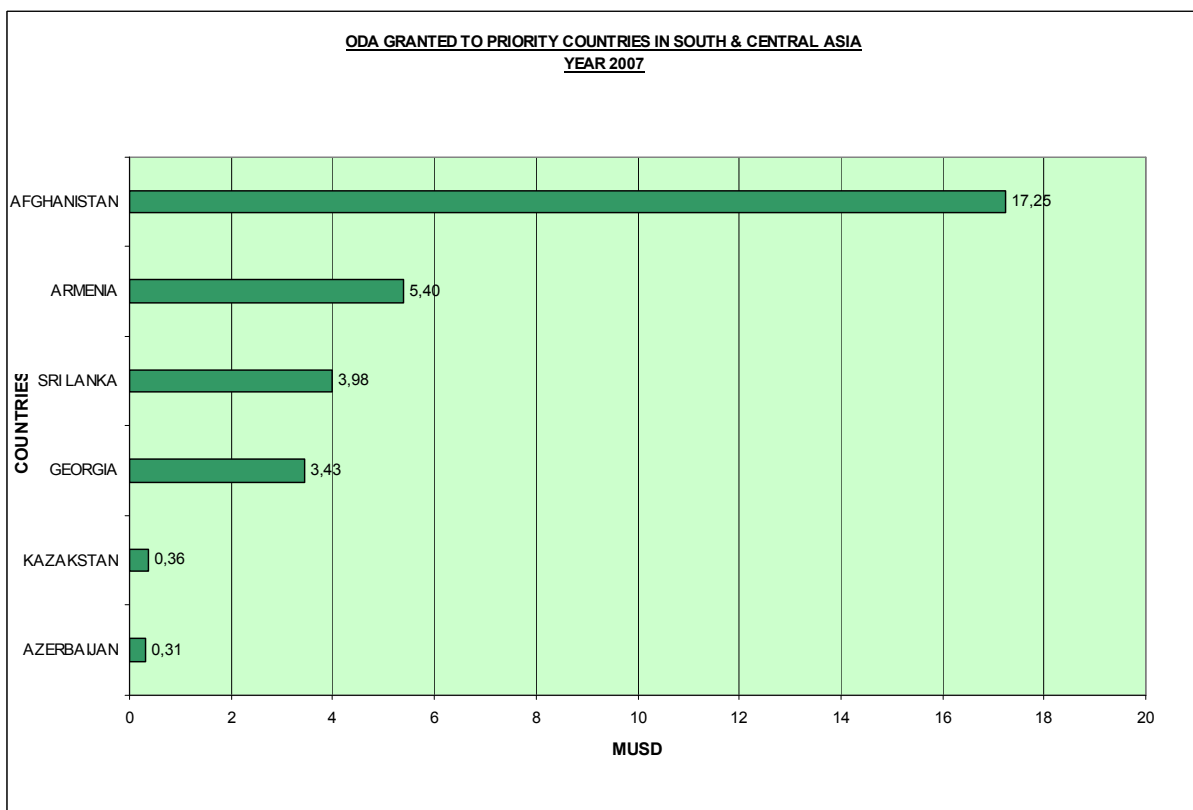


Correspondingly, bilateral ODA granted to **South & Central Asian** countries presented an augmented trend throughout the years, as it is shown at the following GRAPH.



Bilateral ODA granted in 2007 to **Asian** countries amounted to 54.08 MUSD (see GRAPH [B]).

Development assistance granted by priority country in 2007 follows:



## AZERBAIJAN



## Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,00	0,00
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0,23	0,31
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		0,23	0,31

## Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

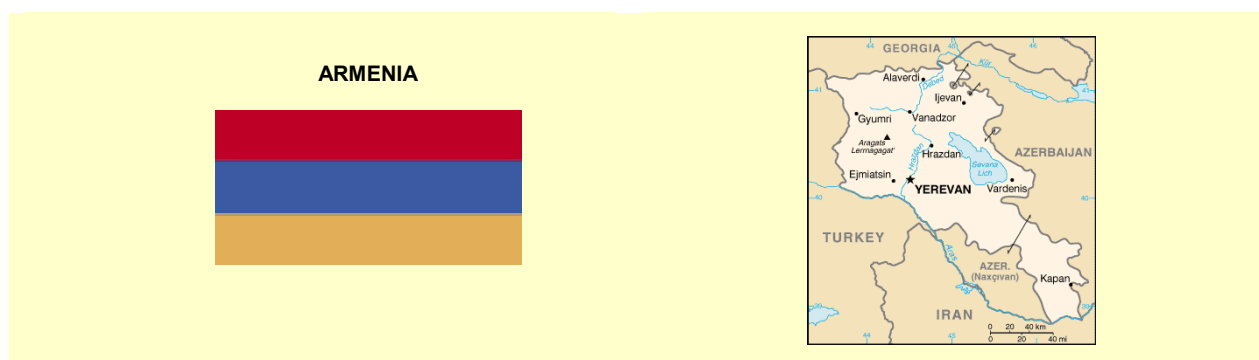
Sector of Aid	€	\$
11420-Higher education	26.500,00	36.276,52
11425-Imputed student costs	22.372,00	30.625,60
12191-Medical services	32.000,00	43.805,61
12263-Tuberculosis control	61.292,19	83.904,44
12263-Tuberculosis control	24.000,00	32.854,21
16010-Social/ welfare services	1.250,00	1.711,16
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)	8.454,00	11.572,90
43081-Multisector education/training	9.900,00	13.552,36
43081-Multisector education/training	14.439,84	19.767,06
43081-Multisector education/training	13.329,84	18.247,56
43081-Multisector education/training	8.400,00	11.498,97
43081-Multisector education/training	1.032,00	1.412,73
16010-Social/ welfare services	4.667,81	6.389,88
TOTAL	227.637,68	311.619,00

## Significant projects implemented in 2007

- IMPROVEMENT OF SANITARY STATUS OF THE POPULATION - SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CONTROLLING TUBERCULOSIS
- SANITARY INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT AIMING AT THE DIAGNOSIS AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS
- LOCAL PURCHASE OF A RADIOGRAPHY MACHINE AS GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE HOSPITAL OF CHEST DISEASES IN SHEKI
- DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION DATA PROCESSING - TRAINING OF 50 USERS AND 2 ADMINISTRATORS - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- BSEC - BLACK SEA RING HIGHWAY-CARAVAN 2007
- FOUR-DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR POLICEMEN, JUDGES AND OTHER EXPERTS (TRAIN THE TRAINERS) FROM 23 COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA, ON MISSING CHILDREN ISSUES

## ODA granted in the years 2003-2007

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
0,22	0,25	0,25	0,32	0,52	0,64	0,16	0,20	0,23	0,31	1,38	1,72



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,27	0,37
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	2,05	2,81
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	1,62	2,21
TOTAL		3,94	5,40

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007		
Sector of Aid	€	\$
11120-Education facilities and training	149.596,00	204.785,76
11420-Higher education	1.457,80	1.995,62
11420-Higher education	24.200,00	33.127,99
11425-Imputed student costs	939.624,00	1.286.275,15
12181-Medical education/training	5.223,73	7.150,90
12191-Medical services	66.482,50	91.009,58
12281-Health personnel development	30.000,00	41.067,76
15161-Elections	22.500,00	30.800,82
16010-Social/ welfare services	120.000,00	164.271,05
16010-Social/ welfare services	4.667,81	6.389,88
16010-Social/ welfare services	1.250,00	1.711,16
22030-Radio/television/print media	32.000,00	43.805,61
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)	8.454,00	11.572,90
31120-Agricultural development	430.000,00	588.637,92
31120-Agricultural development	155.000,00	212.183,44
31195-Livestock/veterinary services	1.500.000,00	2.053.388,09
43081-Multisector education/training	1.800,00	2.464,07
43081-Multisector education/training	1.200,00	1.642,71
43081-Multisector education/training	103.804,00	142.099,93
43081-Multisector education/training	180.746,96	247.429,11
43081-Multisector education/training	43.210,42	59.151,84
43081-Multisector education/training	5.000,00	6.844,63
43081-Multisector education/training	1.551,00	2.123,20
52010-Food aid/Food security programmes	100.000,00	136.892,54
72010-Emergency/distress relief	17.075,00	23.374,40
TOTAL	3.944.843,22	5.400.196,06

Significant projects implemented in 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SUPPORT PROVISION ON ELECTION PROCEDURAL ISSUES - TWO COURSES FOR TRAINING MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIARY - DEPUTIES OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW</li> <li>RECONSTRUCTION OF YOUTH CENTERS FOR YOUTHS BETWEEN 12-22 YEARS OLD - RAISING INCOME - IMPROVEMENT OF LIFE CONDITIONS</li> <li>ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRAINING SYSTEM FOR TWO MEDICAL CENTERS</li> <li>PURCHASE OF TWO AMBULANCES FOR THE PUBLIC HOSPITAL OF YEREVAN</li> </ul>

- PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE & PHARMACEUTICALS
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- EXCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING STAFF
- RECONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDING AT YEREVAN DISTRICT - UPGRADING AND IMPROVING EDUCATION CONDITIONS
- FOUR-DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR POLICEMEN, JUDGES AND OTHER EXPERTS (TRAIN THE TRAINERS) FROM 23 COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA, ON MISSING CHILDREN ISSUES
- DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION DATA PROCESSING - TRAINING OF 20 USERS AND 2 ADMINISTRATORS - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- TRAINING JOURNALISTS - ORGANIZATION OF THE NECESSARY TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE - DETECTION OF EDUCATIONAL NEEDS
- BSEC - BLACK SEA RING HIGHWAY-CARAVAN 2007
- SECOND PHASE OF PROGRAMME FINANCING OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN ARAGASTOTN
- AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURES AND DEVELOPMENT/EXPANSION OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY LINE TO JILIZA VILLAGE AT MARZ LORI DISTRICT
- PROVISION OF FOOD AID THROUGH THE WFP

**ODA granted in the years 2003-2007**

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
2,53	2,86	1,61	2,00	1,60	1,99	1,17	1,47	3,94	5,40	11,05	13,72

## AFGHANISTAN



## Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,00	0,00
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,30	0,41
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	11,53	15,78
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,77	1,06
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12,60</b>	<b>17,25</b>

## Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

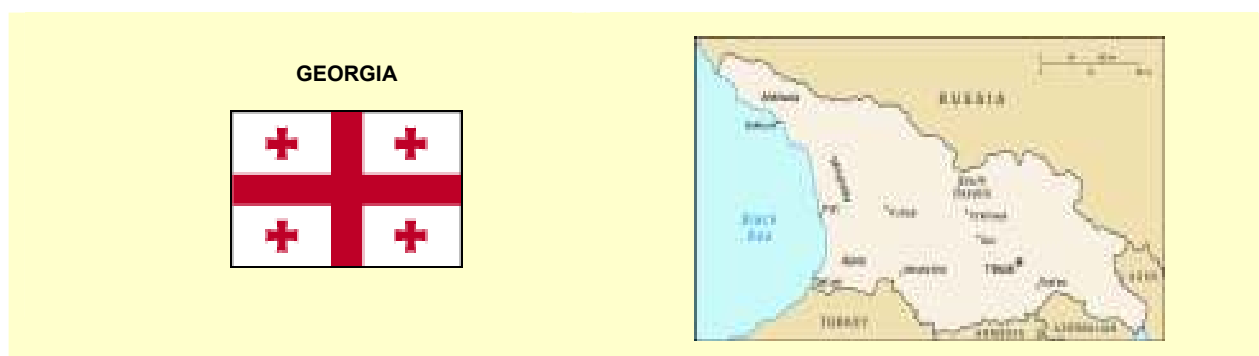
Sector of Aid	€	\$
11425-Imputed student costs	11.186,00	15.312,80
12191-Medical services	471.771,00	645.819,30
15164-Women's equality organizations and institutions	220.037,66	301.215,14
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	1.102.000,00	1.508.555,78
15230-Post-conflict peace-building (UN)	9.704.984,00	13.285.399,04
16063-Narcotics control	300.000,00	410.677,62
43081-Multisector education/training	18.174,28	24.879,24
72010-Emergency/distress relief	16.000,00	21.902,81
72010-Emergency/distress relief	100.000,00	136.892,54
72010-Emergency/distress relief	50.000,00	68.446,27
72040-Emergency food aid	11.540,00	15.797,40
73010-Reconstruction relief	500.000,00	684.462,70
99810-Sectors not specified	96.000,00	131.416,84
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.601.692,94</b>	<b>17.250.777,47</b>

## Significant projects implemented in 2007

- TRAINING OF WOMEN IN ORDER TO CONTRIBUTE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR COUNTRY - BUSINESS TRAINING FOR SECRETARIAL SUPPORT, ENGLISH LANGUAGE, USE OF COMPUTER
- PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES
- DISTRIBUTION OF HUMANITARIAN AID, REHABILITATION OF BASIC NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE
- AIR TRANSPORT OF AID & PERSONNEL
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO CNTF- COUNTER NARCOTICS TRUST FUND IN AFGHANISTAN
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION IN ORDER TO CONCLUDE PROCEDURES OF VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION OF FOREIGN PEOPLE FROM AFGHANISTAN
- PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN AID THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE RED CROSS
- GREEK SUPPORT TO A COMMON PROGRAMME WITH THE EMBASSY OF AFGHANISTAN IN IRAN AND UNHCR FOR THE RETURN OF AFGHAN REFUGEES
- KANDIR-AN AFGHANI ULYSSES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES

## ODA granted in the years 2003-2007

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
7,63	8,61	8,16	10,13	13,90	17,28	8,69	10,91	12,60	17,25	50,98	64,18



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,11	0,15
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,09	0,13
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	2,29	3,13
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,02	0,02
TOTAL		2,51	3,43

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007		
Sector of Aid	€	\$
11120-Education facilities and training	43.680,00	59.794,66
11120-Education facilities and training	43.800,00	59.958,93
11120-Education facilities and training	42.900,26	58.727,26
11120-Education facilities and training	99.326,92	135.971,14
11420-Higher education	23.000,00	31.485,28
11420-Higher education	79.400,00	108.692,68
11425-Imputed student costs	917.252,00	1.255.649,56
12191-Medical services	65.000,00	88.980,15
12191-Medical services	150.000,00	205.338,81
12281-Health personnel development	30.000,00	41.067,76
15130-Legal and judicial development	65.000,00	88.980,15
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	67.625,00	92.573,58
16010-Social/ welfare services	25.000,00	34.223,13
16010-Social/ welfare services	111.953,46	153.255,93
16010-Social/ welfare services	92.500,00	126.625,60
16010-Social/ welfare services	1.250,00	1.711,16
16061-Culture and recreation	35.000,00	47.912,39
24081-Education/training in banking and financial services	195.345,00	267.412,73
31161-Food crop production	150.000,00	205.338,81
43081-Multisector education/training	1.200,00	1.642,71
43081-Multisector education/training	97.216,00	133.081,45
43081-Multisector education/training	108.547,76	148.593,79
43081-Multisector education/training	22.250,98	30.459,93
43081-Multisector education/training	12.968,00	17.752,22
43081-Multisector education/training	11.000,00	15.058,18
72010-Emergency/distress relief	17.075,00	23.374,40
TOTAL	2.508.290,38	3.433.662,40

Significant projects implemented in 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SUPPLY OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT TO LTD HOSPITAL - TREATMENT AND SCREENING CENTER FOR MOTHER AND CHILD</li> <li>• EQUIPPING OF THE MEDICAL CENTRE OF "HIPPOCRATES" HOSPITAL WITH A PORTABLE DIGITAL MAMMO UNIT FOR PREVENTING AND COMBATING BREAST CANCER - REGION OF KBEMO KARTLI - TSALKA</li> <li>• ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRAINING SYSTEM FOR TWO MEDICAL CENTERS</li> </ul>

- PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE & PHARMACEUTICALS
- DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF THE TRAFFICKING PHENOMENON AT GEORGIAN INSTITUTIONS - SYSTEMATIC RECORDING OF CHILDREN - DRAWING UP OF PERSONAL FILES AND DATABASE
- TRAINING OF LAWYERS - PROMOTING & SUPPORTING OF THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION REFORMS
- BUSINESS TRAINING - LEARNING OF PERSONAL, SOCIAL, POLITICAL, FINANCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- CREATION OF SAFE AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AT SCHOOLS IN WEST GEORGIA - RECONSTRUCTION OF DANGEROUS AND NEGLECTED SCHOOL BUILDINGS
- TRAINING OF MUSEUMS EXPERTS - SUPPORT PROVISION & ESTABLISHMENT OF A MUSEUM SHOP - SUPPORT TO BUSINESSES PRODUCING COPIES FOR MUSEUMS
- PARTICIPATION IN THE POST CONFLICT PEACE-BUILDING PHASE OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATION. PROVISION OF PERSONNEL FOR MONITORING SERVICES ON BEHALF OF THE UN
- ADAPTATION OF THE BANKING SYSTEM UNDER THE FREE MARKET CONDITIONS IN CRITICAL SECTORS OF ITS ACTIVITY. UPGRADING OF SKILLS AND SPECIALIZATION OF BANK EMPLOYEES IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO RESPOND EFFICIENTLY TO THE DEMANDS OF THE NEW COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT
- PROVISION OF SUPPLEMENTARY FURNITURE EQUIPMENT FOR THE COMMON ROOM OF THE GEORGIAN TOURISM SCHOOL "IKARUS", AS WELL AS A 12 SEATER MINI-BUS
- PROVISION OF 422 PROFESSIONAL UNIFORMS FOR THE STUDENTS OF THE GEORGIAN SCHOOL OF TOURISM "IKARUS".
- PROVISION OF TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT FOR THE GEORGIAN SCHOOL OF TOURISM "IKARUS".
- BSEC - BLACK SEA RING HIGHWAY-CARAVAN 2007
- COMPLETION OF A PROGRAMME FOR A POTATO SEED PRODUCTION CENTER

**ODA granted in the years 2003-2007**

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
4,60	5,20	3,72	4,63	1,71	2,31	1,76	2,20	2,51	3,43	14,30	17,77





#### Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,00	0,00
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0,27	0,36
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0,27</b>	<b>0,36</b>

#### Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

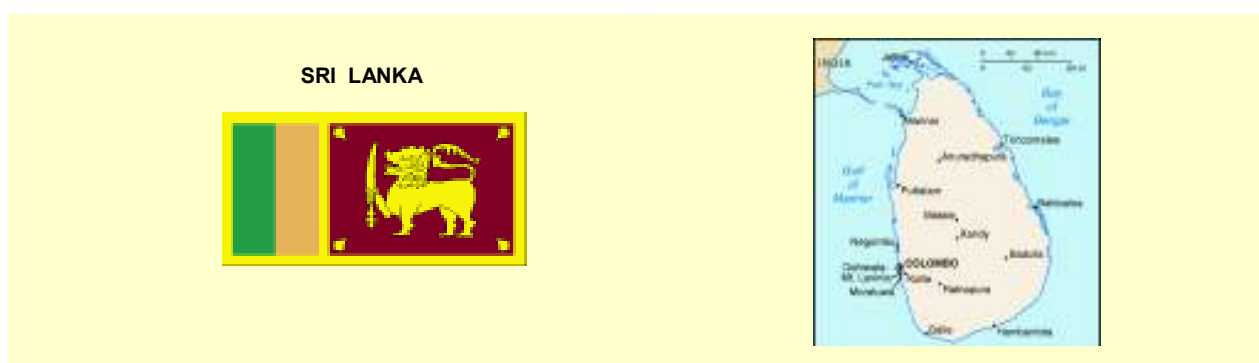
Sector of Aid	€	\$
11420-Higher education	26.500,00	36.276,52
11425-Imputed student costs	195.755,00	267.973,99
12181-Medical education/training	7.850,32	10.746,50
16010-Social/ welfare services	4.667,81	6.389,88
43081-Multisector education/training	900,00	1.232,03
43081-Multisector education/training	19.092,00	26.135,52
43081-Multisector education/training	7.131,72	9.762,79
43081-Multisector education/training	978,00	1.338,81
43081-Multisector education/training	3.609,96	4.941,77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>266.484,81</b>	<b>364.797,82</b>

#### Significant projects implemented in 2007

- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- FOUR-DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR POLICEMEN, JUDGES AND OTHER EXPERTS (TRAIN THE TRAINERS) FROM 23 COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA, ON MISSING CHILDREN ISSUES
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

#### ODA granted in the years 2003-2007

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
0,25	0,29	0,21	0,26	0,18	0,22	0,12	0,15	0,27	0,36	1,03	1,28



#### Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,96	1,32
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	1,71	2,34
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0,04	0,05
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,20	0,27
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,91</b>	<b>3,98</b>

#### Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11120-Education facilities and training	46.875,00	64.168,38
11120-Education facilities and training	101.436,50	138.859,00
11120-Education facilities and training	53.074,00	72.654,35
11120-Education facilities and training	89.552,00	122.590,01
11120-Education facilities and training	77.913,00	106.657,08
11425-Imputed student costs	22.372,00	30.625,60
12191-Medical services	163.000,00	223.134,84
16010-Social/ welfare services	13.148,32	17.999,07
23067-Solar energy	125.000,00	171.115,67
23067-Solar energy	33.750,00	46.201,23
31391-Fishery services	270.800,00	370.705,00
31391-Fishery services	1.440.638,57	1.972.126,72
31391-Fishery services	269.868,02	369.429,19
72040-Emergency food aid	200.000,00	273.785,08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.907.427,41</b>	<b>3.980.051,21</b>

#### Significant projects implemented in 2007

- RECONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS: AATHIKONESWARA M.V., ORR'S HILL VIVEKANANDA, PUTHUKUDIYIRUPPU G.T.M VIDYALAYA, ST.FRANCIS XAVIER MAHA VIDYALAYA, VELLAIMANAL AL-AZHAR MAHA VIDYALAYA WELLAIMANAL CHINA BAYSCHOOL - DEMOLITION OF THE OLD AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS FOR IMPROVING SCHOOL OPERATION
- DEVELOPMENT OF A MEDICAL PREVENTION NETWORK AT THE TSUNAMI AFFECTED REGIONS - DONATION OF TWO AMBULANCES AND ONE FULLY EQUIPPED MOBILE DIAGNOSTIC UNIT
- BUILDING OF BOATS, TRAINING, COMBATING POVERTY, SUPPORTING POOR FISHERMEN'S CO-OPs
- INSTALLATION OF PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS TO 400 FAMILY HOMES AND 60 SCHOOLS
- PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL FOR POVERTY REDUCTION, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
- INSTALLATION OF PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS AT POOR STUDENTS' HOMES
- CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING PORTS AT DODANDUWA & NEGOGO IN CO-OPERATION WITH UNOPS
- REHABILITATION OF ANURADHAPURA BAZZAR AT TRINCONMALEE
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE WFP FOR FINANCING A SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM IN NORTH SRI LANKA

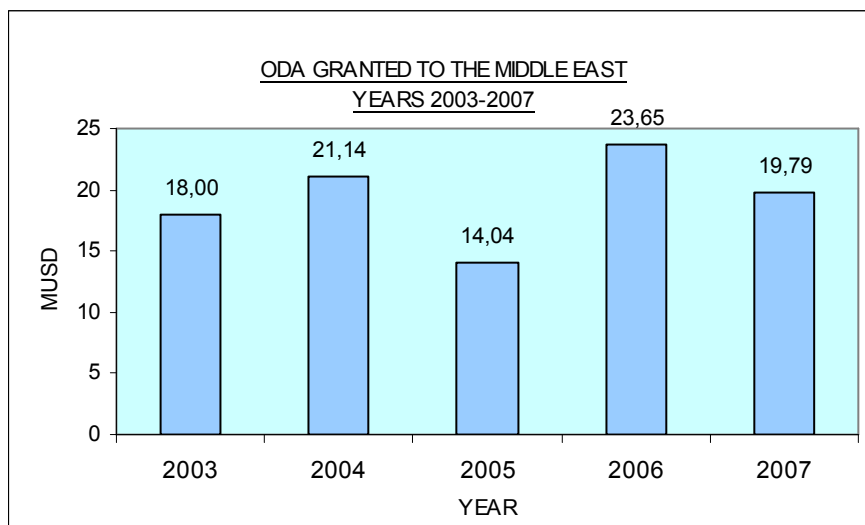
#### ODA granted in the years 2003-2007

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
0,00	0,00	0,12	0,16	3,72	4,62	1,95	2,45	2,91	3,98	8,70	11,21

**C-1.2.3  
ASIA - MIDDLE EAST**

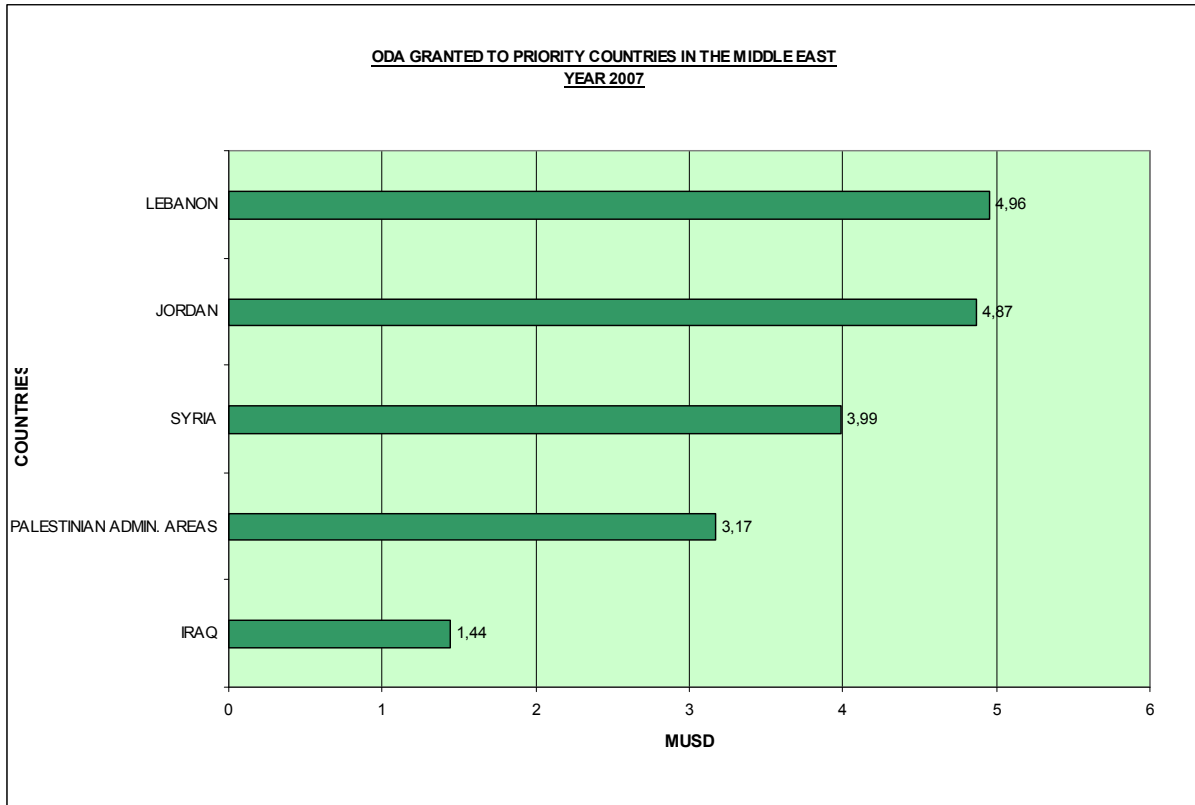


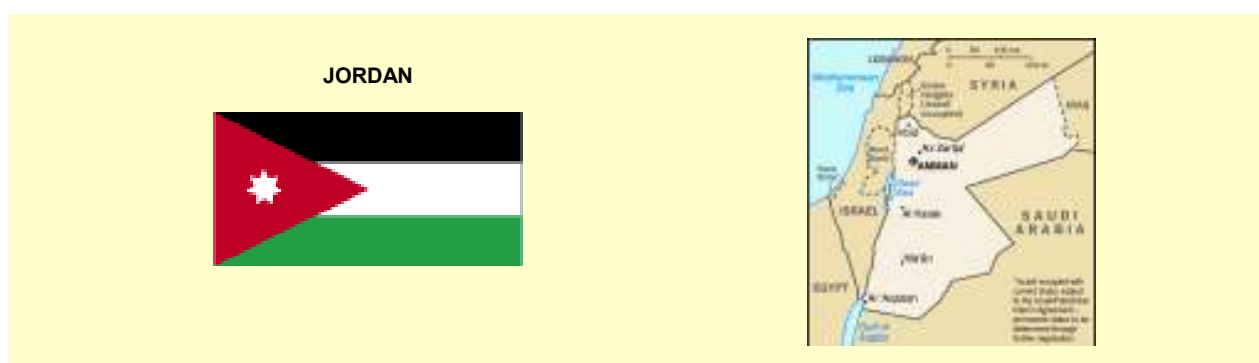
Bilateral ODA granted to countries of the **Middle East** presents an augmented trend throughout the years, as it is shown at the following GRAPH.



Bilateral ODA granted in 2007 to countries of the **Middle East** amounted to 19,79 MUSD.

Development assistance granted by priority country in 2007 follows.





Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,08	0,11
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	1,23	1,68
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	2,25	3,08
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		3,56	4,87

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007		
Sector of Aid	€	\$
11420-Higher education	1.806,78	2.473,35
11420-Higher education	98.300,00	134.565,37
11425-Imputed student costs	1.403.843,00	1.921.756,33
12181-Medical education/training	19.691,98	26.956,85
12191-Medical services	85.000,00	116.358,66
14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	5.625,00	7.700,21
14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	740.000,00	1.013.004,79
15164-Women's equality organizations and institutions	120.000,00	164.271,05
21081-Education and training in transport and storage	10.026,00	13.724,85
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)	8.454,00	11.572,90
24010-Financial policy and administrative management	208.334,00	285.193,70
33210-Tourism policy and administrative management	27.447,28	37.573,28
33210-Tourism policy and administrative management	25.000,00	34.223,13
41030-Bio-diversity	11.550,87	15.812,28
41040-Site preservation	487.000,00	666.666,67
41081-Environmental education/ training	5.000,00	6.844,63
43081-Multisector education/training	900,00	1.232,03
43081-Multisector education/training	68.662,00	93.993,16
43081-Multisector education/training	63.361,02	86.736,51
43081-Multisector education/training	82.445,72	112.862,04
43081-Multisector education/training	2.100,00	2.874,74
43081-Multisector education/training	84.000,00	114.989,73
TOTAL	3.558.547,65	4.871.386,25

Significant projects implemented in 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MED EUWI FOCUSES ON THE FOLLOWING THEMES - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES SUCH AS TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, TRANSFER OF KNOW HOW, CAPACITY</li> <li>• MEDIES IS A WSSD TYPE II INITIATIVE ON EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. MEDIES AIMS TO FACILITATE THE EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY TO CONTRIBUTE IN A SYSTEMATIC AND CONCRETE WAY TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21 AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS, THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (EE) AND EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ESD)</li> <li>• GREECE IS PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR WETLANDS – MEDWET (UNDER THE RAMSAR</li> </ul>

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION). MEDWET, THROUGH COLLABORATION BETWEEN MOST MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES, AIMS TO THE PROTECTION OF WETLANDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES, (BIODIVERSITY ETC.) DEVELOPING RELATED MONITORING AND QUANTITATIVE TOOLS FOR ASSESSING THEIR VALUE AND THUS ENSURING THE MOST EXPEDIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE MANAGEMENT OF THESE WILDLIFE RESERVES

- ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP OF WOMEN
- EXCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING STAFF
- PROVISION OF MARITIME VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT, OF AN AMBULANCE AND INSTALLMENT OF AN ELEVATOR FOR A CLINIC
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION DATA PROCESSING – TRAINING OF 20 USERS AND 2 ADMINISTRATORS - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK FOR STOCK EXCHANGES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES LOCALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY: FINANCIAL INFORMATION THROUGH PRESS AGENCIES, REAL TIME INFORMATION ON STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON PROTOCOL FIX, ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS THROUGH STOCK EXCHANGES
- TOURISM TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR 33 SENIOR STAFF OF JORDANIAN HOTELS TO IMPROVE SERVICES IN THE TOURISM SECTOR. E-MARKETING, E-MANAGEMENT, E-COMMERCE; QUALITY SYSTEMS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, HOTEL MANAGEMENT, YIELD MANAGEMENT, HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, E-SALES ETC.
- TOURISM TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR 30 JORDAN' S EXPERTS IN TOURISM INDUSTRY WITH THE AIM TO IMPROVE SERVICES PROVISION IN THIS SECTOR. TRAVEL AGENCIES MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS, STRATEGIC THINKING FOR THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY IN THE 21ST CENTURY, THE QUEST FOR LIABILITY, TOUR OPERATING, INCOMING TOURISM, E-SALES AND E-COMMERCE ETC
- PROJECT OF WATER CHANNELING FROM THE RED SEA TO THE DEAD SEA THROUGH A TRUST FUND OF THE WORLD BANK
- "SHELTER IN MADABA ARCHEOLOGICAL PARK AND INTERPRETATION AT THE CHURCH OF THE MAP PROJECT"

#### ODA granted in the years 2003-2007

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
1,64	1,85	1,98	2,46	1,12	1,39	1,10	1,38	3,56	4,87	9,40	11,95



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,10	0,14
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,07	0,09
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0,59	0,81
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,29	0,40
TOTAL		1,05	1,44

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007		
Sector of Aid	€	\$
11120-Education facilities and training	102.000,00	139.630,39
11425-Imputed student costs	318.801,00	436.414,78
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	182.000,00	249.144,42
16010-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	68.446,27	93.697,84
43081-Multisector education/training	19.800,00	27.104,72
43081-Multisector education/training	61.345,31	83.977,15
43081-Multisector education/training	5.800,00	7.939,77
43081-Multisector education/training	5.500,00	7.529,09
72010-Emergency/distress relief	200.000,00	273.785,08
72010-Emergency/distress relief	16.000,00	21.902,81
72010-Emergency/distress relief	75.000,00	102.669,40
TOTAL	1.054.692,58	1.443.795,46

Significant projects implemented in 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS</li> <li>• RECONSTRUCTION OF THREE SCHOOLS AND OPERATION IN ACCEPTABLE CONDITIONS - IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION AND LIVING CONDITIONS FOR 3,860 STUDENTS AND 245 TEACHERS</li> <li>• IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES</li> <li>• AIR TRANSPORT OF AID</li> <li>• RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FROM THE UNHCR FOR SUPPORTING RECEPTION COUNTRIES OF IRAQI REFUGEES</li> <li>• GREEK CONTRIBUTION IN ORDER TO CONCLUDE PROCEDURES OF VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION OF FOREIGN PEOPLE FROM IRAQ</li> <li>• GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE IOM FOR DISPLACED AND OTHER SENSITIVE POPULATION GROUPS IN IRAQ FOR THE BIENNIUM 2007-2009</li> <li>• GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE D.E.T.F FOR IRAQ</li> </ul>

ODA granted in the years 2003-2007											
year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
4,84	5,47	4,69	5,83	4,73	5,88	0,42	0,52	1,05	1,44	15,73	19,14





Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,70	0,96
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	1,13	1,55
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1,09	1,49
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,70	0,96
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,62</b>	<b>4,96</b>

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007		
Sector of Aid	€	\$
11420-Higher education	22.200,00	30.390,14
11425-Imputed student costs	699.125,00	957.049,97
12181-Medical education/training	5.796,08	7.934,40
12181-Medical education/training	20.000,00	27.378,51
14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	5.625	7.700,21
21081-Education and training in transport and storage	10.026,00	13.724,85
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)	8.454,00	11.572,90
23030-Power generation/renewable sources	700.000,00	958.247,78
41010-Environmental policy and administrative management	1.131.034,48	1.548.301,82
41030-Bio-diversity	11.550,87	15.812,28
43081-Multisector education/training	450,00	616,02
43081-Multisector education/training	59.400,00	81.314,17
43081-Multisector education/training	67.385,92	92.246,30
43081-Multisector education/training	79.875,18	109.343,16
43081-Multisector education/training	102.000,00	139.630,39
72010-Emergency/distress relief	500.000,00	684.462,70
72010-Emergency/distress relief	200.000,00	273.785,08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.622.922,53</b>	<b>4.959.510,65</b>

Significant projects implemented in 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MED EUWI FOCUSES ON THE FOLLOWING THEMES - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES, AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES SUCH AS TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, TRANSFER OF KNOW HOW, CAPACITY</li> <li>• GREECE IS PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR WETLANDS – MEDWET (UNDER THE RAMSAR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION). MEDWET, THROUGH COLLABORATION BETWEEN MOST MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES, AIMS TO THE PROTECTION OF WETLANDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES, (BIODIVERSITY ETC.) DEVELOPING RELATED MONITORING AND QUANTITATIVE TOOLS FOR ASSESSING THEIR VALUE AND THUS ENSURING THE MOST EXPEDIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE MANAGEMENT OF THESE WILDLIFE RESERVES</li> <li>• CONTRIBUTION FOR FINANCING OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF LEBANON'S REHABILITATION</li> <li>• DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION DATA PROCESSING – TRAINING OF 20 USERS AND 2 ADMINISTRATORS - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL</li> <li>• PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS</li> </ul>

- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- PROVISION OF MARITIME VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
- APPLICATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES SYSTEMS & ENERGY SAVING AT THE DAMAGED AREAS OF LEBANON
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- 4TH POST-GRADUATE SEMINAR FOR FOREIGN GRADUATES OF DENTISTS' SCHOOLS
- HUMANITARIAN AID THROUGH THE UNRWA TO REFUGEE CAMPS IN LEBANON
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO THE IOM FOR THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN SOUTH LEBANON

**ODA granted in the years 2003-2007**

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
3,34	3,77	2,32	2,88	1,08	1,34	9,92	12,45	3,62	4,96	20,28	25,40

## PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS



## Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,08	0,10
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,33	0,45
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1,53	2,10
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,38	0,52
TOTAL		2,32	3,17

## Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11330-Vocational training	60.000,00	82.135,52
11425-Imputed student costs	973.182,00	1.332.213,55
12181-Medical education/training	30.462,40	41.700,75
14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	5.625	7.700,21
14020-Water supply and sanitation - large systems	75.000,00	102.669,40
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	30.000,00	41.067,76
21081-Education and training in transport and storage	5.013,00	6.862,42
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)	8.454,00	11.572,90
32310-Construction policy and administrative management	300.000,00	410.677,62
41030-Bio-diversity	11.550,87	15.812,28
43081-Multisector education/training	400,00	547,57
43081-Multisector education/training	237.454,00	325.056,81
43081-Multisector education/training	128.340,30	175.688,30
43081-Multisector education/training	500,00	684,46
43081-Multisector education/training	10.500,00	14.373,72
43081-Multisector education/training	59.180,28	81.013,39
72010-Emergency/distress relief	80.000,00	109.514,03
72010-Emergency/distress relief	300.000,00	410.677,62
TOTAL	2.315.661,85	3.169.968,31

## Significant projects implemented in 2007

- MED EUWI FOCUSES ON THE FOLLOWING THEMES - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES, AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES SUCH AS TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, TRANSFER OF KNOW HOW, CAPACITY
- GREECE IS PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR WETLANDS – MEDWET (UNDER THE RAMSAR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION). MEDWET, THROUGH COLLABORATION BETWEEN MOST MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES, AIMS TO THE PROTECTION OF WETLANDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES, (BIODIVERSITY ETC.) DEVELOPING RELATED MONITORING AND QUANTITATIVE TOOLS FOR ASSESSING THEIR VALUE AND THUS ENSURING THE MOST EXPEDIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE MANAGEMENT OF THESE WILDLIFE RESERVES
- OPERATION OF A BUSINESS TRAINING CENTER IN RAFA - VOCATIONAL TRAINING -TRANSFER OF KNOW-HOW
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- PROVISION OF MARITIME VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION DATA PROCESSING - TRAINING OF 20 USERS AND 2 ADMINISTRATORS - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- CONSTRUCTION OF TANKS FOR STORING OF RAIN WATER - TRANSFER AND DELIVERY OF WATER
- PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN AID TO PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES THROUGH THE UNRWA
- FINANCING OF A PROGRAMME OF THE PERES CENTER FOR PEACE ON PEACE-BUILDING AMONG ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS
- PROVISION OF FINANCIAL AID TO THE AUTONOMOUS PALESTINIAN AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
- PROVISION OF EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN AID (MEDICINES, FOOD AND MEDICAL CARE TO POOR AND SICK PALESTINIANS) - MILK FOR 350 MALNOURISHED BABIES - MEDICINES AND MEDICAL CARE FOR 125 CHILDREN, 100 WOMEN WITH HEART CONDITION AND 125 ELDERLY PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC DISEASES

**ODA granted in the years 2003-2007**

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
1,77	2,00	4,54	5,64	1,46	1,81	4,60	5,77	2,32	3,17	14,69	18,39

## SYRIA



## Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,11	0,15
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	2,81	3,84
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,92</b>	<b>3,99</b>

## Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11330-Vocational training	6.540,00	8.952,77
11420-Higher education	55.550,00	76.043,81
11425-Imputed student costs	1.828.911,00	2.503.642,71
12181-Medical education/training	5.282,52	7.231,38
12230-Basic health infrastructure	108.000,00	147.843,94
14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	5.625	7.700,21
15164-Women's equality organizations and institutions	51.367,41	70.318,15
16061-Culture and recreation	225.000,00	308.008,21
21081-Education and training in transport and storage	40.104,00	54.899,38
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)	8.454,00	11.572,90
33210-Tourism policy and administrative management	11.102,00	15.197,81
41030-Bio-diversity	11.550,87	15.812,28
43081-Multisector education/training	95.554,00	130.806,30
43081-Multisector education/training	128.340,30	175.688,30
43081-Multisector education/training	136.410,22	186.735,41
43081-Multisector education/training	198.000,00	271.047,23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.915.791,32</b>	<b>3.991.500,78</b>

## Significant projects implemented in 2007

- MED EUWI FOCUSES ON THE FOLLOWING THEMES - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES, AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES SUCH AS TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, TRANSFER OF KNOW HOW, CAPACITY
- GREECE IS PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR WETLANDS – MEDWET (UNDER THE RAMSAR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION). MEDWET, THROUGH COLLABORATION BETWEEN MOST MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES, AIMS TO THE PROTECTION OF WETLANDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES, (BIODIVERSITY ETC.) DEVELOPING RELATED MONITORING AND QUANTITATIVE TOOLS FOR ASSESSING THEIR VALUE AND THUS ENSURING THE MOST EXPEDIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE MANAGEMENT OF THESE WILDLIFE RESERVES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS COMING FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- PROVISION OF MARITIME VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
- FOUNDATION OF A CENTER FOR ENHANCING WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- CONSTRUCTION OF A MEDICAL CENTER IN HOMS
- TRAINING ON THE USE OF PORTABLE XRF INSTRUMENTS FOR ANALYSIS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SAMPLES - RESULTS INTERPRETATION
- DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION DATA PROCESSING – TRAINING OF 20 USERS AND 2 ADMINISTRATORS - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR EXPERTS OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM. TOURISM POLICY, MARKET RESEARCH, TOURISM OFFICES ABROAD, PLANNING FOR TOURISM INVESTMENTS, CULTURAL TOURISM, MARITIME TOURISM, TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS, TOURISM MARKETING
- DOCUMENTATION, PRESERVATION & PRESENTATION OF A COLLECTION OF THE HAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

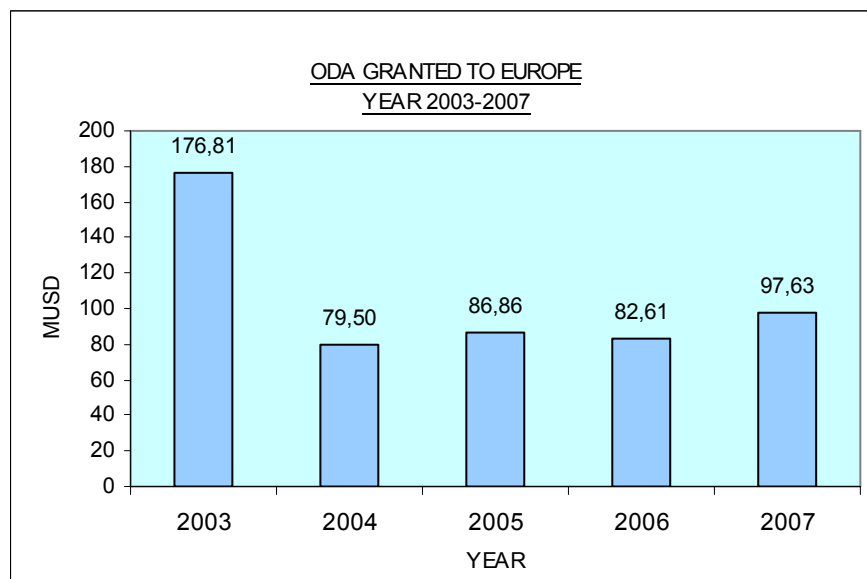
**ODA granted in the years 2003-2007**

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
3,78	4,27	2,31	2,87	2,36	2,93	2,28	2,87	2,92	3,99	13,65	16,93

## C-1.2.4 EUROPE



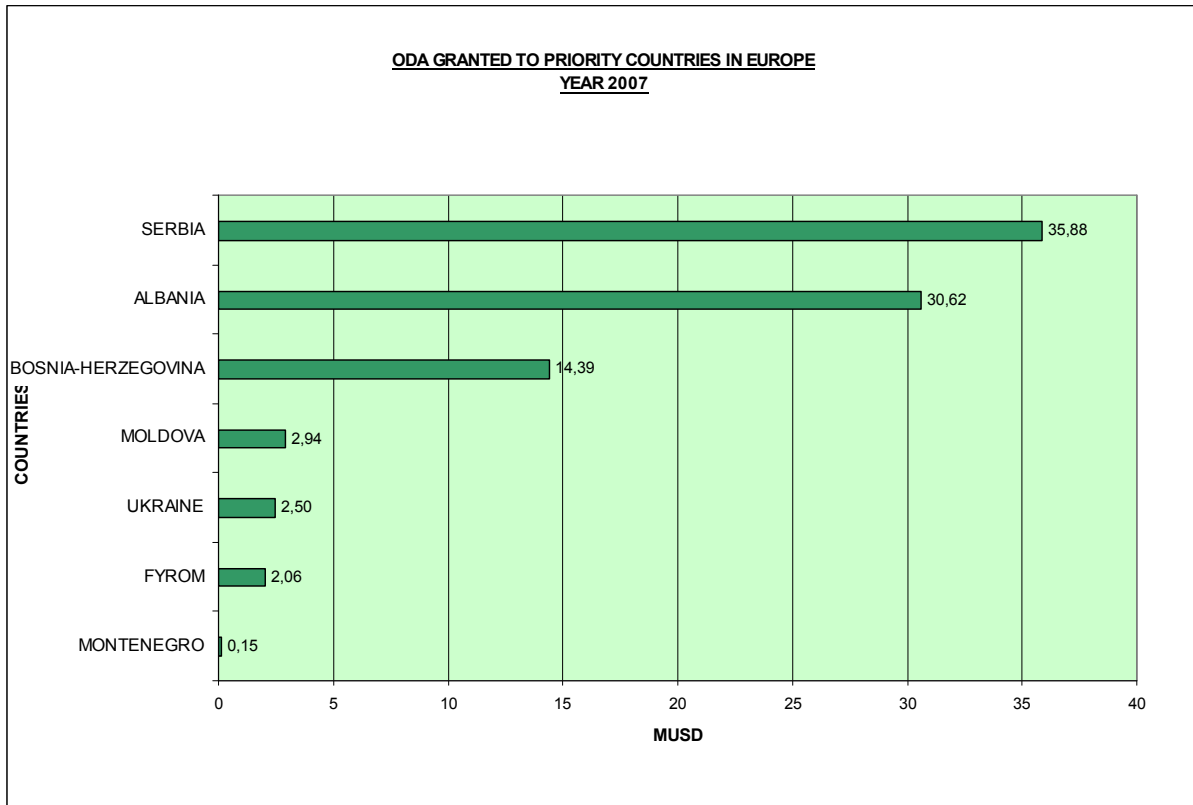
Bilateral ODA granted to **Europe** presents a relatively stabilized picture throughout the years, as it is shown at the following GRAPH.





Bilateral ODA granted in 2007 to **European** countries amounted to 97.63 MUSD (see GRAPH [B]).

Development assistance granted by priority country in 2007 follows:



## ALBANIA



## Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	2,06	2,82
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,37	0,50
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	19,88	27,22
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,06	0,08
TOTAL		22,37	30,62

Note: In the context of the HiPERB, Greek investors were subsidized in 2007 with the amount of 2.62 MUSD or 1.91 MEURO, in order to establish:

- A GRIND WHEAT UNIT
- A COOKED PORK MEAT UNIT

This kind of aid is recorded as Other Official Flows (OOF).

## Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11110-Education policy and administrative management	28.305,00	38.747,43
11120-Education facilities and training	471.802,50	645.862,42
11120-Education facilities and training	275.000,00	376.454,48
11120-Education facilities and training	12.000,00	16.427,10
11120-Education facilities and training	74.616,00	102.143,74
11120-Education facilities and training	49.000,00	67.077,34
11120-Education facilities and training	7.800,00	10.677,62
11120-Education facilities and training	200.000,00	273.785,08
11220-Primary education	79.700,00	109.103,35
11420-Higher education	1.723,12	2.358,82
11420-Higher education	469,82	643,15
11420-Higher education	546.715,00	748.412,05
11425-Imputed student costs	16.309.188,00	22.326.061,60
12181-Medical education/training	10.666,00	14.600,96
12181-Medical education/training	36.889,29	50.498,69
12191-Medical services	412.727,00	564.992,47
14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	5.625,00	7.700,21
14015-Water resources protection	62.000,00	84.873,37
14020-Water supply and sanitation - large systems	250.000,00	342.231,35
14030-Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	20.000,00	27.378,51
14030-Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	20.000,00	27.378,51
14030-Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	12.000,00	16.427,10
14030-Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	18.000,00	24.640,66
14050-Waste management/disposal	120.000,00	164.271,05
15130-Legal and judicial development	52.500,00	71.868,58
15140-Government administration	177.367,00	242.802,19
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	28.571,00	39.111,57
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	21.428,75	29.334,36
16010-Social/ welfare services	22.500,00	30.800,82
16010-Social/ welfare services	16.010,00	21.916,50
16010-Social/ welfare services	14.740,00	20.177,96
16010-Social/ welfare services	2.263,00	3.097,88
16010-Social/ welfare services	2.140,00	2.929,50

16010-Social/ welfare services	570,88	781,49
16010-Social/ welfare services	48.000,00	65.708,42
16010-Social/ welfare services	171.767,05	235.136,28
16010-Social/ welfare services	4.667,81	6.389,88
16010-Social/ welfare services	166.786,20	228.317,86
16010-Social/ welfare services	1.250,00	1.711,16
16010-Social/ welfare services	200.000,00	273.785,08
16020-Employment policy and administrative management	123.287,00	168.770,70
16061-Culture and recreation	240.000,00	328.542,09
21010-Transport policy and administrative management	200.000,00	273.785,08
21020-Road transport	15.000,00	20.533,88
21020-Road transport	17.000,00	23.271,73
21020-Road transport	18.000,00	24.640,66
21081-Education and training in transport and storage	5.013,00	6.862,42
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)	8.454,00	11.572,90
24010-Financial policy and administrative management	208.334,00	285.193,70
25010-Business support services and institutions	287.434,67	393.476,62
25010-Business support services and institutions	130.000,00	177.960,30
31140-Agricultural water resources	181.925,00	249.041,75
32140-Cottage industries and handicraft	8.500,00	11.635,87
41030-Bio-diversity	11.550,87	15.812,28
41040-Site preservation	50.000,00	68.446,27
41040-Site preservation	45.000,00	61.601,64
41040-Site preservation	37.500,00	51.334,70
41040-Site preservation	41.600,00	56.947,30
41050-Flood prevention/control	12.000,00	16.427,10
43081-Multisector education/training	450,00	616,02
43081-Multisector education/training	2.400,00	3.285,42
43081-Multisector education/training	426.420,00	583.737,17
43081-Multisector education/training	180.746,96	247.429,11
43081-Multisector education/training	76.555,78	104.799,15
43081-Multisector education/training	4.056,00	5.552,36
43081-Multisector education/training	23.000,00	31.485,28
72010-Emergency/distress relief	17.075,00	23.374,40
74010-Disaster prevention and preparedness	45.237,50	61.926,76
TOTAL	22.371.328,20	30.624.679,26

#### Significant projects implemented in 2007

- IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMPLETED SYSTEM OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT – THE GOAL BEING POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH RAISING LIVING STANDARDS AND SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL BY ENHANCING VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN
- ALIGNING NATIONAL TO INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION ON MARITIME ISSUES, MARITIME BORDER SECURITY, PROTECTION OF THE MARITIME ENVIRONMENT A) IMPLEMENTATION OF SEMINARS ON INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK, OPERATIONAL STRATEGY, FORMATION-DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PLANNING, MERCANTILE MARINE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK B) IMPLEMENTATION OF PRACTICAL DRILL IN SEARCH AND RESCUE AS WELL AS PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT
- MED EUWI FOCUSES ON THE FOLLOWING THEMES - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES, AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES SUCH AS TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, TRANSFER OF KNOW HOW, CAPACITY
- GREECE IS PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR WETLANDS – MEDWET (UNDER THE RAMSAR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION). MEDWET, THROUGH COLLABORATION BETWEEN MOST MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES, AIMS TO THE PROTECTION OF WETLANDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES, (BIODIVERSITY ETC.) DEVELOPING RELATED MONITORING AND QUANTITATIVE TOOLS FOR ASSESSING THEIR VALUE AND THUS ENSURING THE MOST EXPEDIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE MANAGEMENT OF THESE WILDLIFE RESERVES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- EXCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING STAFF
- COMPLETION OF "ARSAKEIO" GREEK-ALBANIAN COLLEGE BUILDING - COMPLETION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- RECONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL "ARISTOTELIS" - SUPPORTING OF ITS OPERATIONAL NEEDS
- RENOVATION OF A PEDAGOGICS SCHOOL IN GJIROKASTRA – RENOVATION OF COURTS - RENOVATION OF INDOOR GYMNASIUM
- CONSTRUCTION OF A SCHOOL - COVERING OF ITS OPERATIONAL NEEDS
- RENOVATION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AT TREBISHT - BULQIZA
- ENHANCING EDUCATION IN ALBANIA

- FINANCING PAYROLL OF ALBANIAN TEACHING STAFF
- COVERING THE COST FOR OBTAINING THE TITLE DOCUMENTS OF THE REMAINING LAND AREA OF "OMIROS" EDUCATION BUILDINGS
- PROVISION OF MARITIME VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
- CONSTRUCTION OF A WATER RESERVOIR IN DROVIANI VILLAGE IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA
- ASPHALT PAVING OF A STREET IN DERVITSANI VILLAGE, REGION OF GJIROKASTRA IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA
- ARRANGEMENT OF MOUNTAIN TORRENT BED OF VODRITSA, REGION OF GJIROKASTRA IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA
- CONSTRUCTION OF A WATER RESERVOIR IN ANO EPISKOPI VILLAGE, REGION OF GJIROKASTRA IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA
- CONSTRUCTION OF A WATER TANK IN TSERKOVITSA VILLAGE, REGION OF GJIROKASTRA IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA
- REPAIR OF A STREET IN ELEFTHEROHORI VILLAGE, REGION OF GJIROKASTRA IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA
- CONSTRUCTION OF A DRINKABLE WATER RESERVOIR IN KAKODIKI VILLAGE, REGION OF GJIROKASTRA IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA
- FIRE PROTECTION OF THE HISTORIC DISTRICT OF MANGALEM IN BERAT
- RESTORATION OF THE FRESCOS IN KOZARE ORTHODOX CHURCH, KUÇOVE DISTRICT, BERAT REGION
- RENOVATION OF A HISTORIC BUILDING IN THE BAZAAR OF GJIROKASTRA
- REPAIR OF THE CENTRAL STREET OF NARTA COMMUNITY
- CONSTRUCTION OF A WATER SUPPLY NETWORK IN THE SARANDE REGION
- PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE IRRIGATION CANAL "THOMAS PHILIPPEOS" (34 KILOMETERS)
- REPAIR OF THE SEFERI BUILDING IN KORÇE
- TRAINING OF JUDGES ON ISSUES OF EUROPEAN LAW - JUDGES NETWORKING WITH THEIR COUNTERPARTS
- PREVENTING & COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING
- TREATMENT OF TRAFFICKING AND REHABILITATION OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY (ELBASAN)
- LEGAL AND MEDICAL SUPPORT FOR TRAFFICKING VICTIMS - TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS WHO PARTICIPATE AT THE SOS LINE
- RECORDING OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS – CO-OPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION IN ORDER TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING
- SUPPORT OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS COMING FROM BALKANS AND OTHER COUNTRIES - MAINTENANCE OF SOS LINE 12 HOURS PER DAY, ANSWERING IN 6 LANGUAGES
- REGIONAL NETWORK FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING - DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION COUNTRIES - CO-OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS - AWARENESS RAISING
- COMBATING ILLEGAL MIGRATION IN ALBANIA AND THE WIDER REGION: SUPPORT TO READMISSION POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION
- FOUR-DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR POLICEMEN, JUDGES AND OTHER EXPERTS (TRAIN THE TRAINERS) FROM 23 COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA, ON MISSING CHILDREN ISSUES
- RAISING AWARENESS AMONG YOUTH, THROUGH EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES AT SCHOOLS AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS. 1) "TRAIN THE TRAINERS" SEMINAR FOR IOM STAFF 2) EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS FOR RAISING STUDENTS' AWARENESS 3) AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN 4) PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT OF VICTIMS
- PRESERVING THE MONASTERY OF APOSTLES PETER AND PAUL - RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD - REPAIR OF THE ROOF, INSULATION OF THE WALL - PRESERVATION OF FRESCOES
- CONSTRUCTION OF THE MUSEUM BUILDING OF KORÇE - PROMOTION OF THE REGION'S CULTURE - FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT - RESCUING AND DISPLAYING OF EXHIBITS
- RECORD, COLLECTION, DOCUMENTATION OF THE ART OF BASKET KNIGHTING OF SENSITIVE SOCIAL GROUPS - STUDY OF THE ART - MODERNISATION OF A MUSEUM - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- PROMOTION OF VOLUNTEERISM - PREVENTION, PROTECTION, TREATMENT OF EMERGENCY NEEDS AND CRISES MANAGEMENT
- DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION DATA PROCESSING – TRAINING OF 20 USERS AND 2 ADMINISTRATORS - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- SEMINARS FOR DENTISTS AND PEDIATRICIANS AND PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE
- RECONSTRUCTION OF A SOCIAL CARE CENTER, CONSTRUCTION OF TWO PERIPHERAL MEDICAL CENTERS AND PERSONNEL TRAINING
- PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE & PHARMACEUTICALS
- ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMON DATABASE FOR THE WATER RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS AT THE BASIN OF DEVOLI RIVER AND SMALL PRESPIA LAKE
- PURCHASE OF A GARBAGE COLLECTION TRUCK, FORTY (40) METALLIC BUCKETS WITH PLASTIC COVERS AND THIRTY (30) BINS IN ORDER TO IMPROVE CLEANING SERVICES AND PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF HIMARE
- MICRO CREDITS AIMING TO CREATE SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
- ENHANCEMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR REFUGEES WHO RETURN TO KORÇE
- TRAINING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION STAFF, TRANSFER OF KNOW-HOW ON READMISSION, RETURN AND ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION, PROVISION OF TECHNICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, PROMOTION OF BILATERAL CO-OPERATION
- ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK FOR STOCK EXCHANGES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES LOCALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY: FINANCIAL INFORMATION THROUGH PRESS AGENCIES, REAL TIME INFORMATION ON STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON PROTOCOL FIX, ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS THROUGH STOCK EXCHANGES
- CONTRIBUTION TO SECI
- BSEC - BLACK SEA RING HIGHWAY- CARAVAN 2007
- PARTICIPATION TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMME TACT
- VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACCOUNT OF SECI

ODA granted in the years 2003-2007											
year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
73,80	83,38	15,45	19,20	19,55	24,30	14,60	18,32	22,37	30,62	145,77	175,82

## BOSNIA – HERZEGOVINA



## Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	4,01	5,49
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,20	0,27
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	6,25	8,56
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,05	0,07
TOTAL		10,51	14,39

## Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11425-Imputed student costs	167.790,00	229.691,99
12181-Medical education/training	10.666,00	14.600,96
12181-Medical education/training	10.388,78	14.221,46
12191-Medical services	80.000,00	109.514,03
14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	5.625,00	7.700,21
15130-Legal and judicial development	123.391,00	168.913,07
15140-Government administration	3.927.583,17	5.376.568,34
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	644.000,00	881.587,95
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	1.386.000,00	1.897.330,60
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	28.571,00	39.111,57
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	21.428,75	29.334,36
15230-Post-conflict peace-building (UN)	3.357.101,00	4.595.620,81
16010-Social/ welfare services	4.667,81	6.389,88
16010-Social/ welfare services	2.263,00	3.097,88
16010-Social/ welfare services	570,88	781,49
16010-Social/ welfare services	50.000,00	68.446,27
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)	8.454,00	11.572,90
24010-Financial policy and administrative management	208.334,00	285.193,70
25010-Business support services and institutions	85.000,00	116.358,66
25010-Business support services and institutions	150.818,18	206.458,84
41030-Bio-diversity	11.550,87	15.812,28
43081-Multisector education/training	1.800,00	2.464,07
43081-Multisector education/training	1.600,00	2.190,28
43081-Multisector education/training	6.600,00	9.034,91
43081-Multisector education/training	148.257,32	202.953,21
43081-Multisector education/training	13.381,69	18.318,54
43081-Multisector education/training	5.868,00	8.032,85
72010-Emergency/distress relief	9.500,00	13.004,79
72010-Emergency/distress relief	14.789,00	20.245,04
72010-Emergency/distress relief	23.600,00	32.306,64
TOTAL	10.509.599,45	14.386.857,57

## Significant projects implemented in 2007

- MED EUWI FOCUSES ON THE FOLLOWING THEMES - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON

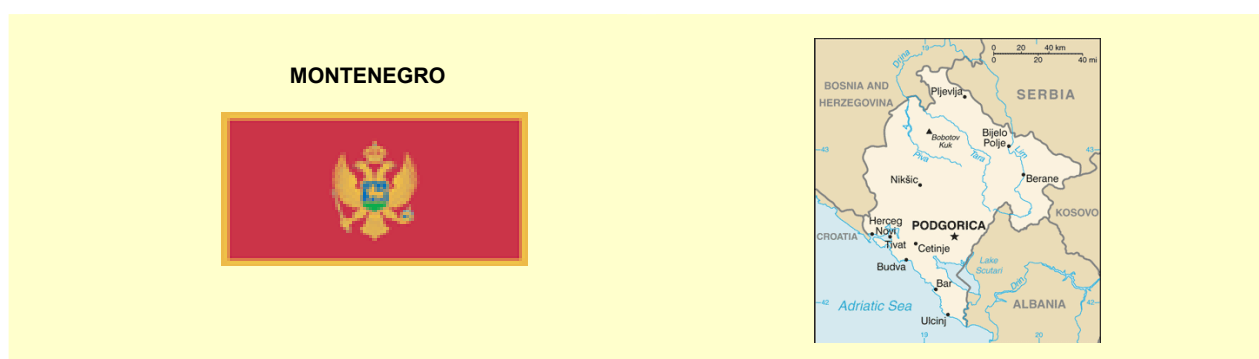
FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES, AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES SUCH AS TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, TRANSFER OF KNOW HOW, CAPACITY

- GREECE IS PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR WETLANDS – MEDWET (UNDER THE RAMSAR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION). MEDWET, THROUGH COLLABORATION BETWEEN MOST MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES, AIMS TO THE PROTECTION OF WETLANDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES, (BIODIVERSITY ETC.) DEVELOPING RELATED MONITORING AND QUANTITATIVE TOOLS FOR ASSESSING THEIR VALUE AND THUS ENSURING THE MOST EXPEDIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE MANAGEMENT OF THESE WILDLIFE RESERVES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN GREECE-BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (COMMON INSTITUTIONS') IN SARAJEVO
- ENHANCEMENT OF REGIONAL PARLIAMENT -TRAINING FOR JUDGES
- PROVISION OF TWO AMBULANCES (MOBILE FIRST AID STATIONS) FOR SARAJEVO
- SEMINARS FOR DENTISTS AND PEDIATRICIANS AND PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- SUPPORT OF SMALL-MEDIUM ENTERPRISES - CREATION OF LAW REQUISITES AND INTRODUCTION OF PROPER TAX LEGISLATION
- RECORDING OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS – CO-OPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION IN ORDER TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING
- FOUR-DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR POLICEMEN, JUDGES AND OTHER EXPERTS (TRAIN THE TRAINERS) FROM 23 COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA, ON MISSING CHILDREN ISSUES
- REGIONAL NETWORK FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING - DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION COUNTRIES - CO-OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS - AWARENESS RAISING
- COMBATING TRAFFICKING THROUGH SUPPORTING VICTIMS AND RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS - ESPECIALLY OF STUDENTS. 1) "TRAIN THE TRAINERS" SEMINAR FOR I.O.M. STAFF 2) EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS FOR RAISING STUDENTS' AWARENESS 3) AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN 4) PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT OF VICTIMS
- DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION DATA PROCESSING – TRAINING OF 50 USERS AND 2 ADMINISTRATORS - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK FOR STOCK EXCHANGES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES LOCALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY: FINANCIAL INFORMATION THROUGH PRESS AGENCIES, REAL TIME INFORMATION ON STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON PROTOCOL FIX, ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS THROUGH STOCK EXCHANGES
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO SECI
- VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACCOUNT OF SECI
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION FOR FINANCING PROGRAMMES OF THE UNDP IN SREBRENICA
- HUMANITARIAN AID (PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICAL MATERIAL, CLOTHING)
- PROVISION AND DISTRIBUTION OF HUMANITARIAN AID
- PARTICIPATION IN THE POST CONFLICT PEACE-BUILDING PHASE OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATION. PROVISION OF PERSONNEL
- AIR TRANSPORT OF AID

**ODA granted in the years 2003-2007**

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
4,70	5,31	5,77	7,17	1,02	1,27	8,57	10,76	10,51	14,39	30,57	38,90





Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,00	0,00
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0,11	0,15
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		0,11	0,15

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007		
Sector of Aid	€	\$
14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	5.625,00	7.700,21
16010-Social/ welfare services	1.131,50	1.548,94
16010-Social/ welfare services	285,44	390,75
25010-Business support services and institutions	18.750,00	25.667,35
43081-Multisector education/training	30.812,00	42.179,33
43081-Multisector education/training	50.601,68	69.269,92
TOTAL	107.205,62	146.756,50

Significant projects implemented in 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RECORDING OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS – CO-OPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION IN ORDER TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING</li> <li>▪ REGIONAL NETWORK FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING - DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION COUNTRIES - CO-OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS - AWARENESS RAISING</li> <li>▪ MED EUWI FOCUSES ON THE FOLLOWING THEMES: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES, AND - CROSS CUTTING ISSUES SUCH AS TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, TRANSFER OF KNOW HOW, CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING</li> <li>▪ PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS</li> <li>▪ TRANSFER OF KNOW-HOW FOR ENHANCING SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP</li> </ul>

ODA granted in the years 2003-2007											
year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,06	1,33	0,11	0,15	1,17	1,48

Note: No flows of Greek Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Montenegro are registered for the years 2003-2005 since all aid granted during these years was provided to the state of Serbia & Montenegro. In this Report flows are registered under the table for Serbia (see below).

**MOLDOVA**

**Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007**

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,55	0,75
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,15	0,21
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1,42	1,94
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,03	0,04
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,15</b>	<b>2,94</b>

**Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007**

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11120-Education facilities and training	300.000,00	410.677,62
11120-Education facilities and training	249.490,39	341.533,73
11420-Higher education	35.640,00	48.788,50
11425-Imputed student costs	419.475,00	574.229,98
12181-Medical education/training	20.381,69	27.901,01
14015-Water resources protection	100.000,00	136.892,54
15130-Legal and judicial development	199.592,00	273.226,56
15130-Legal and judicial development	64.000,00	87.611,23
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	28.571,00	39.111,57
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	21.428,75	29.334,36
16010-Social/ welfare services	12.500,00	17.111,57
16010-Social/ welfare services	2.263,00	3.097,88
16010-Social/ welfare services	2.140,00	2.929,50
16010-Social/ welfare services	570,88	781,49
16010-Social/ welfare services	50.000,00	68.446,27
16010-Social/ welfare services	4.667,81	6.389,88
16010-Social/ welfare services	1.250,00	1.711,16
16061-Culture and recreation	30.000,00	41.067,76
16061-Culture and recreation	31.572,00	43.219,71
24081-Education/training in banking and financial services	191.145,00	261.663,24
31191-Agricultural services	40.000,00	54.757,02
32140-Cottage industries and handicraft	8.500,00	11.635,87
41081-Environmental education/ training	129.350,00	177.070,50
43081-Multisector education/training	1.350,00	1.848,05
43081-Multisector education/training	2.800,00	3.832,99
43081-Multisector education/training	26.400,00	36.139,63
43081-Multisector education/training	114.273,91	156.432,45
43081-Multisector education/training	28.537,22	39.065,33
43081-Multisector education/training	1.956,00	2.677,62
72010-Emergency/distress relief	30.000,00	41.067,76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.147.854,65</b>	<b>2.940.252,77</b>

**Significant projects implemented in 2007**

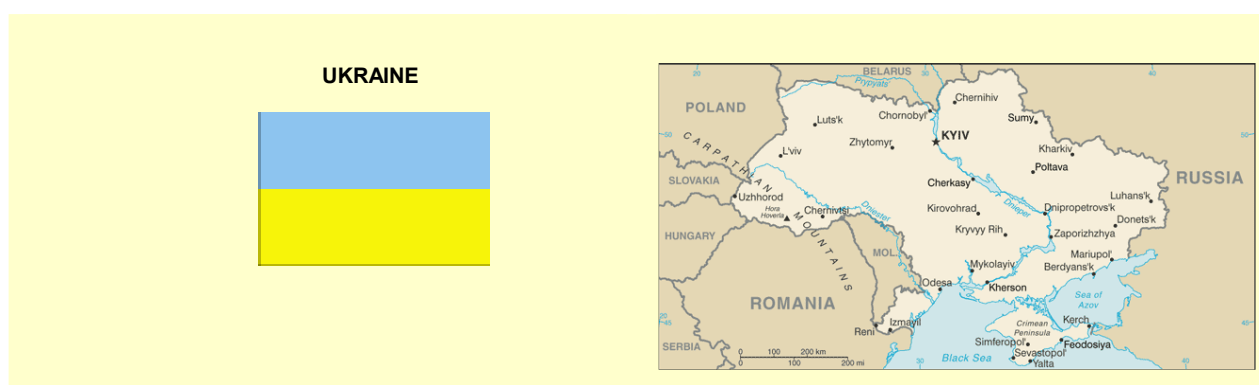
- COMBATING POVERTY VIA AGRO TOURISM - TRANSFER OF KNOW-HOW FOR PRODUCTION OF ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS
- LEGAL AND MEDICAL SUPPORT OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS - TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS THAT PARTICIPATE AT

**THE SOS LINE**

- RECORDING OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS -COOPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION IN ORDER TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING
- SUPPORT OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS COMING FROM BALKANS AND OTHER COUNTRIES - MAINTENANCE OF SOS LINE 12 HOURS PER DAY, ANSWERING IN 6 LANGUAGES
- REGIONAL NETWORK FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING - DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION COUNTRIES -CO-OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS - AWARENESS RAISING
- CONTRIBUTION TO THE EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MOLDOVA FOR COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING
- FOUR-DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR POLICEMEN, JUDGES AND OTHER EXPERTS (TRAIN THE TRAINERS) FROM 23 COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA, ON MISSING CHILDREN ISSUES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- ENHANCEMENT OF CULTURAL STUDIES
- CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPPING OF A SCHOOL AT MACARESTI - PROMOTION OF EDUCATION FOR 360 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
- CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPPING OF A 12 GRADE SCHOOL
- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- TRAINING OF JUDGES, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, LAWYERS AND OTHER LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ON THE RULE OF LAW
- TRAINING FOR JUDGES AND INSTRUCTORS ON TECHNICALITIES OF COMPATIBILITY WITH THE COMMUNITY VEST – REPORT FOR INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS
- RECORD, COLLECTION, DOCUMENTATION OF THE ART OF BASKET KNIGHTING OF SENSITIVE SOCIAL GROUPS - STUDY OF THE ART - MODERNISATION OF A MUSEUM - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIENCE TO ORPHANS - TRAINING DURING A SUMMER CAMP
- ADAPTATION OF THE BANKING SYSTEM UNDER THE FREE MARKET CONDITIONS IN CRITICAL SECTORS OF ITS ACTIVITY. UPGRADING OF SKILLS AND SPECIALISATION OF BANK EMPLOYEES IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO RESPOND EFFICIENTLY TO THE DEMANDS OF THE NEW COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT. TRAINING ACTIVITY 1: "COMMERCIAL LENDING - CREDIT ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION - NON PERFORMING LOANS MANAGEMENT" - TRAINING ACTIVITY 2: "RISK - CASH MANAGEMENT IN BANKING"
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO SECI
- BSEC - BLACK SEA RING HIGHWAY-CARAVAN 2007
- VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACCOUNT OF SECI
- FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO FACE AGRICULTURAL DAMAGES CAUSED BY EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS
- CONTRIBUTION FOR THE TREATMENT OF DROUGHT THAT STRIKES THE COUNTRY

**ODA granted in the years 2003-2007**

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
1,48	1,67	1,68	2,09	1,28	1,59	2,00	2,51	2,15	2,94	8,59	10,80



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,06	0,08
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1,75	2,39
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,02	0,03
TOTAL		1,83	2,50

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007		
Sector of Aid	€	\$
11110-Education policy and administrative management	13.600,00	18.617,39
11420-Higher education	497,92	681,62
11420-Higher education	942,13	1.289,71
11420-Higher education	1.146,93	1.570,06
11420-Higher education	96.800,00	132.511,98
11425-Imputed student costs	1.168.937,00	1.600.187,54
12181-Medical education/training	10.565,04	14.462,75
16010-Social/ welfare services	60.000,00	82.135,52
16010-Social/ welfare services	2.263,00	3.097,88
16010-Social/ welfare services	2.140,00	2.929,50
16010-Social/ welfare services	58.670,00	80.314,85
16010-Social/ welfare services	15.000,00	20.533,88
16010-Social/ welfare services	4.667,81	6.389,88
43081-Multisector education/training	11.700,00	16.016,43
43081-Multisector education/training	2.800,00	3.832,99
43081-Multisector education/training	123.112,00	168.531,14
43081-Multisector education/training	27.804,00	38.061,60
43081-Multisector education/training	202.406,72	277.079,70
72010-Emergency/distress relief	17.075,00	23.374,40
72010-Emergency/distress relief	5.000,00	6.844,63
TOTAL	1.825.127,55	2.498.463,45

Significant projects implemented in 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE &amp; PHARMACEUTICALS</li> <li>▪ REGISTRATION OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS TO A DATABASE AND SUPPORT PROVISION WHEN THEY RETURN TO THEIR HOME COUNTRY</li> <li>▪ RECORDING OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS – CO-OPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION IN ORDER TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING</li> <li>▪ SUPPORT OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS COMING FROM BALKAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES - MAINTENANCE OF SOS LINE 12 HOURS PER DAY, ANSWERING IN 6 LANGUAGES</li> <li>▪ ESTABLISHMENT OF A GUEST HOUSE AND OF A RECEPTION CENTER FOR TRAFFICKING VICTIMS</li> <li>▪ FOUR-DAY TRAINING PROGRAM FOR POLICEMEN, JUDGES AND OTHER EXPERTS (TRAIN THE TRAINERS) FROM 23 COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA, ON MISSING CHILDREN ISSUES</li> <li>▪ FINANCING OF A PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF MIGRATION – RECEPTION CENTRE FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS</li> </ul>

- SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- EXCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING STAFF
- ACCOMMODATING 15 CHILDREN FROM BESLAN AT YOUTH CAMPS
- COVERING SERVICES COSTS FOR THREE SCHOOLS
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

**ODA granted in the years 2003-2007**

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
3,56	4,02	3,86	4,47	1,67	2,07	1,78	2,23	1,83	2,50	12,70	15,29

**FORMER YUGOSLAV  
 REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

**Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007**

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,04	0,06
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,05	0,07
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1,40	1,91
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,01	0,02
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,50</b>	<b>2,06</b>

Note: In the context of the HIPERB, Greek investors were subsidized in 2007 with the amount of 0.40 MUSD or 0.30 MEURO, in order to establish:

- A READY TO WEAR CLOTHING (PRÊT-A-PORTER) PRODUCING UNIT
- This kind of aid is recorded as Other Official Flows (OOF).

**Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007**

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11330-Vocational training	30.000,00	41.067,76
11425-Imputed student costs	195.755,00	267.973,99
11430-Advanced technical and managerial training	40.247,00	55.095,14
12181-Medical education/training	10.666,00	14.600,96
12181-Medical education/training	5.972,12	8.175,39
12191-Medical services	320.000,00	438.056,13
12261-Health education	40.000,00	54.757,02
14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	5.625	7.700,21
14015-Water resources protection	10.465,00	14.325,80
14015-Water resources protection	42.666,00	58.406,57
15140-Government administration	100.000,00	136.892,54
15140-Government administration	55.000,00	75.290,90
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	28.571,00	39.111,57
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	21.428,75	29.334,36
16010-Social/ welfare services	2.263,00	3.097,88
16010-Social/ welfare services	570,88	781,49
16010-Social/ welfare services	4.667,81	6.389,88
16061-Culture and recreation	545,00	746,06
16061-Culture and recreation	545,00	746,06
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)	18.000,00	24.640,66
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)	8.454,00	11.572,90
24010-Financial policy and administrative management	208.334,00	285.193,70
25010-Business support services and institutions	18.750,00	25.667,35
32140-Cottage industries and handicraft	8.500,00	11.635,87
41030-Bio-diversity	11.550,87	15.812,28
41030-Bio-diversity	75.000,00	102.669,40
41082-Environmental research	25.000,00	34.223,13
43081-Multisector education/training	900,00	1.232,03
43081-Multisector education/training	1.200,00	1.642,71
43081-Multisector education/training	19.800,00	27.104,72
43081-Multisector education/training	175.145,30	239.760,85
92020-Support to international NGO's	16.000,00	21.902,81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.501.621,73</b>	<b>2.055.608,12</b>

### Significant projects implemented in 2007

- MED EUWI FOCUSES ON THE FOLLOWING THEMES - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES, AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES SUCH AS TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, TRANSFER OF KNOW HOW, CAPACITY BUILDING
- GREECE IS PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR WETLANDS – MEDWET (UNDER THE RAMSAR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION). MEDWET, THROUGH COLLABORATION BETWEEN MOST MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES, AIMS TO THE PROTECTION OF WETLANDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES, (BIODIVERSITY ETC.) DEVELOPING RELATED MONITORING AND QUANTITATIVE TOOLS FOR ASSESSING THEIR VALUE AND THUS ENSURING THE MOST EXPEDIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE MANAGEMENT OF THESE WILDLIFE RESERVES
- PROMOTING PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF WATERS AT THE DOIRANI BASIN
- IMPROVING OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNTAINOUS AREAS
- MANAGEMENT OF THE AXIOS' RIVER BASIN
- RECORDING OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS – CO-OPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION IN ORDER TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING
- REGIONAL NETWORK FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING - DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION COUNTRIES - CO-OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS - AWARENESS RAISING
- FOUR-DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR POLICEMEN, JUDGES AND OTHER EXPERTS (TRAIN THE TRAINERS) FROM 23 COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA, ON MISSING CHILDREN ISSUES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- TRANSFER OF KNOW-HOW FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP
- REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS - ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTER OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED PERSONS
- PUBLIC AWARENESS RAISING FOR EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF BREAST CANCER – CAPACITY BUILDING OF STAFF AND ENHANCEMENT OF MEDICAL SERVICES AT REGIONAL LEVEL
- SEMINARS FOR DENTISTS AND PEDIATRICIANS AND PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- SUPPLY OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT TO BITOLA
- MODERNIZATION OF THE FRAMEWORK AND OF THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & LOCAL GOVERNMENT - 10 COURSES LASTING 200 HOURS EACH FOR 250 PERSONS
- TRAINING ON NUCLEAR TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE – METHODOLOGY AND XRF APPLICATIONS TO STUDY ROMAN MOSAICS (DATA ASSESSMENT AND INTERPRETATION)
- RECORD, COLLECTION, DOCUMENTATION OF THE ART OF BASKET KNIGHTING OF SENSITIVE SOCIAL GROUPS - STUDY OF THE ART - MODERNISATION OF THE MUSEUM - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- RAISING COMPETENCE AND COMPETITIVENESS OF SOCIAL CORPORATIONS AND FRATERNITIES THAT ACT IN THE REGION - MORE EFFECTIVE PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY & STRENGTHENING OF CIVIL SOCIETY
- MODERNIZATION OF THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SKOPJE - PURCHASE OF HARDWARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SOFTWARE FOR THE SERVICES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SKOPJE
- DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION DATA PROCESSING – TRAINING OF 20 USERS AND 2 ADMINISTRATORS - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- RECONSTRUCTION OF A REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- TRAINING OF ORPHANS IN THE USE OF COMPUTERS - DONATION OF 35 COMPUTERS
- ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK FOR STOCK EXCHANGES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES LOCALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY: FINANCIAL INFORMATION THROUGH PRESS AGENCIES, REAL TIME INFORMATION ON STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON PROTOCOL FIX, ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS THROUGH STOCK EXCHANGES
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO SECI
- VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACCOUNT OF SECI

### ODA granted in the years 2003-2007

year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
1,68	1,90	1,82	2,26	2,97	3,69	1,34	1,68	1,50	2,06	9,31	11,59



## SERBIA



## Development co-operation grants by kind in 2007

No.	Kind of Aid	ΕΚΑΤ. €	ΕΚΑΤ. \$
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,14	0,20
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget and balance of payments support, etc.)	0,05	0,07
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	25,67	35,14
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,35	0,47
TOTAL		26,21	35,88

Note: In the context of the HiPERB, Greek investors were subsidized in 2007 with the amount of 0.52 MUSD or 0.38 MEURO, in order to establish:

- A SHOE MANUFACTURING UNIT

This kind of aid is recorded as Other Official Flows (OOF).

## Development co-operation grants by sector in 2007

Sector of Aid	€	\$
11420-Higher education	1.625,60	2.225,33
11420-Higher education	1.077,50	1.475,02
11420-Higher education	790,00	1.081,45
11420-Higher education	905,92	1.240,14
11420-Higher education	3.500,00	4.791,24
11420-Higher education	127.900,00	175.085,56
11425-Imputed student costs	850.136,00	1.163.772,76
12181-Medical education/training	49.332,75	67.532,85
12181-Medical education/training	10.666,00	14.600,96
14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	5.625,00	7.700,21
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	28.571,00	39.111,57
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	21.428,75	29.334,36
15230-Post-conflict peace-building (UN)	21.326.446,00	29.194.313,48
16010-Social/ welfare services	90.666,00	124.114,99
16010-Social/ welfare services	37.000,00	50.650,24
16010-Social/ welfare services	120.000,00	164.271,05
16010-Social/ welfare services	1.131,50	1.548,94
16010-Social/ welfare services	2.263,00	3.097,88
16010-Social/ welfare services	285,44	390,75
16010-Social/ welfare services	797.400,00	1.091.581,11
16010-Social/ welfare services	30.000,00	41.067,76
16010-Social/ welfare services	4.667,81	6.389,88
16010-Social/ welfare services	50.000,00	68.446,27
16010-Social/ welfare services	1.250,00	1.711,16
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)	22.500,00	30.800,82
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)	8.454,00	11.572,90
24010-Financial policy and administrative management	208.334,00	285.193,70
25010-Business support services and institutions	18.750,00	25.667,35
25010-Business support services and institutions	18.750,00	25.667,35
25010-Business support services and institutions	1.290.000,00	1.765.913,76
25010-Business support services and institutions	408.602,00	559.345,65
32140-Cottage industries and handicraft	8.500,00	11.635,87
41030-Bio-diversity	11.550,87	15.812,28
43081-Multisector education/training	2.700,00	3.696,10
43081-Multisector education/training	3.600,00	4.928,13
43081-Multisector education/training	78.012,00	106.792,61
43081-Multisector education/training	151.805,04	207.809,77

43081-Multisector education/training	59.420,91	81.342,79
43081-Multisector education/training	978,00	1.338,81
43081-Multisector education/training	12.585,00	17.227,93
72010-Emergency/distress relief	37.657,00	51.549,62
73010-Reconstruction relief	275.000,00	376.454,48
92020-Support to international NGO's	16.000,00	21.902,81
92020-Support to international NGO's	16.000,00	21.902,81
TOTAL	26.211.867,09	35.882.090,47

### Significant projects implemented in 2007

- TRANSFER OF KNOW-HOW FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP - KOSOVO
- SUPPORTING THE RETURN OF SERBS IN KOSOVO - 83 FAMILIES WILL RETURN - 1000 PEOPLE WILL BENEFIT FROM INCOME GENERATION
- FOUNDATION OF A COMMUNITY CENTER - ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPUTER LABORATORY AND ORGANISATION OF COURSES ON COMPUTING AND ON THE USE OF THE WORLD WIDE WEB (WWW)
- RECORD, COLLECTION, DOCUMENTATION OF THE ART OF BASKET KNIGHTING OF SENSITIVE SOCIAL GROUPS - STUDY OF THE ART - MODERNISATION OF THE MUSEUM - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- RAISING COMPETENCE AND COMPETITIVENESS OF SOCIAL CORPORATIONS AND FRATERNITIES IN THE KOSOVO REGION - MORE EFFECTIVE PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY & STRENGTHENING OF CIVIL SOCIETY
- RETURN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS TO PLEMETINA OF KOSOVO - COMPLETE INTERVENTIONS FOR THE RETURN OF POPULATIONS AND PROVISION OF AID TO POOR SOCIAL GROUPS
- DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION DATA PROCESSING – TRAINING OF 20 USERS AND 2 ADMINISTRATORS - PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
- FINANCING SMALL ENTERPRISES AND RE-CONSTRUCTION OF DAMAGED HOUSES (KOSOVO)
- SUPPORT FOR THOSE RETURNING - IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS OF DISPLACED PERSONS (KOSOVO)
- RECONSTRUCTION OF A MUNICIPAL LIBRARY BUILDING, EQUIPPING WITH BOOKCASES, BOOKS AND COMPUTERS (KOSOVO)
- REGIONAL NETWORK FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING - DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION COUNTRIES -CO-OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS - AWARENESS RAISING
- RECORDING OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS - CO-OPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION IN ORDER TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING
- RECORDING OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS IN KOSOVO – CO-OPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION IN ORDER TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING
- HUMAN SECURITY- ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF TRAFFICKING - TRAINING OF SERBIAN POLICEMEN ON PROPER METHODS AND GLOBAL PRACTICE - ACTIVATION OF THE REPATRIATION PROCESS
- FOUR-DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR POLICEMEN, JUDGES AND OTHER EXPERTS (TRAIN THE TRAINERS) FROM 23 COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA, ON MISSING CHILDREN ISSUES
- COMBATING TRAFFICKING THROUGH SUPPORTING OF VICTIMS AND RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS - ESPECIALLY OF STUDENTS. 1) "TRAIN THE TRAINERS" SEMINAR FOR IOM STAFF 2) EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS FOR RAISING STUDENTS' AWARENESS 3) AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN 4) PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT OF VICTIMS
- MED EUWI FOCUSES ON THE FOLLOWING THEMES - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES, AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES SUCH AS TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, TRANSFER OF KNOW HOW, CAPACITY BUILDING
- GREECE IS PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR WETLANDS – MEDWET (UNDER THE RAMSAR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION). MEDWET, THROUGH COLLABORATION BETWEEN MOST MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES, AIMS TO THE PROTECTION OF WETLANDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES, (BIODIVERSITY ETC.) DEVELOPING RELATED MONITORING AND QUANTITATIVE TOOLS FOR ASSESSING THEIR VALUE AND THUS ENSURING THE MOST EXPEDIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE MANAGEMENT OF THESE WILDLIFE RESERVES
- ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTER FOR INFORMATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR ABUSED WOMEN
- DISTRIBUTION OF HUMANITARIAN AID (KOSOVO)
- ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK FOR STOCK EXCHANGES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES LOCALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY: FINANCIAL INFORMATION THROUGH PRESS AGENCIES, REAL TIME INFORMATION ON STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON PROTOCOL FIX, ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS THROUGH STOCK EXCHANGES
- SUPPORT OFFERED TO DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR ACADEMIC AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- EXCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING STAFF
- GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO SECI
- BSEC - BLACK SEA RING HIGHWAY-CARAVAN 2007
- VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACCOUNT OF SECI
- PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT STRUCTURES FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION
- SEMINARS FOR DENTISTS AND PEDIATRICIANS AND PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE
- PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO HOMELESS REFUGEES (KOSOVO)

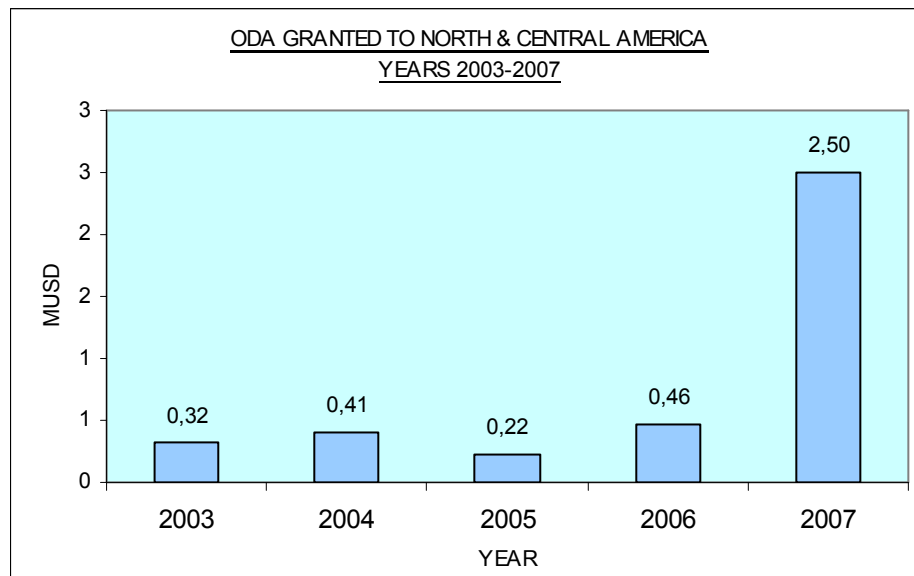
<b>ODA granted in the years 2003-2007</b>											
year 2003		year 2004		year 2005		year 2006		year 2007		Total	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
52,40	59,21	9,89	12,29	39,34	48,90	28,34	35,58	26,21	35,88	156,18	191,86

Note: Flows recorded for the years 2003-2005 refer to Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by Greece to Serbia – Montenegro.

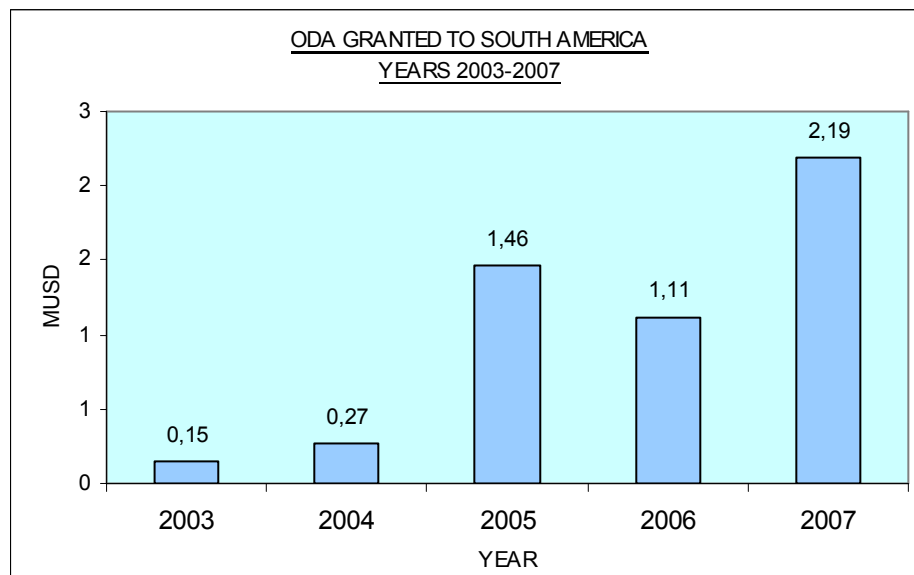
## C-1.2.5 AMERICA



Bilateral ODA granted to **North & Central America** presents an augmented trend throughout the years, as it is shown at the following GRAPH.



In the same manner bilateral ODA granted to **South America** presents an augmented trend throughout the years, as it is shown at the following GRAPH.

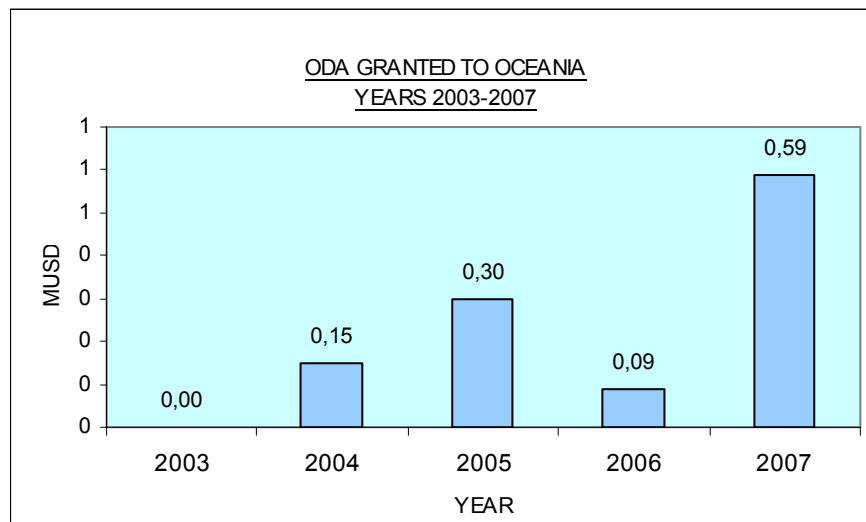


Total bilateral ODA granted in 2007 to **North & Central America** amounted to 4.79 MUSD (see GRAPH [B]).

## C-1.2.6 OCEANIA



Bilateral ODA granted to **Oceania** presents a relatively mixed picture throughout the years, as it is shown at the following GRAPH.



Total bilateral ODA granted in 2007 to **Oceania** amounted to 0.59 MUSD (see GRAPH [B]).

Note: The text of chapter [C-1] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



## C-2 Sectoral Distribution of Aid

The following sectors – targets were selected according to Greek planning for the year 2007. These sectors vary among priority countries (see previous chapter) according to Greek targets and comparative advantages in relation to the recipient country partners needs and cover:

- the social sector,
- economic development,
- production sectors,
- cross-cutting sectors and
- food aid and humanitarian assistance.

Greek development co-operation priority sectors for the year 2007 were the following:

- Infrastructure projects in the sectors of primary and secondary education and vocational training, especially for job creation.
- Infrastructure projects in the sector of health, via construction/rehabilitation of small medical centers, mainly for children and women, who are the most underprivileged groups of the population in LDCs, as well as activities that combat infectious diseases, such as AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.
- Projects in the sector of water supply, drinkable water, small dams, reconstruction of houses, as well as basic social infrastructures for villages and small towns.
- Projects 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.
- Projects in the sector of human security, combating slave trade, human trafficking, organized crime, medical and mental support of victims, humanitarian repatriation, social research in the field, awareness campaigns for the public.
- Projects for job creation and income generation, through developing entrepreneurship and supporting SMEs.
- Environmental protection and agricultural development projects, new crops, enhancement of stock-breeding, fisheries and tourism.
- Food security projects of emergency and humanitarian nature.

The basic strategic goal of Greece is poverty reduction and the achievement of the MDGs via implementing development assistance projects in specific sectors. It is in these sectors on which Greek aid was focused during 2007 in the form of grants.

Sectoral distribution of Greek Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted in 2007 is aggregately presented in TABLE [4] & GRAPH [D].

An analytical overview follows, presenting the basic statistical data of the year 2007 by:

- **sector of aid** (see also TABLE [4] for aggregate data on developing countries presented in ANNEX [III]) and
- **kind of aid** (see also TABLE [3] & GRAPH [C] for aggregate data on developing countries presented in ANNEX [III] for the year 2007).



### C-2.1 Social Infrastructure and Services

During 2007, this main priority sector for Greece, that basically refers to activities of human capital development of recipient countries, received 67.57% of total bilateral ODA funds, amounting to 168.39 MUSD or 123.01 MEURO. All disbursements were in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	8,75	11,98
2.	Program Aid	5,33	7,30
3.	Technical Co-operation	87,22	119,39
4.	Other	21,71	29,72
TOTAL		123,01	168,39

### Education

This is a priority sector of primary importance for Greece and for this reason special emphasis and efforts are put year after year. In 2007 it was financed with 24.40% of total bilateral ODA funds, that is 60.82 MUSD or 44.43 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 11110 - Education policy and administrative management	41.905,00	57.364,82
Total – 11120 - Education facilities and training	2.870.362,57	3.929.312,21
Total – 11220 - Primary education	104.700,00	143.326,49
Total – 11240 - Early childhood education	20.125,00	27.549,62
Total – 11330 - Vocational training	110.710,00	151.553,73
Total – 11420 - Higher education	59.722,83	81.756,10
Total – 11420 - Tertiary education	6.624.735,00	9.068.767,97
Total – 11425 - Imputed student cost	34.559.147,00	47.308.893,91
Total – 11430 - Advanced technical and managerial training	40.247,00	55.095,14
TOTAL	44.431.654,4	60.823.619,99

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

Sector: EDUCATION: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	2,54	3,47
2.	Program Aid	0,31	0,43
3.	Technical Co-operation	41,58	56,92
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		44,43	60,82

### Health

In 2007, 11.30% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated to the health sector, that is 28.15 MUSD or 20.56 MEURO.

## Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 12110 - Health policy and administrative management	30.000,00	41.067,76
Total – 12181 - Medical education/training	388.986,75	532.493,84
Total – 12191 - Medical services	1.995.804,50	2.732.107,46
Total – 12220 - Basic health care	17.417.432,57	23.843.165,74
Total – 12230 - Basic health infrastructure	442.250,00	605.407,26
Total – 12250 - Infectious disease control	10.000,00	13.689,25
Total – 12261 - Health education	67.000,00	91.718,00
Total – 12262 – Malaria control	73.200,00	100.205,34
Total – 12263 - Tuberculosis control	85.292,19	116.758,64
Total – 12281 - Health personnel development	60.000,00	82.135,52
TOTAL	20.569.966,01	28.158.748,81

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

Sector: HEALTH: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,93	1,28
2.	Program Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	2,13	2,91
4.	Other	17,50	23,96
TOTAL		20,56	28,15

### Programmes and policies on population and reproductive health

In 2007, 2.34% of total bilateral ODA flows were allocated to projects and policies for population and reproductive health, that is 5.83 MUSD or 4.26 MEURO.

## Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 13040 - STD control including HIV/AIDS	4.259.545,00	5.830.999,32
TOTAL	4.259.545,00	5.830.999,32

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 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Program Aid	0,05	0,07
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	4,21	5,76
TOTAL		4,26	5,83

### Water supply and sanitation

In 2007, 1.12% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated to water supply and sanitation, that is 2.78 MUSD or 2.03 MEURO.

## Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 14010 - Water resources policy and administrative management	895.000,00	1.225.188,23
Total – 14015 - Water resources protection	215.131,00	294.498,29
Total – 14020 - Water supply and sanitation - large systems	737.299,00	1.009.307,32
Total – 14030 - Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	70.000,00	95.824,78
Total – 14050 - Waste management/disposal	120.000,00	164.271,05
TOTAL	2.037.430,00	2.789.089,67

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

Sector: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,80	1,10
2.	Program Aid	0,84	1,15
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,39	0,53
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		2,03	2,78

### Government and civil society

In 2007, 24.27% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated to the sector of government and civil society, that is 60.47 MUSD or 44.17 MEURO.

## Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 15130 - Legal and judicial development	910.917,93	1.246.978,69
Total – 15140 - Government administration	4.308.602,74	5.898.155,70
Total – 15150 - Strengthening civil society	20.299,82	27.788,94
Total – 15161 - Elections	22.500,00	30.800,82
Total – 15162 - Human rights	175.788,91	240.641,90
Total – 15164 – Women's equality organizations and institutions	391.405,07	535.804,34
Total – 15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention & resolution	3.955.198,25	5.414.371,32
Total – 15230 - Post-conflict peace-building (UN)	34.388.531,00	47.075.333,33
TOTAL	44.173.243,72	60.469.875,04

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

Sector: GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	3,93	5,38
2.	Program Aid	0,38	0,52
3.	Technical Co-operation	39,86	54,57
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		44,17	60,47

### Other social infrastructure and services

In 2007, 4.15% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated to the sector of other social infrastructure and services, that is 10.34 MUSD or 7.55 MEURO.

## Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 16010 - Social/ welfare services	5.887.931,08	8.060.138,37
Total – 16020 - Employment policy and administrative management	313.287,00	428.866,53
Total – 16061 - Culture and recreation	996.139,00	1.363.639,97
Total – 16063 - Narcotics control	300.000,00	410.677,62
Total – 16064 - Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	55.000,00	75.290,90
TOTAL	7.552.357,08	10.338.613,39

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

Sector: OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,55	0,75
2.	Program Aid	3,75	5,13
3.	Technical Co-operation	3,25	4,46
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		7,55	10,34

### C-2.2 Economic Infrastructure and Services

During 2007, this main sector received 3.22% of total bilateral ODA funds amounting to 8.03 MUSD or 5.87 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,94	1,28
2.	Program Aid	0,17	0,23
3.	Technical Co-operation	4,76	6,52
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		5,87	8,03

### Transport and storage

In 2007, 0.18% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated to transportation, that is 0.45 MUSD or 0.33 MEURO.

## Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 21010 - Transport policy and administrative management	200.000,00	273.785,08
Total – 21020 - Road transport	50.000,00	68.446,27
Total – 21081 - Education and training in transport and storage	80.208,00	109.798,77
TOTAL	330.208,00	452.030,12

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

Sector: TRANSPORT AND STORAGE: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,05	0,07
2.	Program Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,28	0,38
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		0,33	0,45

### Communications

In 2007, 0.09% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated to communications, that is 0.23 MUSD or 0.17 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 22030 - Radio/television/print media	32.000,00	43.805,61
Total – 22040 - Information and communication technology (ICT)	133.494,00	182.743,33
TOTAL	165.494,00	226.548,94

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

Sector: COMMUNICATIONS: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,02	0,03
2.	Program Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,15	0,20
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		0,17	0,23

### Energy

In 2007, 0.58% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated to the energy sector, that is 1.44 MUSD or 1.05 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	890.000,00	1.218.343,60
Total – 23067 - Solar energy	158.750,00	217.316,91
TOTAL	1.048.750,00	1.435.660,51

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

Sector: ENERGY: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,86	1,18
2.	Program Aid	0,00	0,00
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,19	0,26
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		1,05	1,44

### Development of business activities

In 2007, 0.98% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated to the development of the business activities sector, that is 2.45 MUSD or 1.79 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 24010 - Financial policy and administrative management	1.250.004,00	1.711.162,22
Total – 24081 - Education/training in banking and financial services	540.936,00	740.501,03
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.790.940,00</b>	<b>2.451.663,25</b>

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

Sector: DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
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 Co-operation	1,79	2,45
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,79</b>	<b>2,45</b>

### Business and other services

In 2007, 1.39% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated to the development of the business and other services sector, that is 3.46 MUSD or 2.53 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 25010 - Business support services and institutions	2.532.614,98	3.466.960,96
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.532.614,98</b>	<b>3.466.960,96</b>

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

Sector: BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Program Aid	0,17	0,23
3.	Technical Co-operation	2,36	3,23
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,53</b>	<b>3,46</b>

### C-2.3 Production Sectors

During 2007, these sectors received 2.91% of total bilateral ODA funds, amounting to 7.26 MUSD or 5.30 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector: PRODUCTION SECTORS: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,85	1,17
2.	Program Aid	2,01	2,75
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,91	1,25
4.	Other	1,53	2,09
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,30</b>	<b>7,26</b>

### Agriculture - Forestry - Fishing

In 2006, 2.65% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated to agriculture, forestry and fishing, that is 6.60 MUSD or 4.82 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 31120 - Agricultural development	585.000,00	800.821,36
Total – 31140 - Agricultural water resources	181.925,00	249.041,75
Total – 31150 - Agricultural inputs	30.000,00	41.067,76
Total – 31161 - Food crop production	150.000,00	205.338,81
Total – 31163 - Livestock	48.000,00	65.708,42
Total – 31181 - Agricultural education/training	310.000,00	424.366,87
Total – 31191 - Agricultural services	40.000,00	54.757,02
Total – 31195 - Livestock/veterinary services	1.500.000,00	2.053.388,09
Total – 31391 - Fishery services	1.981.306,59	2.712.260,90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.826.231,59</b>	<b>6.606.750,98</b>

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

Sector: AGRICULTURE-FORESTRY-FISHING: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,81	1,11
2.	Program Aid	1,71	2,34
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,77	1,06
4.	Other	1,53	2,09
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,82</b>	<b>6,60</b>

### Industry

In 2007, 0.21% of total bilateral ODA flows were allocated to the industry sector, that is 0.52 MUSD or 0.38 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 32140 - Cottage industries and handicraft	79.000,00	108.145,11
Total – 32310 - Construction policy and administrative management	300.000,00	410.677,62
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>379.000,00</b>	<b>518.822,73</b>

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

Sector: INDUSTRY: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,04	0,06
2.	Program Aid	0,30	0,41
3.	Technical Co-operation	0,04	0,05
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0,38</b>	<b>0,52</b>



### Trade policy and regulations

In 2007, 0.02% of total bilateral ODA flows were allocated to the industry sector, that is 0.04 MUSD or 0.03 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 33120 - Trade facilitation	12.000,00	16.427,10
Total – 33181 - Trade education/training	18.750,00	25.667,35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30.750,00</b>	<b>42.094,45</b>

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

Sector: TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS : ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
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 Co-operation	0,03	0,04
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,04</b>

### Tourism

In 20067, 0.04% of total bilateral ODA flows were allocated to tourism, that is 0.10 MUSD or 0.07 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 33210 - Tourism policy and administrative management	63.549,28	86.994,22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63.549,28</b>	<b>86.994,22</b>

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

Sector: TOURISM: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
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 Co-operation	0,07	0,10
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0,07</b>	<b>0,10</b>

### C-2.4 Multisector Programmes

During 2007, this sector received 9.21% of total bilateral ODA funds, amounting to 22.96 MUSD or 16.77 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector: MULTISECTOR PROGRAMMES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No.	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	2,04	2,79
2.	Program Aid	7,05	9,65
3.	Technical Co-operation	7,68	10,52
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16,77</b>	<b>22,96</b>

### General environmental protection

In 2007, 5.66% of total bilateral ODA flows were allocated to the sector of general environmental protection, that is 14.10 MUSD or 10.30 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management	6.294.113,36	8.616.171,61
Total – 41030 - Bio-diversity	248.263,05	339.853,59
Total – 41040 - Site preservation	2.892.142,00	3.959.126,63
Total – 41050 - Flood prevention/control	12.000,00	16.427,10
Total – 41081 - Environmental education/ training	817.400,64	1.118.960,49
Total – 41082 - Environmental research	25.000,00	34.223,13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.288.919,05</b>	<b>14.084.762,55</b>

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

Sector: GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	2,04	2,79
2.	Program Aid	6,98	9,55
3.	Technical Co-operation	1,28	1,76
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10,30</b>	<b>14,10</b>

### Other multisector programmes

In 2007, 3.56% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated to other multisector programs, that is 8.86 MUSD or 6.47 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 43040 - Rural development	70.000,00	95.824,78
Total – 43081 - Multisector education/training	6.401.722,12	8.763.479,97
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.471.722,12</b>	<b>8.859.304,75</b>

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

Sector: OTHER MULTISECTOR PROGRAMMES: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
No	Kind of Aid	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD
1.	Investment Projects	0,00	0,00
2.	Program Aid	0,07	0,10
3.	Technical Co-operation	6,40	8,76
4.	Other	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,47</b>	<b>8,86</b>

### C-2.5 Commodity Aid and General Programme Assistance

During 2007, this sector received 0.29% of total bilateral ODA funds, amounting to 0.73 MUSD or 0.53 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and were distributed as follows:

Sector : COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE : ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
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 Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	0,53	0,73
TOTAL		0,53	0,73

### Developmental food aid - Food security assistance

In 2007, 0.29% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated to developmental food aid and food security assistance, that is 0.73 MUSD or 0.53 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 52010 - Food aid/Food security programmes	530.000,00	725.530,46
TOTAL	530.000,00	725.530,46

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

Sector: DEVELOPMENTAL FOOD AID - FOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
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 Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	0,53	0,73
TOTAL		0,53	0,73

### C-2.6 Humanitarian Aid

During 2007, this sector received 5.08% of total bilateral ODA flows, amounting to 12.67 MUSD or 9.26 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector : HUMANITARIAN AID: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
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 Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	9,26	12,67
TOTAL		9,26	12,67

### Emergency response

In 2007, 4.53% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated for emergency response, that is 11.30 MUSD or 8.25 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 72010 - Emergency/distress relief	3.672.746,80	5.027.716,36
Total – 72040 – Emergency food aid	4.581.748,76	6.272.072,22
TOTAL	8.254.495,56	11.299.788,58

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

Sector: EMERGENCY RESPONSE: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
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 Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	8,25	11,30
TOTAL		8,25	11,30

### Reconstruction relief

In 2007, 0.45% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated for reconstruction relief, that is 1.13 MUSD or 0.83 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 73010 - Reconstruction relief	825.000,00	1.129.363,45
TOTAL	825.000,00	1.129.363,45

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

Sector: RECONSTRUCTION RELIEF: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
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 Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	0,83	1,13
TOTAL		0,83	1,13

### Disaster prevention and preparedness

In 2007, 0.10% of total bilateral ODA funds were allocated for disaster prevention and preparedness, that is 0.24 MUSD or 0.18 MEURO.

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 74010 – Disaster prevention and preparedness	175.737,50	240.571,53
TOTAL	175.737,50	240.571,53

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

Sector: DISASTER PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
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 Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	0,18	0,24
TOTAL		0,18	0,24

### C-2.7 Various / Unallocated

During 2007, this sector received 11.70% of total bilateral ODA flows, amounting to 29.15 MUSD or 21.29 MEURO. Disbursements were in the form of grants and distributed as follows:

Sector : VARIOUS / UNALLOCATED: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
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 Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	21,29	29,15
TOTAL		21,29	29,15

### Various / Unallocated

Sub-sector activities:

SECTOR	EURO	USD
Total – 91010 - Administrative costs	17.420.000,00	23.846.680,36
Total – 92010 - Support to national NGO's	8.000,00	10.951,40
Total – 92020 - Support to international NGO's	48.000,00	65.708,42
Total – 93010 - Refugees in donor countries	3.375.941,63	4.621.412,22
Total – 99810 - Sectors not specified	425.500,00	582.477,75
Total – 99820 - Promotion of development awareness	15.000,00	20.533,88
TOTAL	21.292.441,63	29.147.764,03

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

Sector: VARIOUS / UNALLOCATED: ODA Disbursements in the year 2007			
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 Co-operation	0,00	0,00
4.	Other	21,29	29,15
TOTAL		21,29	29,15

Note: The text of chapter [C-2] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

# PART FOUR

## PRIORITIES



## D-1 Climate Change and Development

Climate change is one of the most serious and most complex challenges that the international community faces nowadays and will face in the future. It is a problem that demands collective action and cannot be faced by any country on its own efforts nor by a team of countries. This is so because whatever the source of greenhouse gas emissions, these affect the whole planet. Consequently, each person, organization or country that does not participate at the common, global effort to combat the threat, in fact takes advantage of it and enjoys its benefits, while at the same time, it undermines it.

Climate change is one of the most severe threats against the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, since it limits the capabilities of developing countries to fulfill their targets for sustainable development and effective combating of poverty. Thus, implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, will, to a great extent, depend upon rational management of the climate change phenomenon.

Less Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, which both lack the capabilities and means to face climate change, despite the fact that their contribution to the creation of the phenomenon was minor, suffer to a great extent from its negative consequences.

Developed countries are mostly responsible for the creation and severance of the climate change phenomenon. However, the countries of the developing world which enjoy a route of rapid economic growth are also partly responsible.

Global dialogue among governments, the private sector, and civil society, seeking to adopt a world wide approach and strategy for climate change is the first and probably the most important level of global mobilization.

In the framework of every effort to seek a solution, various parameters have to be considered, such as: a) differing contribution of the developed, the developing and the Least Developed Countries to the creation of the phenomenon, both today and in the past, b) differing economic, social and environmental consequences of climate change in various regions and accordingly, the need to seek different, case by case strategic approach for combating it, c) differing capabilities of adaptation to climate change, and d) differing priorities and opinions among states. The ultimate goal will of course be to blend together the above parameters and seek compromising and at the same time effective solutions.

However, a compromise is not enough. It is imperative at the same time to ensure unhindered economic development and scaling up of development co-operation and assistance, in order to safeguard implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

Mitigation of the consequences of climate change, adaptation and technology transfer are three equally important pylons if we are to set solid foundations for our policy in order to combat climate change. This is a prerequisite for a whole hearted participation of the developing world in this effort.

An initial strategic plan to combat climate change includes: a) enhancement of technology and know-how on "green" energy, b) significant commitments of money flows to finance programmes for adopting to climate change, especially in Least Developed Countries and in



Small Island Developing States, and c) consideration of the new reality of climate change during planning and implementation of developmental, energy and other relevant policies.

It is necessary to consider the parameters of sustainable development and climate change during planning and implementation of development assistance programmes and of development strategies and national policies of developing countries.

Greece has already stressed this necessity, especially in the framework of the EU and intends to contribute to the attainment of this target during the procedure of reforming relevant EU policies, as well as to apply this principle to its bilateral development policy.

Greece intends to finance adaptation to climate change programmes in Least Developed Countries and in regions that, due to their geographical locations, are under severe danger from climate change (Africa and Small Island States). In order to ensure the best possible utilization of funds and distribution to programmes according to the most significant needs of the threatened regions, the Greek plan will be implemented in co-ordination with regional organizations of the areas under consideration and especially with the African Union, the CARICOM and AOSIS.

## **D-2 Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB)**

### **D-2.1 Introduction**

Having undertaken certain obligations as a member state of the European Union and a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Greece committed itself to the annual increase of its international development assistance with a view to ultimately achieve the target of 0.51% of its Gross National Income (GNI) by 2012. Within this framework, a five-year programme for Greek development assistance, the Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB), was drawn up for the period 2002-2006.

The HiPERB was adopted in March 2002 by the Hellenic Parliament by Law 2996/2002 (Official Gazette FEK 62/A/28-3-2002). It was a five year plan, having a total budget of 550 MEURO. Resource flows were covered by the State Budget and financed projects, investments and activities in seven Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Montenegro, FYROM, Romania and Serbia).

However, since a certain time period was needed for selecting the projects to be implemented and for preparing the relative studies, it was considered necessary to prolong the programme by a five year period, that is for the period 2007-2011, so as to give to the seven (7) recipient countries the opportunity to make the best possible use of the Plan's funds that are allocated to them. It was for this reason that in February 2007, Article 2 of Law 3530/2007 (Official Gazette FEK 36/A/23-2-2007) amended Law 2996/2002 (Official Gazette FEK 62/A/28-3-2002) and determined a new implementation period for the HiPERB extending to ten years in all (2002-2011). In addition, by Law 3608/2007 (Official Gazette FEK 249/A/7-11-2007) the Hellenic Parliament voted a uniform ratification of all agreements

signed with recipient countries for an extension of the five year development assistance programmes 2002-2006, for a further five year period 2007-2011.

The HiPERB is an effort on the part of Greece, in its capacity as a donor country, to incorporate individual initiatives of development assistance into one single plan and thus promote an integrated development policy. This Plan seeks to bring about political, economic and social stability in Southeast Europe, whereas its ultimate goal is to modernise infrastructure, promote production investments, support democratic institutions and the rule of law, modernise public administration and local government, strengthen the welfare state, re-address economic inequalities and offer professional training to workers and scientists in the recipient countries. Another equally important objective of HiPERB is to support the recipient countries' European perspective.

The Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB) seeks to implement big infrastructure projects and also to enhance private initiatives and co-operation among the countries of the region. The HiPERB is addressed to seven recipient countries, namely, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria\*, Montenegro, FYROM, Romania\*, and Serbia. Effectiveness and transparency are the principles which govern the HiPERB. Its main administrative bodies are, the Monitoring Committee of the HiPERB, the Secretariat of the Monitoring Committee, the National Co-ordinators.

The above mentioned sum of 550 MEURO can be presented as follows, by recipient country and by sector:

<b>HIPERB COUNTRIES</b>	<b>PUBLIC INVESTMENTS/PROJECTS</b>	<b>PRIVATE PRODUCTION INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>FUND FOR SMALL PROJECTS</b>	<b>COUNTRY TOTAL</b>
	<b>79%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>1%</b>	
	<b>(in €)</b>	<b>(in €)</b>	<b>(in €)</b>	<b>(in €)</b>
<b>ALBANIA</b>	39,413,100	9,978,000	498,900	<b>49,890,000</b>
<b>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</b>	15,428,700	3,906,000	195,300	<b>19,530,000</b>
<b>BULGARIA*</b>	42,889,100	10,858,000	542,900	<b>54,290,000</b>
<b>MONTENEGRO</b>	13,825,000	3,500,000	175,000	<b>17,500,000</b>
<b>FYROM</b>	59,123,600	14,968,000	748,400	<b>74,840,000</b>
<b>ROMANIA*</b>	55,639,700	14,086,000	704,300	<b>70,430,000</b>
<b>SERBIA</b>	183,675,000	46,500,000	2,325,000	<b>232,500,000</b>
<b>KOSOVO</b>	11,850,000	3,000,000	150,000	<b>15,000,000</b>
<b>MANAGEMENT/ ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (2,91%)</b>				<b>16,020,000</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>421,844,200</b>	<b>106,796,000</b>	<b>5,339,800</b>	
<b>TOTAL:</b>				<b>550,000,000</b>

## D-2.2 Public Investments / Large-scale Projects

By the end of 2007 the following projects had been selected for implementation per country via the HiPERB:

### ▪ Albania

#### Road Axis, Sagiada-Konispoli-Sarande:

The sum that has been allocated for public investments / large-scale projects amounts to **39,413,100 EURO**. An official proposal for upgrading of the road axis **Sagiada-Konispoli-Sarande** (stretching to 40.5 klm.) has been selected for financing, the total cost of which is 29,869,983.19 EURO, while the HiPERB contribution will reach 23,895,986.55 EURO.

### ▪ Bosnia & Herzegovina

#### Greek-Bosnian Friendship Building (Sarajevo)

The sum that has been allocated for public investments / large-scale projects amounts to **15,428,700 EURO**.

The “Greek-Bosnian Friendship Building” was completed and inaugurated on July 23<sup>rd</sup> 2007 by the Prime Minister of Greece Mr. K. Karamanlis and the President of the Ministers’ Council of Bosnia-Herzegovina Mr. N. Spiric. The Government Building No. 3 of the Common Institutions in Sarajevo was reconstructed and renovated, having undergone extensive damage during the civil war. The total budget of the project was 16,789,989 EURO. The HiPERB contribution was set at **13,497,073 EURO** (80,39%), while the Bosnian contribution at 3,292,916 EURO (19,61%).

This 20-floor building in the center of Sarajevo will house the government of Bosnia & Herzegovina and the offices of the Regional Co-operation Council, the new Organization of South-Eastern Europe.

During 2007 the amount of **3,927,583.17 EURO** was disbursed, being the HiPERB contribution for the study- supervision and construction of the building.

### ▪ Bulgaria\*

The anticipated available sum amounts to **42,889,199 EURO**. The projects that have been approved to this date are the following:

- Establishment and equipping of a surgical unit of the Regional Hospital in the city of Kyrtzali (total cost 918,420 EURO).
- Provision of medical equipment for the Regional Hospital for treatment of neoplastic - oncological diseases in the city of Vratsa (total cost 175,000 EURO).
- Establishment of a Regional Clinic for the treatment of neoplastic - oncological diseases in the city of Smolyan (total cost 1,425,884 EURO).
- High speed fibre-optic network / university communities link “SeeLight Program” (total cost 6,028,451 EURO).

### ▪ Montenegro

The anticipated available sum amounts to **13,825,000 EURO**. A proposal is being evaluated referring to financing the upgrading of the neoplastic - oncological department of the Montenegro Clinical Center – Pontgoritsa Hospital (refurbishment, complementary works and equipping of the short treatment department of the neoplastic-oncological Clinic). The

project's total budget amounts to 1,342,600 EURO, while the requested HiPERB contribution amounts to 1,042,600 EURO.

#### ▪ FYROM

The anticipated available sum amounts to **59,123,600 EURO**. The project "SEELight" (South-East European Lambda Network Facility for Research and Education/Interbalkan optic-fibre network infrastructure for research and education), an optic-fibre broadband network for the interconnection of academic communities, has already been approved having a budget of 2,007,787 EURO, while the HiPERB contribution amounts to 1,606,230 EURO. The project currently under consideration concerns reconstruction of a section of the **PanEuropean Corridor X** connecting Demir Kapija – Gevgelija (27.75 klm.) having a budget of 151,98 MEURO and HiPERB contribution amounting to 50.00 MEURO.

#### ▪ Romania\*

The anticipated available sum amounts to **55,639,700 EURO**. To date, two proposals have been approved, namely:

- Refurbishment-modernization of the Kostanja 21st Century Museum, the budget of which amounts to 2.50 MEURO, HiPERB participation 2.00 MEURO and
- "SEELight" (South-East European Lambda Network Facility for Research and Education/Interbalkan optic-fibre network infrastructure for research and education), an optic-fibre broadband network for the interconnection of academic communities, which is a network of high velocity optical fibers to connect universities, the budget of which amounts to 5,698,193 EURO, HiPERB participation 4,558,554 EURO.

Furthermore the following proposals are being evaluated:

- Reconstruction of the Regional Medical Transit Center for emergencies in Targu Mures having a budget amounting to 10,718,134 EURO, of which the requested contribution of the HiPERB amounts to 7,020,680 EURO
- St. Maria Emergency Childrens Hospital in Iasio, with a budget of 4,400,00 EURO, of which the HiPERB contribution is 2,860,000 EURO and
- Rehabilitation of the village of Izvoarele in the Tulcea region, having a total budget of 3,100,000 EURO to be covered by 100% by the HiPERB due to the exceptional social character of the project.

#### ▪ Serbia

The anticipated available sum amounts to **183,675,000 EURO**. Two proposals have been approved, namely:

- Construction of a section of the PanEuropean Corridor X between Nis and FYROM's borders (Grabovnica-Vladicin Han-Levosojje), of a total length of 74,6 km, having a total budget of 475,060,095 EURO, and HiPERB participation at 100.00 MEURO, and
- "SeeLight" project (South-East European Lambda Network Facility for Research and Education/Interbalkan optic-fibre network infrastructure for research and education), an optic-fibre broadband network for the interconnection of academic communities, of a total cost of 6,125,842 EURO and HiPERB participation at 4,900,674 EURO.

### D-2.3 Private productive investments

The General Secretariat for Investments and Development of the Greek Ministry of Economy and Finance is competent for private investments. Submitted requests are evaluated by this General Secretariat and are then presented to the above-mentioned Ministry's competent

Central Advisory Committee for approval. Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also participate in this Committee. Members of this Committee with voting rights are the Secretary General for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and two representatives from the competent Directorate of the Ministry, whenever the Committee discusses issues concerning private productive investments. In case of absence or impediment of the Chairman of the Committee, the Secretary General for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation acts as a Chairperson, when proposals for private productive investments, under the HiPERB, are discussed. The HiPERB may subsidize private productive investments up to 30% of the total investment budget. The minimum and maximum subsidy for private investments is set as follows:

- between 800,000 EURO and 5,000,000 EURO for investments in the manufacturing sector, but only for the establishment of productive units
- between 300,000 EURO and 1,500,000 EURO for investments, in agricultural business of the greenhouse type, in livestock businesses of semi-stable type and in modern technology fisheries business (aquaculture).

It is noted that the total budget of a productive investment submitted for consideration may exceed the above mentioned sums set for each case, yet no subsidy is provided beyond these set maximum boundaries of investments.

The available amount for strengthening **private investments** in all HiPERB recipient countries amounts in total to **106,796,000 EURO**. To this day, the level of subsidies approved by the Central Advisory Committee amounts to **42,405,435.50 EURO**, while the total number of approved subsidies is **62**. Thus the rate of absorption regarding all recipient countries is 39,70%.

In 2007 nine (9) private productive investments were completed, having a total budget of **22,090,209 EURO** and subsidized with the amount of **6,488,640 EURO** (of which 3,901,320 EURO is not reported as Other Official Flows [to Bulgaria and Romania]).

In particular, activities and programmes per country are as follows:

#### ▪ **Albania**

The anticipated available sum amounts to **9,978,000 EURO**. Some 15 proposals have been approved to date of a total cost amounting to 31,499,035 EURO and a total HiPERB participation of 9,516,843 EURO. The rate of absorption is 95.37% and 480 new jobs have been created. In 2007 two private investments were completed having a total budget of 6,769,635 EURO and subsidized by **1,914,000 EURO**.

#### ▪ **Bosnia & Herzegovina**

The anticipated available sum amounts to **3,906,000 EURO**. No application for private investment subsidy has as yet been approved.

#### ▪ **Bulgaria\***

The anticipated available sum amounts to **10,858,000 EURO**. Some 14 applications have been approved for subsidizing private production investments, with a total cost of 38,982,112 EURO. With the approval of these applications, the total sum of private investment subsidies is raised to 11,678,133 EURO (exceptionally exceeding the initially foreseen level of subsidies set at 10,858,000 EURO). Jobs created through the implementation of the above-mentioned investments exceed 1,582 (of which 334 are for seasonal employment). In 2007 two (2) private productive investments were completed, having a total budget of **8,389,286 EURO** and subsidized by the amount of **2,515,488 EURO**.

#### ▪ Montenegro

The anticipated available sum amounts to **3,500,000 EURO**. No application for private investment subsidy has as yet been approved.

#### ▪ FYROM

The anticipated available sum amounts to **14,968,000 EURO**. Some six (6) proposals have been approved to date of a total cost amounting to 9,605,995 EURO and a total HiPERB participation of 2,861,564 EURO. The rate of absorption is 19.11% and 660 new jobs have been created.

#### ▪ Romania\*

The anticipated available sum amounts to **14,086,000 EURO**. Some nineteen (19) proposals have been approved to date of a total cost amounting to 44,056,003 EURO and a total HiPERB participation of 12,195,408.50 EURO. The rate of absorption is 86.57% and 944 new jobs have been created. In 2007 three (3) private productive investments were completed, having a total budget of 4,619,443 EURO and subsidized by the amount of **1,385,832 EURO**.

#### ▪ Serbia

The anticipated available sum amounts to **46,500,000 EURO**. Some eight (8) proposals have been approved to date of a total cost amounting to 20,426,300 EURO and a total HiPERB participation of 6,144,487 EURO. The rate of absorption is 13.21% and 375 new jobs have been created. In 2007 two (2) private productive investments were completed, having a total budget of 2,311,845 EURO and subsidized by the amount of **673,320 EURO**.

### D-2.4 Small Projects Fund - TME

As provided for in the individual Development Co-operation Agreements between Greece and each of HiPERB's seven recipient countries, 1% of the Plan's total funds are placed at the disposal of Embassies of Greece in the recipient countries for the Small Projects Fund. This Fund can provide support to small-scale technical projects of an emergency nature having an immediate impact on local communities. Each project's cost must not exceed 50,000 EURO.

Proposals for small projects are submitted to the Greek Embassy in each recipient country, which then forwards it to the Foreign Ministry accompanied by a relevant evaluation, in order for B2 Directorate to proceed to a consultative response and the Office of the Deputy Minister to provide its final approval, which is a precondition for the implementation of any given project.

The available amount for the implementation of small projects in all of HiPERB's recipient countries amounts to **5,339,800 EURO**. To this date the total amount of approved funds, for 77 small-scale projects, is **2,112,723.26 EURO**, an amount that corresponds to 39.56% of the Small Projects Fund total budget. In 2007 thirteen (13) small projects have been completed and the amount of **443,236.77 EURO** was disbursed.

In particular, activities and projects per country are as follows:

#### ▪ Albania

The anticipated available sum for financing small projects is **498,900 EURO**. Some thirty (30) projects of a total cost of 498,900 EURO have been approved to date and the rate of



absorption is 100%. In 2007 one small project was completed amounting to **24,652 EURO** that reconstructed pavements of the main road of the town of Erseka.

#### ▪ **Bosnia & Herzegovina**

The anticipated available sum for financing small projects is **195,300 EURO**. Some eight (8) social welfare projects of a total cost of 191,169 EURO have been approved to date. The rate of absorption is 97.88%. In **2007** two small projects were completed – provision of ambulances - amounting to **66,626 EURO**.

#### ▪ **Bulgaria\***

The anticipated available sum for financing small projects (1%) in Bulgaria is **542,900 EURO**. Some six (6) projects have been approved to date of a total cost of 247,820.40 EURO (rate of absorption 45.64%).

#### ▪ **Montenegro**

The anticipated available sum for financing small projects (1%) in Montenegro is **175,000 EURO**. Some three (3) projects have been approved and implemented to date of a total cost of **35,560 EURO**. The rate of absorption is 20.32%.

#### ▪ **FYROM**

The anticipated available sum for financing small projects is **748,400 EURO**. In **2007** eight (8) small projects were completed amounting to **302,700 EURO**. These covered the purchase of four ambulances for Skopije, Bitola and Tetovo, as well as the purchase of medical equipment. The rate of absorption is 40.44%.

#### ▪ **Romania\***

The anticipated available funds for financing small projects is 704,300 **EURO**. Nine (9) small projects have been approved amounting to **414,163.09 EURO**. The rate of absorption is 58.80%.

#### ▪ **Serbia**

The maximum available funding is **2,325,000 EURO**. Thirteen (13) projects, of a total cost of **422,410.77 EURO** have been approved. In **2007** two (2) small projects have been completed costing **49,258.77 EURO** namely repairs to the “Sveti Sava” School and repairs of a small dam Public Water Management Co. in Novi Sad. The rate of absorption is 18.16%.

\* Since the year 2005 aid granted to Bulgaria and Romania via the HiPERB is not recorded neither as official development assistance (Public Investments / Large-scale Projects, Small Projects Fund), nor as other official flows (private productive investments).

Note: The text of chapter [D-2] was drawn up by B2 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which is competent, inter alia, for HiPERB issues.

## D-3 Immigration and Development - Combating Human Trafficking

A specific aspect of development co-operation strategy concerns policy cohesion, especially of development co-operation policy with immigration and combating human trafficking policy.

### D-3.1 Immigration and Development

Managing immigration flows, combating illegal immigration and developing of an excellent integration standard, constitute major challenges for Greece and the DAC countries. Immigration policy making should appraise the analysis of the causes of the immigration phenomenon, monitoring of immigration trends, undertaking of initiatives aiming to jointly face immigration flows and establishment of partnership relations with the countries of origin and transit, on immigration issues. It is well known that the causes of immigration are numerous.

Insecurity, limited expectations for economic prosperity, poor living conditions and other related factors prompt poor populations to adopt the solution of immigration, a phenomenon that is worsened by external factors such as humanly caused or natural disasters. The phenomenon, with emphasis at its economic fold, is particularly observed in the region of South-Eastern Europe and particularly in the Balkans, where entire families migrate in their effort to find jobs in the EU and in particular in Greece, where the biggest immigrant flows come from neighboring Albania.

However, on the other hand, immigration creates negative phenomena as well, which are linked to delinquency of illegal immigration and of cross-border crime. The most specific type of this phenomenon is trafficking and trade in human beings (mainly of foreign women and children) who, in their effort to seek new working opportunities and a better fortune, are trapped by organized crime ending up in prostitution and other types of forced labour.

Considering immigration as an integral aspect of its development policy in relation to the millennium goals, the Greek government contributes positively to the following issues of immigration policy:

- Approaches the immigration issue from the positive perspective of manpower exploitation, through unhindered access of immigrants in education, language learning and in social integration programmes, considering their future contribution both in the receiving country and the country of origin.
- Promotes integration of second generation immigrants into the social and professional life.
- Reduces illegal immigration and rationalizes the criteria for granting of asylum, in order to create better employment opportunities for the native born population and legal immigrants.
- Promotes programmes for integration of women immigrants in order for their vital role, in supporting social cohesion of immigrants, to be appreciated and exploited, through promotion of positive immigrant models to the native population.
- Encourages adoption and institutional strengthening of assessment programmes for immigration applications that respond to all direct and long-term needs of the labor market.



- Seeks close co-operation with the countries of origin, in order for immigration flow management to operate in a mutually advantageous way for both sides.
- Repatriates immigrants according to its national legislation after the completion of their studies and with the completion of the 21<sup>st</sup> year of their age.



Beyond repressive measures, Greek strategy supports the view that it has to adopt development policies that will lead to the alleviation of social asymmetries, so that organized crime and trafficking in human beings will not prosper in South-Eastern Europe, by establishing respective development structures in the countries of origin.

### D-3.2 Combating Human Trafficking

Moreover, the Greek Government carries into effect its National Action Plan (ESD) to combat trafficking in human beings. Since May 2004, an Inter-ministerial Drafting Committee to the Prime Minister, at Secretary-General level, has been established. The Committee's mission is to fully co-ordinate activities aiming at the implementation of the legal framework for assistance provision to victims and prosecution of traffickers. Experts, operational officials (officers, prosecutors) and specialized NGOs, contribute to the Committee's work. Activities cover the entire spectrum of combating trafficking in human beings that includes the ESD (Prevention, Protection and Suppression). Activities are implemented via co-operation with jointly competent Ministries, International Organizations, Inter-state co-operation and co-operation with Greek and international NGOs.

In brief, activities include victim identification and committal programmes, provision of shelter and psycho-social support in hostels, provision of legal and administrative support, voluntary repatriation, activities in the countries of origin, information and awareness raising campaigns for the public and training programmes for the jointly competent government Bodies.

The initiatives jointly developed by HELLENIC AID and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) cover a significant sector of the National Action Plan and ensure alignment of the national pillar of activities with international best practices. In particular, the IOM, with the financing and the co-operation of HELLENIC AID, implements a series of activities aiming at improving the system of victims' identification, committal and relief provision, as well as, training and awareness raising of judges and police authorities, regarding the proper practices of victims' identification and relief provision. Within this framework, relevant two-day conferences took place in 2006 and 2007 in Rhodes, Chania and Vrahati in the Korinth region, under the auspices and with the financing of HELLENIC AID, in co-operation with the Greek Prosecutors Association, which were attended by approximately all Attorney-Generals from all over Greece.

Furthermore, HELLENIC AID in co-operation with the IOM, maintains a constant consultation forum with Consulate/Diplomatic authorities of all countries of origin of victims (South-East Europe and Nigeria) aiming at better co-ordination and regional co-operation. The forum has been raised to an important instrument of close co-operation among representatives of states, NGOs, International Organizations and foreign states' bodies active in combating trafficking in human beings. The Forum's value added lies in the fact that it institutionalizes a systematic dialogue among all bodies involved, including representatives of governments from the countries of origin, transit countries and destination countries. Discussions take place in the Forum's framework, aiming at clearing and resolving problematic issues, arising during provision of protection and support to the victims, such as cases of losing passports, victim repatriation procedures, problems during the issue of resident visas, etc.



Respective activities in the sectors of prevention, protection and suppression of trafficking in human beings are implemented by HELLENIC AID in co-operation with the NGOs: Arsis, Antigoni, Allilegii (Solidarity), Center for the Defense of Human Rights, Greek Council for Immigrants, EKYTHKA (Research and Support Center for Victims of Maltreatment and Social Exclusion – C.V.M.E.), European Center of Public Law, Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims, Klimaka, European Network of Women, International Policemen Union. Finally, HELLENIC AID financed programmes for combating trafficking in human beings in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Order (ILAEIRA programme) and the YPESDDA (KETHI - Research Center for Gender Equality, General Secretariat for Gender Equality, IMEPO – Hellenic Migration Policy Institute.



Nevertheless, many problems remain still, such as for example the big number of unappealable convictions of traffickers. The international community recognizes the systematic and dynamic effort achieved in recent years by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/HELLENIC AID in order to combat the phenomenon, as well as the initiatives of the Greek Government that led to the enhancement of capacities for protecting trafficking victims, such as the signing of the Memorandum of Co-operation with NGOs, the signing of the Agreement for minors' repatriation with Albania, as well as the information and awareness raising campaign for the public.

The fact that the up-to-date work for combating and preventing the phenomenon is recognized, encourages HELLENIC AID to continue its co-ordinated effort, along with the jointly competent Ministries and NGOs, to defend the values of culture and democracy, standing up to the unacceptable phenomenon of modern slavery.

## D-4 Greece Assumes the Presidency of the Human Security Network

A special aspect of development co-operation strategy concerns policy cohesion, especially of development co-operation policy with Human Security policy. On May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2007, Greece undertook the rotating annual Chairmanship of the Human Security Network (HSN). The HSN is an informal international forum in co-operation with international organizations, civil society and the academia, aiming at raising awareness among the international community as regards new forms of threats that endanger peoples' security. Recognizing that nowadays millions of people are exposed to threats and dangers that cut across national boundaries and have destabilizing effect on both regional and global levels, even in times of peace, the HSN adopts and promotes a more human-centered concept of security. HSN's priority issues have been among others, the elimination of anti-personnel landmines, the control of small arms and light weapons, the protection of women and children in armed conflicts and promotion of human rights education.



Besides Greece, member states of the HSN, include: Canada, Norway, Switzerland, Ireland, Austria, Slovenia, Jordan, Mali, Chile, Costa Rica, Thailand, as well as South Africa with an observer status.

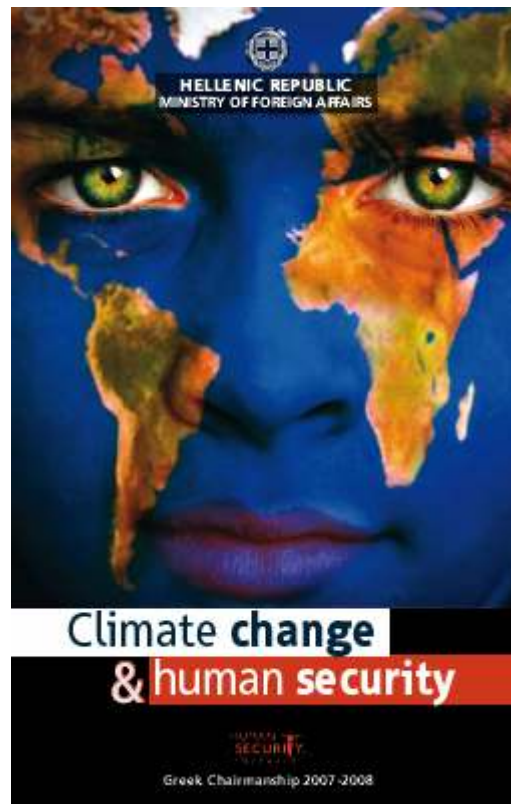
The Greek Chairmanship of the HSN focused at the impact of **climate change and human security with special emphasis on vulnerable groups (women, children and due to climate change fleeing their homes populations) in developing countries**. Even with the most optimistic scientific facts, some level of climate change is inevitable, posing threat to human security. Especially to vulnerable groups of people in the developing world and particularly in LDCs. Populations leaving already on the edge between poverty and extreme poverty, facing diseases and wars, are more vulnerable to phenomena such as drought, desertification, low harvest, lack of arable land and water and extreme weather phenomena (floods, cyclones etc.). With developing countries lacking know-how and capacity to adapt to climate change and meet the challenge, peace, stability, human security, national and regional security, respect of human rights, social cohesion, the rule of law as well as enhancement and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals are at stake.

In this framework the objective of the Greek Chairmanship of the HSN during 2007 was to promote, at a global level, the impact of climate change on human security, by referring to the above mentioned vulnerable groups of population and especially women, children and people fleeing their homes due to climate change, according to the following:

### Climate Change & Developing Countries

Developing and Least Developed Countries, despite their minor role in the creation of the green house effect, are paying and will pay the heaviest toll. Due to their concentration in the tropics, their heavy dependence on agriculture and their limited capacity to deal with natural disasters, these countries are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Climate change's impact can be both direct and equally determinative indirect impact, by exacerbating existing problems that undermine development. Namely, pre-existing conflicts,

poverty and unequal access to resources, weak institutions, food insecurity and spreading of diseases.



#### Climate Change and Women

Climate change affects and will affect severely and disproportionately the lives of poor women that are the majority of the developing world and already suffer from limited access to basic goods and rights.

In many poor countries, women are forced to eat less. It is therefore expected that in cases of scarcity of resources or natural disasters caused by climate change, women will suffer from additional malnutrition, an extremely dangerous condition, especially during pregnancy.

Women are also most vulnerable in cases of natural disasters since they have to protect both themselves and their children. Women are most exposed to dangers when fleeing their homes, due to natural disasters or conflicts, as well as during their resettlement to camps and recipient countries. Girls in particular are most vulnerable to exploitation, human trafficking and other forms of gender based violence.

#### Climate Change and Children

Compared to adults, children are physically more vulnerable to malnutrition, disease and hardships that could affect them through their life. The lives of tens of millions of children will be endangered by floods, drought and climate change related diseases over the next decades (malaria, dengue fever etc.). In developing countries, where there are just a few adequate warning systems or strategies to limit risk factors, children will not be merely affected by natural disasters and extreme weather phenomena, but also by disasters with long-term impact, such as desertification.

#### Climate Change and People on the Move

The severe effects of climate change on human security will be more acute in parts of the population with high natural resource dependency in environmentally and socially

marginalized regions. Climate change induced migration may be one response, although climate change alone is unlikely to be the sole, or even the most important “push” factor to migrate. Yet, large scale movements of people may increase the risk of conflicts in host communities.

In this framework, the Greek Chairmanship took the initiative to organize a series of meetings and events, with the participation of policy makers, bodies and relevant International Organisations, as well as the academia and civil society.

Besides providing information and raising awareness among the International Community, as regards the contemporary challenge of climate change on human security, the Greek Chairmanship, seeking to actively contribute to the dialogue for drafting of value added proposals and adequate policy planning, proceeded in elaborating and drafting of policy texts on its priorities, in co-operation with competent International Organisations.

To this end, the Greek Chairmanship of the HSN, in co-operation with the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP), compiled and subsequently presented the existing studies on the impact of climate change on human security of vulnerable groups in the developing world.

In collaboration with prominent Greek and International Research Centers, the Chairmanship began preparing in 2008, three policy papers, one for each vulnerable group. In particular, the policy paper on climate change impact on children was drafted in collaboration with UNICEF, the policy paper on women in collaboration with the Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) and the policy paper on persons fleeing their homes due to climate change, in collaboration with the United Nations University.

In the same time the Greek Chairmanship prepared a comprehensive policy paper, in co-operation with the International Institute for Environment and Development and under the supervision of the leading climate change expert Dr. Saleemul Huq, on Development Co-operation and the Impact of Climate Change on Human Security.

#### Adapting development policy to climate change

For Greece international development assistance and co-operation policy planning, particularly with respect to the least developed countries, should include the climate change dimension. Adaptation programmes to climate change in developing countries will greatly contribute to limiting the threats against human security, while increasing the chances for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. It is also imperative that the definition of a country’s “fragile situation” is enriched with the dimension of environmental insecurity. In addition there should be a shift of emphasis in European development assistance, so that it addresses climate change’s impact on vulnerable regions. This in turn should be based on a comprehensive approach on the issue of development, security and human security. Greece has already announced and started setting, in co-operation with international and regional organizations, special trust funds for adaptation programmes to climate change in Africa and Small Island States.

All the above were framed by a series of events implemented by the Greek Chairmanship of the HSN and organized in co-operation with relevant International Organisations and other members of the Network, in Athens, (UNEP/MAP) New York, Bali, (UNICEF) in 2007, as well as in Geneva (in co-operation with IOM for people fleeing their homes) and in Vienna (in co-operation with the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs) in 2008, in view of the final Ministerial Meeting and International Conference on Climate Change and Human Security (Athens 29-30 May 2008).



#### **D-4.1**

### **Events that took place during the Greek presidency of the HSN**

#### Athens, November 27<sup>th</sup> 2007

The launching event on Climate Change and Human Security was organized in co-operation with UNEP/MAP. The Greek Chair of the HSN presented its priority theme and work plan to the general public. First presentation of the UNDP's 2007 report on Human Development entitled: "Human Development Report 2007/2008 Fighting climate change: Human solidarity in a divided world". The event hosted a poster exhibition and a children paintings' exhibition, in co-operation with UNEP/MAP. Greek Foreign Minister, Ms. Dora Bakoyannis delivered an address, while presentations were also made by UNEP/MAP Co-ordinator, Mr. Paul Mifsud and the Head of the UNDP Office in Athens, Mr. Giuseppe Belsito.

#### Bali, December 10<sup>th</sup> 2007 / New York, December 12<sup>th</sup> 2007

Two events, in co-operation with UNICEF, dedicated to Climate Change and Human Security in relation with children. The first event in Bali took place in the sidelines of the International Conference on Climate Change with the participation of the Secretary General for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation Mr. Th. Skylakakis. The second event, in New York, took place during the UN General Assembly and the Special Session on Children. Both events were organized as panel discussions and media events. UNICEF presented its brochure on climate change and children, as well as a special video on climate change and children, financed by the Greek HSN Chair.

#### Geneva, February 19<sup>th</sup> 2008

The event was organized in co-operation with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) on "Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration: Addressing Vulnerabilities and Harnessing Opportunities". Speakers included among others, IOM Director General Mr. Brunson Mc Kinley, World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) Secretary General Mr. Michel Jarraud, UN Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights Ms. Kyung-wha Kang and the Greek Foreign Ministry's Special Representative for Climate Change and Secretary General for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation Mr. Th. Skylakakis.

#### Vienna, March 13<sup>th</sup> 2008

The event was organized in the form of a panel discussion on "Climate Change and Human Security: Women, a most vulnerable group", in co-operation with the Austrian Foreign Ministry. The event highlighted the negative effects of climate change which are felt disproportionately by women, particularly in the developing world. It included addresses by the Secretary General of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, Mr. J. Kyrle, Greek Foreign Ministry's Secretary General for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation Mr. Th. Skylakakis, the Greek Secretary General for Gender Equality, Ms. E. Tsoumani and the Secretary of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Ms. R. Christ.

#### Athens, March 31<sup>st</sup> 2008

During the HSN Senior Officials Meeting, the Greek Chairmanship briefed the member states on its activities and events held in New York, Bali, Geneva, and Vienna, in co-operation with

UNICEF, the United Nations University, the International Organisation on Migration and the Austrian Foreign Ministry, respectively. Moreover, representatives of the aforementioned organizations presented draft policy papers on each of the vulnerable population groups, following the priority of the Greek Chairmanship, as well as on climate change and development, presented by representatives of organisations and research centers who elaborated them.

Athens, May 29<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> 2008

International Conference on Climate Change – Annual Ministerial Meeting  
of the Human Security Network

The works of the International Conference on Climate Change and Human Security (29-30/5/2008), that preceded the Ministerial Meeting, were opened by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mrs. Dora Bakoyannis and closed by His All Holiness, the Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew (via teleconference). On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the principal speakers were the Deputy Minister Mr. Petros Doukas and the General Secretary for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation, Mr. Theodoros Skylakakis, while statements were also made by the Deputy Executive Director of the UN's World Food Programme (WFP) Mr. John Powell and the General Secretary of the International Meteorological Organisation Mr. Michel Jarraud. Furthermore, other participants included officers and experts from numerous international organizations, such as, Mr. Dimitris Zegelis of Greek descent, economic adviser of the government of Great Britain and member of the scientific team for the review of the economics of Climate Change (Stern Review on Economics of Climate Change), as well as professor Ch. Zerefos.

The Conference marked the complex relation between Human Security and Climate Change, while it pointed out the need for assessment and subsequently, financing of the means needed by Less Developed Countries, in order to adapt to Climate Change.

The Conference was followed by the 10<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the HSN, which indicated the finalization of the Greek Presidency of the Network. The 13 members of the HSN, high officials from countries of the UN's "Group of Friends of Human Security" (such as Japan and Mexico), agencies and organizations that co-operated with the Greek Presidency, as well as representatives from developing countries that suffer from the consequences of Climate Change (Liberia, Togo, Nigeria, Kenya, Sudan) were represented at the Meeting.

The Ministerial Meeting underlined that the global challenge of Climate Change may only be confronted by co-ordinated action and drawing up of coherent strategies. It is for this reason that it is imperative to consider this challenge when mapping out international development co-operation, especially in the Least Developed Countries and Island States.

Four policy texts were presented at the main part of the Ministerial Meeting, one for each vulnerable population group (children, women, people fleeing their homes due to climate change) as well as an overall text on the relation between climate change, human security and development co-operation. These texts were drawn up and financed by the initiative of the Greek Presidency, in co-operation with International Agencies (UNICEF, United Nations University, International Institute for Environment and Development, Women's Environment and Development Organisation).

Note: The texts of chapters [D-3] & [D-4] were drawn up by YDAS-1 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

# PART FIVE

## DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE STATISTICS





## E-1 Official Development Assistance – International Flows

Total ODA granted to developing countries in 2007 by member states of the DAC fell by 8.4% (at constant 2006 prices) in relation to the previous year and reached 103.7 BUSD, while ODA/GNI ratio for all member states was 0.28%. The respective development assistance of the year 2005 (107.1 BUSD) and 2006 (104.4 BUSD) were of the highest ever, due to Paris Club debt relief operations for Iraq and Nigeria.

The combined ODA of the fifteen members of the DAC that are EU members fell by 5.8% in real terms to 62.1 BUSD. ODA/GNI ratio rose to 0.40%. The fall was mainly due to the decrease in debt relief grants. Net ODA by the European Commission rose by 3% reaching 11.8 BUSD.

Aid rose for various reasons in nine (9) DAC member states: Austria, Germany, Denmark, Greece (by 5.3% at constant 2006 prices), Ireland, Spain, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and Finland, while aid fell in: Belgium, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Portugal and Sweden.

DAC member states proceeded in previous years to various statements – commitments, to increase their development aid from 80 BUSD in 2004 to 130 BUSD in 2010 (at constant 2004 prices). Since then, while a few countries have slightly reduced their targets, it has been calculated that the rate of increase in development programmes will have to more than double over the next three years, if the level of aid projected for 2010 is to be met.

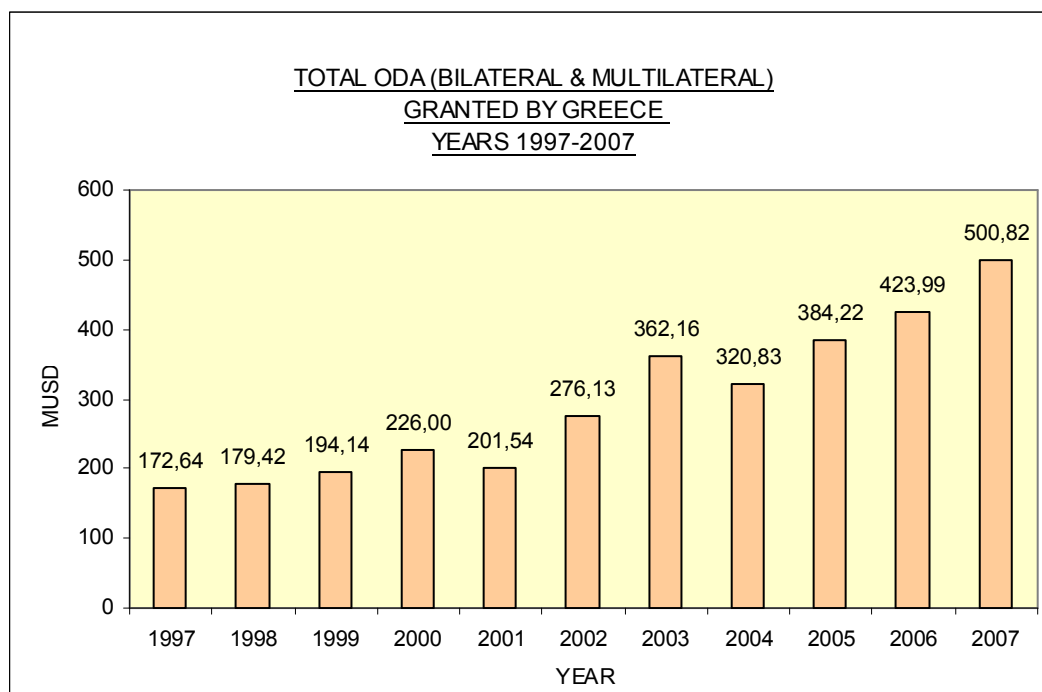
In general, donors are not on track to meet their stated commitments to scale up development aid. Thus, unprecedented increases will have to be implemented to meet their 2010 targets. Indicatively, according to the principal findings of an OECD survey on donors' future spending plans, donors have programmed to disburse an additional 10 BUSD, on top of the additional 5 BUSD that they delivered in 2005, yet another 40 BUSD, at 2007 prices, will be needed to meet commitments made for the year 2010.

## E-2 Official Development Assistance of Greece

The following is reported as regards Greece:

- Total (bilateral and multilateral) ODA granted in 2007 rose to 500.82 MUSD or 0.16% of GNI, while in 2006 it had reached 423.99 MUSD or 0.17% respectively, this was an increase of 76.83 MUSD or 5.3% at constant 2006 prices (see TABLES [1A], [1B] and GRAPH [A1]). The reduction of ODA/GNI ratio was due to the steep rise of Greek GNI, from its upward readjustment by 25%.
- By a letter sent to the DAC (March 2008) the target for the year 2010 (ODA/GNI ratio 0.51%) was postponed to the year 2012, according to the planning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Five Year Development Co-operation and Assistance Programme of Greece (3<sup>rd</sup> PPASBE)

- It is important to note that ODA granted per year by Greece (bilateral and multilateral) to developing partners, continuously rises from 1997 to 2007, the only exception being the years 2001 and 2004, as it is shown at the following GRAPH:



- according to OECD statistical data for the year 2007 (see ANNEX [V]) Greece is ranked 19<sup>th</sup> among 22 DAC member states, in respect of ODA volume granted (501 MUSD) and 21<sup>st</sup> in respect of ODA/GNI ratio (0.16%). In 2006 Greece was ranked 19<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> respectively.

As it was previously reported, during the second Peer Review of development assistance policies and programmes of Greece by the DAC/OECD (November 2006), the Committee reckoned that the imputed costs of tuition for foreign students studying in Greek secondary schools is not ODA eligible, despite the fact that on the one hand this kind of disbursements is anticipated in the relevant DAC directives and on the other that the Peer Review team that visited Athens (June 2006) had proposed for these disbursements to be included in the statistics of Greece.

The issue was quoted in the DAC document “Review of the Development Co-operation Policies and Programmes of Greece – DAC’s Main Findings and Recommendations” where it was pointed out that Greece intends to submit a proposal to amend the relevant DAC directives, during the works of the Working Party on Statistics. The following reference is made in the document:

“... Greece believes that its expenditure on Albanian students in secondary schools should qualify as ODA and plans to make a proposal to the DAC Working Party on Statistics for an amendment to the relevant directives in this sense.”

Following a relevant order from the Deputy Foreign Minister’s Office, YDAS-3 Directorate drew up a Memorandum containing the positions of Greece on the issue, which was submitted on time to the DAC/OECD. Furthermore, the Permanent Greek Delegation to the OECD was asked to relay the said Memorandum to the respective Permanent Delegations of

DAC/OECD member states, asking at the same time support from their representatives that would participate at the Meeting of the Working Party on Statistics, on the Greek request for reassessment of the statistical directives on “ODA Eligibility of Imputed Student Costs for Secondary Education”.

With its opening comments during the DAC Working Party on Statistics meeting (June 2007) the DAC/OECD Secretariat recognized that according to standing DAC directives, imputed costs of tuition of foreign secondary students studying in schools of donor countries is ODA eligible, yet as it was pointed out, the standing directives presuppose that strict developmental criteria must be satisfied, such as involvement of the ODA authorities, using developmental criteria in selecting students, tailoring tuition to the needs of students etc.

The Greek delegation asked for the floor and explained the Greek position on the issue. Afterwards, the Chairman of the meeting asked member states to put forward their views. Objections were expressed by Denmark, New Zealand, Spain and Austria, while Japan stated that it understands the position taken by Denmark, yet the Greek arguments should be thoroughly examined in relation with DAC/OECD directives.

Following the above and as no other member state asked to intervene, the Greek delegation asked for the floor and reminded that the Greek Memorandum that had been submitted to the DAC and to member states referred in detail to all Greek arguments that proved that Greece satisfied the strict development criteria presently in force, set by the DAC/OECD directives.

The discussion on the issue was ended by the Chairman of the meeting by saying that the Greek request is not accepted, since there are objections by some member states to alter DAC/OECD directives on the issue. (It is reminded that decisions in the framework of the DAC/OECD are taken by consensus).

Whatever the case, it is worth mentioning that Greece is every year proceeding to disbursements that contribute to the economic development of developing partner countries, yet these are not considered by the DAC as ODA eligible. In the year 2007 the disbursements in question covered:

#### Imputed costs of tuition for educating foreign pupils and students in Greek primary and secondary Schools during the school year 2006-2007:

The socio-economic changes that occurred during the 1970s and 1980s transformed Greece to a country receiving quite large numbers of immigrants, whereas in the past it was Greece that was providing labor hands to other countries. The consequent huge number of foreign students from developing countries that flood Greece brought about new educational needs. In order to meet these challenges, Greece reorganized the educational system and founded a conscious policy of “Intra-cultural Education” (Law 2413/1996, Official Gazette [No. FEK 124/A/17-6-1996] and Ministerial Decree [No. F/10/20/C1/708, FEK 1789/B/28-9-1999]).

Intra-cultural Education as an educational orientation does not have an assimilative character (promote social cohesion) but is rather a “window” of the educational procedure that covers all educational stages and knowledge and is based on developing different experiences and specialties, as a source of knowledge and personal enhancement.

The basic targets of Intra-cultural Education provided in Greece are:

- knowledge, acceptance and respect of difference
- mutual understanding and dialogue among different cultures
- abolition of stereotypes and prejudices
- equivalent and creative coexistence in a multi-cultural society.

Intra-cultural Education activities have an interventionist character and practical orientation, while their basic scope is to:

- elaborate intra-cultural education programmes for Primary and Secondary Education,
- produce and improve supporting educational material,
- further education, training and
- establishment of a collaborators' network in order to facilitate school – family communication and intra school communication.

A distribution of foreign pupils and students who studied in Greek Schools during the school year 2006-2007 follows.

Educational level	Total pupils/students	Foreign pupils/students	Cost in EURO	Cost in USD
Nursery	93,071	7,611	27,415,548.85	37,529,841.00
Primary	581,336	54,322	195,673,031.75	267,861,782.00
Secondary (grades 7-9)	326,951	30,607	110,249,336.97	150,923,117.00
Secondary (grades 10-12)	208,021	9,436	33,989,373.14	46,528,916.00
Technical Prof. Education	86,668	7,413	26,702,333.94	36,553,503.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,296,047</b>	<b>109,389</b>	<b>394,029,624.65</b>	<b>539,397,159.00</b>

Source: Institute for Intra-Cultural Education issues & YPEPU.

\* Cost per student 4,931 USD, OECD edition (2007) *Education at a Glance 2007: OECD Indicators*. Paris, 2007, p. 187.

The above table shows that the amount disbursed for educating foreign pupils and students in primary and secondary education in 2007 rose to 539,40 MUSD or 394,03 MEURO. This corresponds to 0.17% of Greece's GNI.

**Remittances sent to their home countries by foreigners from developing countries working in Greece.**

According to UN data, in 2006 migrants sent to their home countries some 246 BUSD, a sum threefold the size of total international aid. Indeed, in some countries, one third of families lives exclusively on remittances (for example in Moldova 90% of the country's income originates from migrants' remittances).

According to data from the Bank of Greece foreigners' deposits amount to 3 BEURO, while the average bank account of foreigners is estimated at 10,000 EURO per person. If this amount is divided by 500,000 legal working immigrants it corresponds to a deposit of 6,000 EURO per person. Via these bank accounts migrants send remittances to their home countries.

It is estimated that Greek banks keep in total over 250,000 accounts that belong to immigrants. Furthermore, data from banks used for lending purposes prove that the average family income of economic immigrants is estimated at 12,000 EURO.

According to data from the National Bank of Greece, 90% of Albanians are customers of Greek banks. Moreover, according to the Albanian newspaper "Gazetta Siptare" that invokes data of the Bank of Albania, this country receives some 933 MEURO in total from remittances of immigrants living in Greece and in Italy. This amount is 49.3% of the planned by the government revenue. Besides, a remittance of 200 EURO per month in Albania corresponds to a monthly salary.

Chinese people living in Greece send approximately 90% of their income to China, according to a research of the Asian Studies Institute. Those Chinese who keep their own businesses or work as commercial executives, send approximately 5,000 EURO per month to their families. Chinese owners of small shops in Athenian neighborhoods argue that they send to their families for sustenance 1,500-2,000 EURO per month and clarify that there is no problem in sending remittances, since the smallest province in China enjoys the services of a

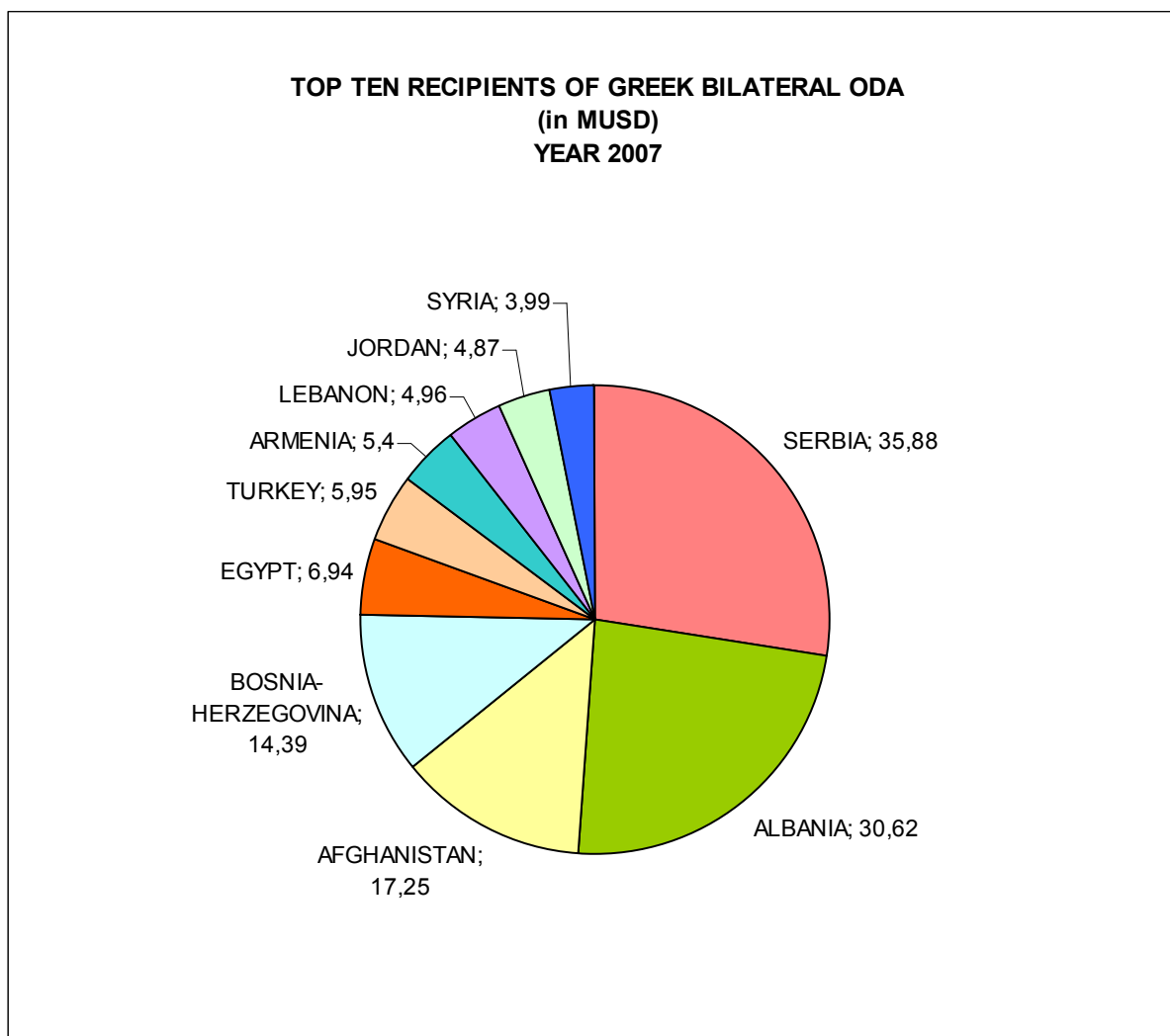
Bank branch. These people deposit their money with Greek banks which in turn send the remittances abroad.

Most Arabs working in Greece deposit their money with Greek banks and send them to their families. Some are owners of small shops. Approximately 70,000 Egyptians live in Greece, 30% of which work as fishermen, the rest in construction sites and other jobs, while they send 40% of their income to their families.

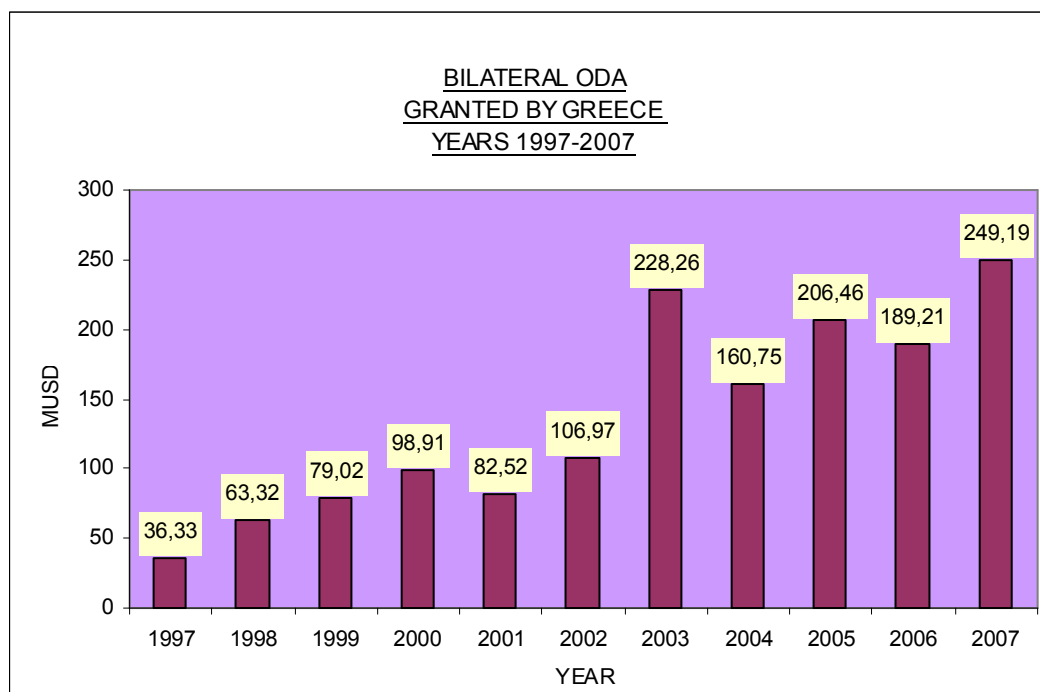
**E-3**  
**Bilateral Official Development Assistance of Greece**

Despite fiscal problems faced by Greece, total bilateral ODA granted in 2007 by Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs etc. reached 249.19 MUSD or 182.03 MEURO, increased by 59.98 MUSD in relation to the previous year 2006 (189.21 MUSD).

The first ten recipients of Greek bilateral ODA in the year 2007 were in order of disbursements: Serbia, Albania, Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, Turkey, Armenia, Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria, as shown at the following GRAPH:



The yearly granted by Greece bilateral ODA to developing partner countries is continuously increasing in current prices from 1997 to 2007, the only exceptions being the years 2001, 2004 and 2006, as shown at the following GRAPH:



It is important to note that in order to enhance the effectiveness of aid granted by Greece via harmonization, multi-bilateral aid activities rose significantly. This is aid granted through International Bodies and Organisations for specific countries and sectors, the final outcome being better co-ordination and reduction of overlapping activities among donors. Multi-bilateral aid granted by Greece in 2007 reached 21.58 MUSD.

Another worth mentioning issue is the significant in recent years rise of granted by Greece ODA to special categories of countries:

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

(see TABLE [2])

In this geographical region that faces significant problems and where indicators of the Millennium Development Goals sadly present negative rates too, most Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are located, that constitute the most crucial target countries of the international development assistance. Among the problems faced in the region are food scarcity, extreme poverty, spreading of AIDS, violent conflicts and deficiencies in significant sectors, such as health.

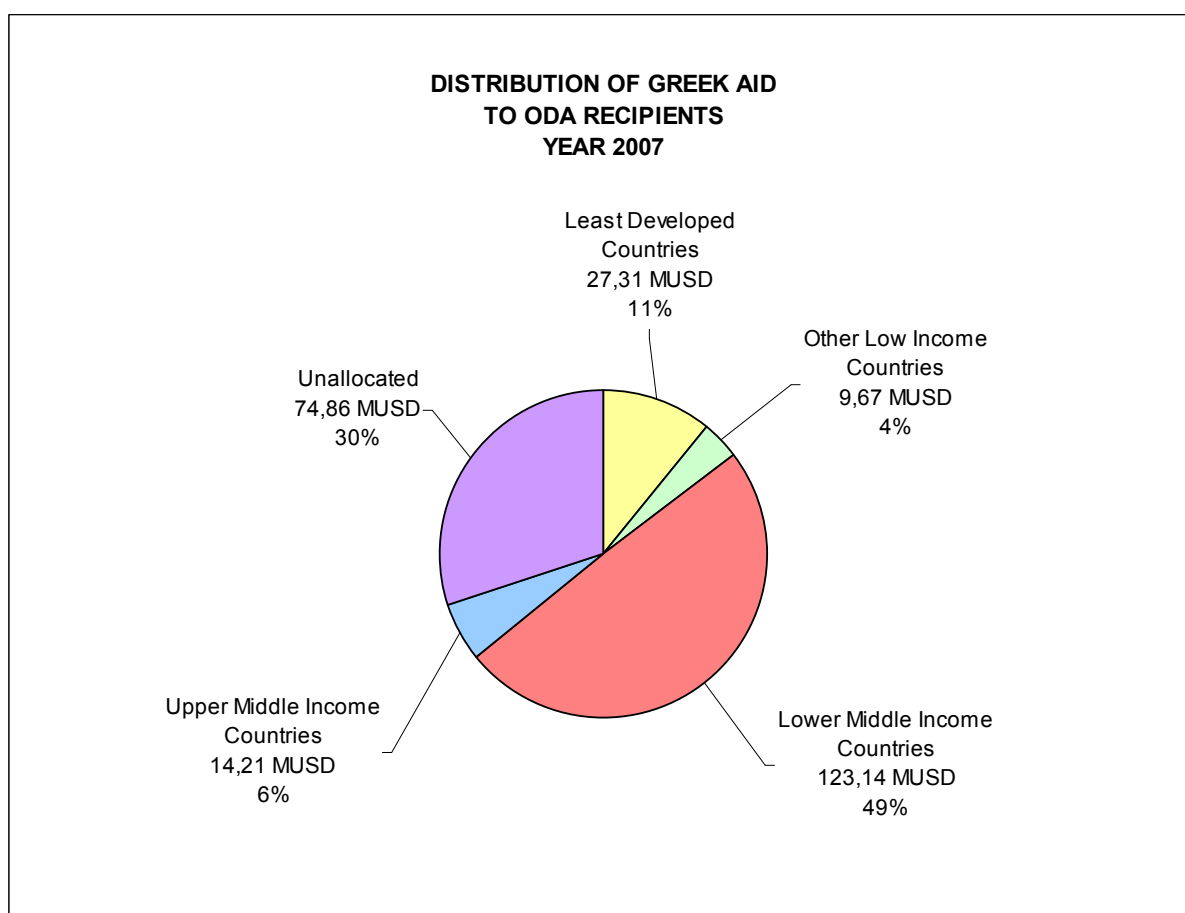
In parallel new challenges undermine efforts undertaken to date by the international community in the region, such as oil and food prices, as well as the consequences of climate change. As a result, not only the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals is under threat, but also the development and the future of the African continent. Consequently, the necessary efforts must be continuous and systematic and originate from all sides.

Greece actively participates in the process of supporting development prospects in Africa, via humanitarian, food aid and developmental projects, as well as via granting scholarships,

providing drinkable water, establishing appropriate infrastructures, enhancing transparency and democratic institutions.

In the year 2007 bilateral ODA granted by Greece to **African countries** amounted to 29.68 MUSD, while in 2006 grants had reached 17.02 MUSD and 14.30 in the year 2005. This means that Greek bilateral aid grants to African countries rose considerably through the years (see chapter on geographical distribution of aid).

Specifically, total bilateral ODA granted by Greece to **Sub-Saharan Africa countries** in the year 2007 amounted to 16.86 MUSD. In the previous year 2006 ODA grants had reached 12.66 MUSD, while in 2005, 9.62 MUSD (see chapter on geographical distribution of aid).



For the distribution of aid in categories, Least Developed Countries, Other Low Income Countries, Lower Middle Income Countries and Upper Middle Income Countries, see ANNEX [III].

#### ▪ **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**

(see ANNEX [III])

These are 50 countries most of which are located in Sub-Saharan Africa. The United Nations characterize these countries as the poorest in the developing world since they exhibit the lowest indicators of socio-economic development.

A country is classified as Least Developed (LDC) if it meets three criteria:

- has low income (three year average GNI per capita of less than 750 USD)
- presents human resource weakness (based on indicators of nutrition, health, education and adult literacy)



- presents economic vulnerability (based on instability of agricultural production, exports of goods and services et. al.)

The international community of donors, that includes Greece, has set the LDCs as its priority for the provision of development assistance, since such countries suffer conditions of extreme poverty (income of less than 1 USD per day), widespread conflicts, political and economic instability, AIDS pandemic et. al.

Greek bilateral ODA granted to LDCs is increasing throughout the years. In total it amounted to 27.31 MUSD in 2007, while in the previous year 2006 it had reached 17.54 MUSD (see the above GRAPH)

#### ▪ **Small Island Developing States**

These are 38 small island and low lying coastal countries located in Africa, the Caribbean, the Indian and the Pacific ocean and the South China Sea, and share similar sustainable development challenges, such as small population, lack of resources, remoteness, susceptibility to natural disasters, while they are excessively dependent on international trade.

In addition to the above these countries are expected to face severe problems from climate change. Climate change - that is presently evolving – generates grave global environmental, social and economic consequences. It is a problem that requires global action, since it affects the whole planet. Yet, at the same time it has a regional dimension, because specific geographical regions will be affected more than others.

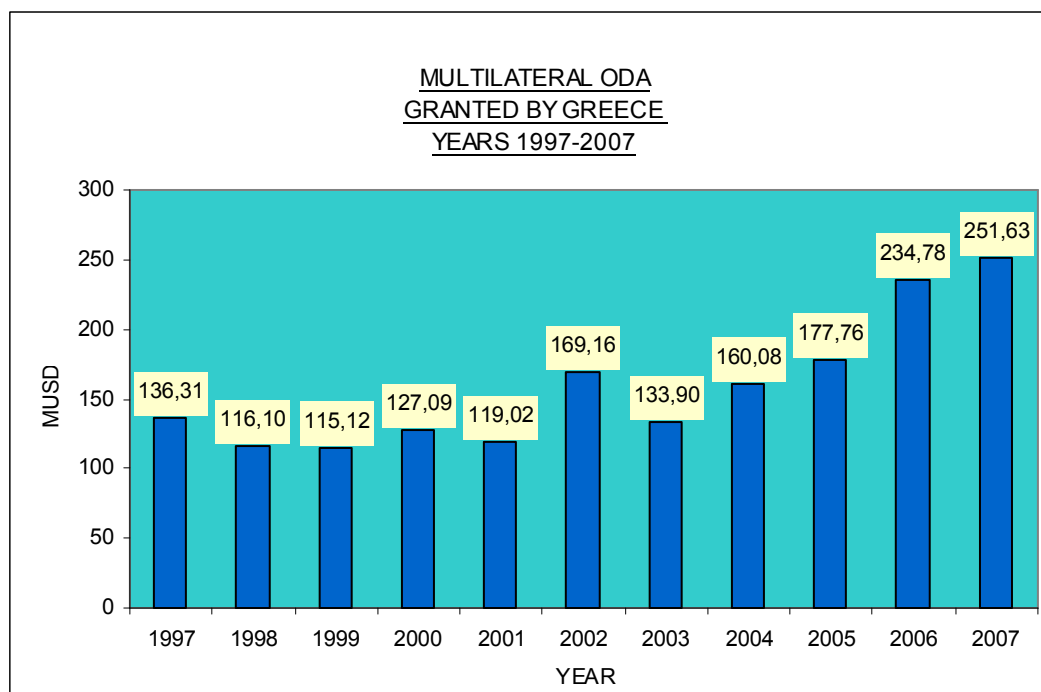
Climate change is related to development and efforts for poverty reduction as it directly contributes to loss of developmental parameters (land, infrastructure, productivity, increase of diseases et. al), migration and instability. Furthermore, it is one of the most serious threats against the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, since it limits the capabilities of developing countries to fulfill their targets for sustainable development. In this framework bilateral ODA granted by Greece to Small Island Developing States in 2007 amounted to 1.56 MUSD.

In the context of the EU, Greece has set the need to include climate change in all development assistance programmes. In this regard it intends to contribute to the attainment of this target during the procedure of reforming relevant EU policies and apply this principle to its bilateral development policy. Consequently, Greece will further finance projects for adaptation to climate change in LDCs and in Small Island Developing States.

### **E-4 Multilateral Official Development Assistance of Greece**

Greece participates in numerous International Organizations of economic-financial, social and developmental character, whose objectives promote the same development goals that Greece pursuits. 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 co-ordination 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, Greece considers their work as 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 primarily through three sources, namely:

- The European Union,
- The United Nations and
- International Financing Organizations including the World Bank.

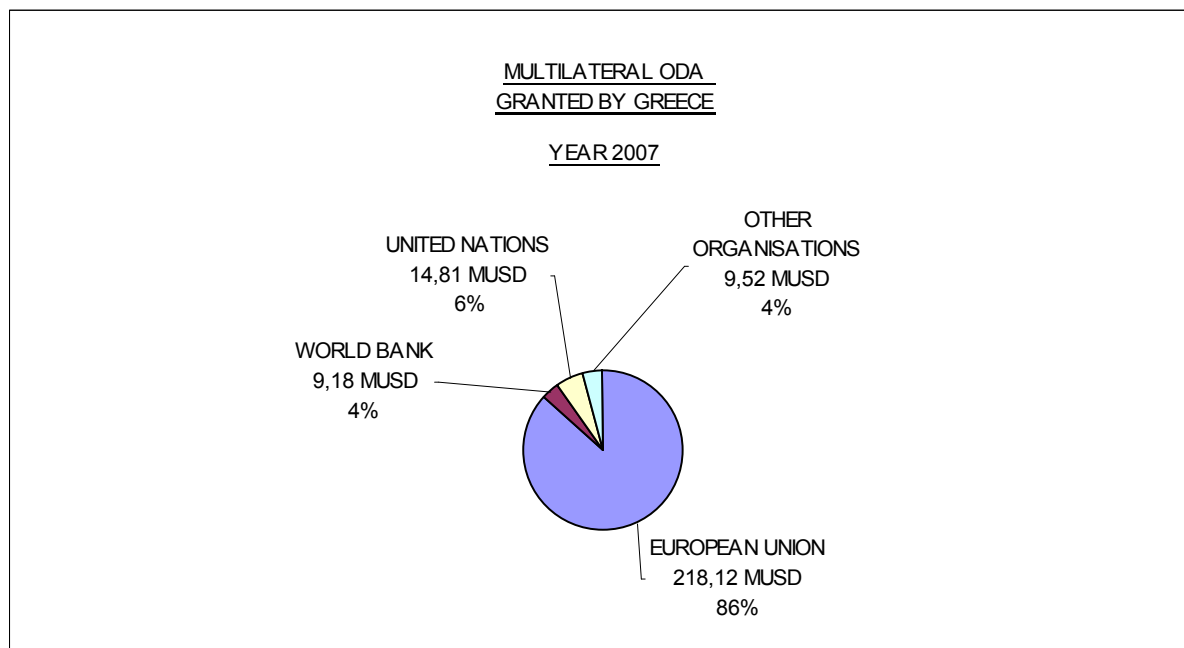
Various Ministries, in accordance to their purpose and competences, that stem from International Conventions, provide funds through International Organisations to meet international development objectives. Before proceeding to the provision of multilateral aid, Greece participates at international preparatory conferences, organized by International Organizations and co-ordinates 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.

Multilateral ODA granted by Greece in the years 1997-2007 presents the picture shown at the above GRAPH.

Total multilateral ODA subscriptions of Greece to International Organisations in the year 2007 amounted to 251.63 MUSD or 183.82 MEURO (0,08% of GNI, 50.24% of total bilateral and multilateral ODA), increased by 16.85 MUSD in relation to the previous year 2006 (234.78 MUSD)

Specifically, subscriptions were paid to the following International Organisations:



In total Greek multilateral ODA disbursements in 2007, by implementing Agency, presented the following picture:

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION	Amount in MEURO	Amount in MUSD	%
YPOIO	EDF,EC	159,36	218,12	87%
YPOIO	BSTDB, IDA, OECD, UNDP, UNIDO, WTO	10,31	14,12	6%
YPEJ	BSEC, IFAD, INSTRAW, IOC, OAS, OIF, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNO, UNOCHA, UNODC, UNPKO, UNRWA, UNVFVT	7,43	10,17	4%
YPEHODE	IUCN, UN Habitat, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFCCC	2,25	3,08	1%
YPAN	IAEA	1,72	2,36	1%
YPAAT	CIHEAM, EPPO, FAO, ISTA	1,48	2,03	1%
YPYGKA	UNVFD, WHO	1,09	1,50	0%
Other		0,18	0,25	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>183,82*</b>	<b>251,63*</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* This is a percentage of the total subscriptions of Greece to various Organisations since according to DAC/OECD regulations, only this percentage is recorded as ODA.

## **E-5**

### **International Commitments of Greece in Terms of ODA Disbursements**

Greece has committed itself to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and fulfill the quantitative and qualitative targets that have arisen from the Monterrey Consensus (2002), the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), as well as the European Consensus on Development (2005) that sets the framework of EU development co-operation.

In this context the time schedule for Greece was:

- provision of 0.33% of GNI for development assistance, in the form of ODA, to developing countries partners until the year 2007,
- provision of 0.51% of GNI until the year 2010,
- the final target being, provision of 0.70% of GNI until the year 2015.

Greece undertook its international commitments under the basic presupposition that fiscal circumstances would be favourable and would allow for the anticipated significant increase in ODA. In this regard Greece spared no effort to achieve the above mentioned targets. However, despite the relevant efforts, the expected increase of ODA to 0.33% of GNI in 2007 proved not to be feasible, due to fiscal restraints as well as very important unforeseen natural disasters that brought about a direct negative impact on the Greek budget.

Greece remains strongly dedicated to the achievement of its international commitments and has postponed by two years, i.e for 2012 implementation of the intermediate target, that is for provision of ODA amounting to 0.51% of GNI. This is anticipated also at the draft text of the third Five Year Development Co-operation and Assistance Programme of Greece (3<sup>rd</sup> PPASBE – 2008-2012) which is under elaboration.

## **E-6**

### **Statistical Reporting of Greek Aid Flows**

Greece was one of the first countries already since 2006 to successfully submit to the DAC statistical data according to the new monitoring system i.e the Creditor Reporting System plus (CRS++). In 2007 some twelve in total member states submitted statistical data according to this system. The results are encouraging, despite some difficulties that were faced by some member states.

Greece participates in the process of improving statistical reporting of the DAC that is by now the most credible source of data on development co-operation issues. Discussions continued in 2007 on the proposed by the DAC changes to the CRS++ reporting directives, in order to improve statistical reporting of member states. HELLENIC AID considers these proposed changes to be sound and towards the correct route, since they are expected to solve problems that emerged during the first two years of the trial application of the new system. Final decisions are expected to be put forward for approval by member states in 2008.

## **E-7**

### **Debt Reorganization, Forgiveness by Greece**

The objective of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative in the framework of the World Bank (IDA) is to promote broader, faster and more substantial relief to the problem of heavy indebtedness faced by the poorest countries of the world. Greece was the first country that contributed the amount of 1.00 MUSD at the very early stages of this initiative, in the year 1996. The importance of this contribution was recognized by the World Bank. Later, in the framework of the “Enhanced HIPC Initiative” the World Bank provided debt relief to 26 poor countries. This means that these countries will have to spare some 41 BUSD in order to use for other purposes, such as education, health etc.

G8 countries proposed an 100% debt forgiveness for 18 HIPCs who reached the “Completion Point”, in the context of the initiative for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries. This is debt that is pending to IDA, the AfDB and the IMF. The criteria for a country to reach the completion point include:

- Implementation of a satisfactory Poverty Reduction Strategy – PRS for a year,
- Preservation of macroeconomic stability via the supported programmes of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) and
- Implementation of structural and social reforms. Debt relief is provided irrevocably at the completion point by the country’s creditors.

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 Millennium Development Goals.

In April 2006 the Board of Governors of the IDA adopted a Decision entitled: “Additions to IDA Resources: Financing the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative” (MDRI) for eligible HIPCs.

Debt relief will provide significant support to the efforts of the HIPCs in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The cost of the MDRI initiative for 42 eligible countries is estimated to rise to 32 BUSD for the period 2007-2044. Initially 19 countries are expected to be covered by 100% debt forgiveness. Greece’s subscription to the MDRI will amount to 37.69 MEURO. In 2007 Greece disbursed the amount of 0.49 MUSD for this purpose.

## **E-8**

### **The Greek Contribution to the Process of Achieving the “Millennium Development Goals – MDGs” in the year 2007**

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 base year, they are human-centered, measurable and most have a target date, the year 2015 (see details on the MDGs in ANNEX [I]).

Specifically, the first seven Goals focus their attention 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 at 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.

A synoptic recording follows of Greek development co-operation activities and programmes implemented to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs.

It is noted that Greek activities implemented in the year 2007 are recorded according to the sectoral categorization set by DAC Document [DCD/DAC/STAT(2003)7].

<b>GOAL 1</b>	<b>ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER</b>
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Target 1	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	*	*	*
Target 2	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	31161-Food crop production	150.000,00	205.338,81
	31163-Livestock	48.000,00	65.708,42
	31195-Livestock/veterinary services	1.500.000,00	2.053.388,09
	31391-Fishery services	1.981.306,59	2.712.260,90
	52010-Food aid/Food security programmes	530.000,00	725.530,46
	Total	4.209.306,59	5.762.226,68

\* In a sense, all activities that were implemented may be considered to have sought to achieve Goal 1.

<b>GOAL 2</b>	<b>ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION IN ALL COUNTRIES BY 2015</b>
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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		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	11220-Primary education	104.700,00	143.326,49
	11240-Early childhood education	20.125,00	27.549,62
	Total	124.825,00	170.876,11

<b>GOAL 3</b>	<b>PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN</b>
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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		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	15164-Women's equality organizations and institutions	391.405,07	535.804,34
	16010-Social/welfare services (combating women trafficking)	966.767,51	1.323.432,59
	Total	1.358.172,58	1.859.236,93

<b>GOAL 4</b>	<b>REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY</b>
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Target 5	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	12220-Basic health care	17.417.432,57	23.843.165,74
	Total	17.417.432,57	23.843.165,74

<b>GOAL 5</b>	<b>IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH</b>
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Target 6	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	-	-	-
	Total	-	-



<b>GOAL 6</b>	<b>COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES</b>
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Target 7	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	13040-STD control including HIV/AIDS	4.259.545,00	5.830.999,32
	16064-Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	55.000,00	75.290,90
	Total	4.314.545,00	5.906.290,22
Target 8	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	12250-Infectious disease control	10.000,00	13.689,25
	12262-Malaria control	73.200,00	100.205,34
	12263-Tuberculosis control	85.292,19	116.758,64
	Total	168.492,19	230.653,23
Target 5-8-17	Other health		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	12110-Health policy and administrative management	30.000,00	41.067,76
	12181-Medical education/training	388.986,75	532.493,84
	12191-Medical services	1.995.804,50	2.732.107,46
	12230-Basic health infrastructure	442.250,00	605.407,26
	12281-Health personnel development	60.000,00	82.135,52
	Total	2.917.041,25	3.993.211,84

<b>GOAL 7</b>	<b>ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY</b>
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Target 9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	41010-Environmental policy and administrative management	6.294.113,36	8.616.171,61
	41030-Bio-diversity	248.263,05	339.853,59
	41040-Site preservation	2.892.142,00	3.959.126,63
	41050-Flood prevention/control	12.000,00	16.427,10
	41081-Environmental education/ training	817.400,64	1.118.960,49
	41082-Environmental research	25.000,00	34.223,13
	Total	10.288.919,05	14.084.762,55
Target 10	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	895.000,00	1.225.188,23
	14015-Water resources protection	215.131,00	294.498,29
	14020-Water supply and sanitation - large systems	737.299,00	1.009.307,32
	14030-Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	70.000,00	95.824,78
	14050-Waste management/disposal	120.000,00	164.271,05

	Total	2.037.430,00	2.789.089,67
Target 11	By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	-	-	-
	Total	-	-

<b>GOAL 8</b>	<b>DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT</b>
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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)		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	33120-Trade facilitation	12.000,00	16.427,10
	33181-Trade education/training	18.750,00	25.667,35
	MULTILATERAL DEBT RELIEF INITIATIVE	360.250,00	493.155,37
	Total	391.000,00	535.249,82
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)		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	41010-Environmental policy and administrative management (for Land-Locked Countries and Small Island States)	2.206.236,01	3.020.172,55
	Total	2.206.236,01	3.020.172,55
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		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	MULTILATERAL DEBT RELIEF INITIATIVE	360.250,00	493.155,37
	Total	360.250,00	493.155,37
Target 16	In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	11330-Vocational training	110.710,00	151.553,73
	11430-Advanced technical and managerial training	40.247,00	55.095,14
	16020-Employment policy and administrative management	313.287,00	428.866,53
	Total	464.244,00	635.515,40
Target 17	In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries		
	Sector of Aid	EURO	USD
	-	-	-
	Total	-	-

Target 18	In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications		
Sector of Aid		EURO	USD
22030-Radio/television/print media		32.000,00	43.805,61
22040-Information and communication technology (ICT)		133.494,00	182.743,33
Total		165.494,00	226.548,94
Target 3-4-16	Other education (secondary & tertiary education included)		
Sector of Aid		EURO	USD
11110-Education policy and administrative management		41.905,00	57.364,82
11120-Education facilities and training		2.870.362,57	3.929.312,21
11420-Higher education		6.684.457,83	9.150.524,07
11425-Imputed student costs		34.559.147,00	47.308.893,91
43081-Multisector education/training		6.401.722,12	8.763.479,97
Total		50.557.594,52	69.209.574,98

## E-9 Technical Co-operation Granted by Greece

Development assistance granted in the form of “Technical Co-operation” (TC), 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 respect, TC 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 studying in Greek Universities and Polytechnics, as well as
- financing of programmes for research and studying of problems faced by developing countries.

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

Greece is specializing in providing TC in the sector of “Social Infrastructure and Services”, that is in activities enhancing social development such as, promotion of medical care and primary - 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 TC granted by Greece includes establishment of organizational and institutional structures. These are guaranteed preconditions that skills and technology transferred to recipient countries, will have a substantial impact and will allow them to implement relevant programmes without external assistance, when Greek activities will have reached an end.

ODA disbursements by geographical region for TC activities implemented by Greece during 2006-2007, are presented below:

No.	Geographical Region	Year 2006		Year 2007	
		Disbursements in MUSD	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD	Disbursements in MEURO
1.	EUROPE	52.63	41.93	82.67	60.39
2.	AFRICA	9.18	7.31	15.44	11.28
3.	AMERICA	1.22	0.97	2.14	1.56
4.	ASIA	22.12	17.62	36.96	27.00
5.	OCEANIA	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.04
6.	Unallocated	3.72	2.96	0.42	0.31
	<b>TOTAL ODA</b>	<b>88.88</b>	<b>70.80</b>	<b>137.68</b>	<b>100.58</b>

### E-10 Tied and Untied Aid of Greece

Greece does not have the appropriate mechanisms to implement big scale official development co-operation programmes and projects. Almost all activities financed are small, having low budgets. These are mostly small scale projects in the fields of services provision, training seminars and provision of scholarships, implemented within a short time period.

Greece adopted DAC Member States' decision to untie aid to LDCs due to their relevant dependence on aid and their comparably greater need for accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

In particular, DAC Members agreed at a first phase (2001) to untie ODA provided to LDCs as from 1-1-2002, in the following sectors: balance of payments and structural adjustment support, debt forgiveness, sector and multi-sector programme assistance, investment project aid, import and commodity support, commercial services contracts and ODA through Non-Governmental Organizations for procurement related activities. It is noted that Free Standing Technical Co-operation is excluded from the coverage of this Recommendation.

Furthermore, in 2005 because:

- the issue of combining aid untying with its effectiveness was repeatedly set since 2001 (most recent text the "Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness" – March 2005)
- the 2001 Recommendation encouraged member states to continue their effort for further untying aid
- some member states due to the nature of their programmes (small scale and low cost) were not covered by the Recommendation (Austria, Greece, Ireland, Luxemburg, and Portugal)

it was decided to abolish the coverage threshold of the 2001 DAC Recommendation, the result being all ODA granted to the LDCs must, since then, be Untied. Technical Co-operation programmes are excluded from this clause.

Having said the above, the picture of Greece in 2007 was the following (excluding technical co-operation and administrative costs):

- "Untied" aid: 26.82 MUSD
- "Partially Untied" aid: 9.08 MUSD
- "Tied" aid: 41.53 MUSD

of which "aid in kind": 40.28 MUSD

**Definitions:**

“Untied Aid” is defined by the DAC as bilateral loans or grants whose proceeds are fully and freely available to finance procurement from substantially all developing countries and from OECD countries.

Accordingly, “Tied Aid” is defined as grants and loans tied either contractually or in effect to procurement in: a donor country only, a donor and specified developing countries, specified developing countries, specified developed and developing countries.

Finally, “Partially Untied Aid” is defined as grants and loans tied to procurement limited to donor and a limited number of countries, including substantially all developing countries.

### **E-11 Procurement Policies of Greece**

The following legal provisions are operative regarding policy and practice in procurement procedures, as well as contracts for projects and provision of services, in the framework of implementing co-financed projects with HELLENIC AID: Law 2362/1995 on “Public Accounting and relative clauses” (Official Gazette FEK 247/A’/27-11-1995), Presidential Decree on “Regulations for Public Sector Procurements” (Official Gazette FEK 394/A’/1996), as well as the relevant clauses of Law 2731/1999 “Regulation of Bilateral Official Development Co-operation and Assistance Issues” (Official Gazette FEK 138/A’/5-7-1999).

### **E-12 Special Account of Article 18 paragraph 6 of Law 2731/1999**

The balance of the Special Account entitled “Provision of humanitarian aid to third countries” with the Bank of Greece (number 2341070048, IBAN GR 07 010 00230000002341065503), amounted, according to data on 31-12-2007, to 4,285,789.74 EURO. This account was not credited by any amount in 2007, while it was debited by 8,128,656.00 EURO, since this amount was transferred to Budget Line (KAE) 5131 “Provision of Bilateral Development Assistance” of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (09-110), via the transfer procedure from the General Accounts Department, for financing development and humanitarian programmes by HELLENIC AID.

Note: The texts of chapters [E-1] to [E-10] were drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate, while chapters [E-11] & [E-12] by YDAS-6 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

# PART SIX

## DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES



## **F-1 Photographs from Development Co-operation Activities**

The photographs in the following pages present a number of characteristic activities of

- emergency humanitarian assistance,
- reconstruction & development,
- development education and public awareness raising programs – projects,

that were implemented in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition during the year 2007, by Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs, Universities, 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  
ACTIVITIES**



Provision of health care and treatment to patients suffering from HIV/AIDS in the Kapiri Bossi region  
Implementing Agency: DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS (NGO)  
Z A M B I A





**Provision of health care and treatment to patients suffering from HIV/AIDS in the Kapiri Bossi region  
Implementing Agency: DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS (NGO)  
Z A M B I A**







**Health Centre – Ophthalmology Unit**  
**Implementing Agency: 'POREIA' AMKE Hellenic Centre for the Promotion of Social and Mental Health (NGO)**  
**S U D A N**





**Provision of health care and treatment to patients suffering from HIV/AIDS in the Buhera region  
Implementing Agency: DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS (NGO)  
Z I M B A B W E**



Innovative project for feeding hundreds of children in 76 Schools in the poor regions of Kilinochchi and Mallaitivu and for constructing in the same Schools, of kitchen, food storage areas and dining rooms for pupils. This project, for the implementation of which in addition to teachers, parents are participating as well, has a special effect in the region and is implemented, with financing from HELLENIC AID, by the UN World Food Programme (WFP)  
S R I L A N K A







**Greek Chairmanship of the Human Security Network.  
Event in New York, in co-operation with UNICEF, for Climate Change and Human Security in relation with children,  
that took place in the framework of the UN General Assembly and the Special Session on Children.  
At the podium Ambassador Mr. P. Goumas,  
Co-ordinator of the Greek Chairmanship of the Human Security Network.**







**Combating illegal human trafficking.  
Awareness raising - mobilization event on illegal human trafficking.  
Implementing Agency: INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)**



**Combating illegal human trafficking.  
Congress attended by the Union of Public Prosecutors on:  
Illegal human trafficking. Modern methods and approaches.  
Implementing Agency: INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)**

RECONSTRUCTION – REHABILITATION  
&  
DEVELOPMENT  
ACTIVITIES





Business studies at the State University of Tbilisi Iv. Javakhishvili  
Implementing Agency: UNIVERSITY OF PIRAEUS  
G E O R G I A





**Research and installation of computers to cover the needs of the Tirana University  
Implementing Agency: YPEPU – ARISTOTELES UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI  
ALBANIA**





**Contribution in combating iodine deficiency disorders  
faced by school children living at the mountainous regions of the Caucasus  
Implementing Agency: YPEPU – UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS  
AZERBAIJAN**







**Consumer Protection Network in the West Balkan Countries**  
**Implementing Agency: MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT/GENERAL SECRETARIAT FOR THE CONSUMER**  
**WEST BALKAN COUNTRIES**

“Consumer Protection Network in the West Balkan Countries”

The project was implemented by the Ministry of Development/General Secretariat for the Consumer having a cost of 1,000,000 EURO (in two phases). It was implemented in the framework of applying EU policy on ensuring safe consumer choices and as a consequence citizen-consumer health safety. The project included a series of activities that sought to transfer knowledge, adopt consumer behaviour, institutionalize goods' safety, provide information on possible threats for public health and train government agencies so as to introduce their own consuming policy. The most important activities of the project were the following:

1. Establishment of a Network for Consumer Protection (NCP) for the West Balkans. Five in total Centers for Consumer Protection were established in Albania, Serbia, FYROM, Montenegro, Bosnia – Herzegovina, equipped with computers and peripheral systems in order to have a feasible connection with the NCP intranet.
2. Introduction of Software to Administer Consumer Information and provide Information to the Public. The NCP functions on the basis of a special software, especially and exclusively designed for the Network to function.
3. Training of Consultants for the NCP on consumer credit and consumer protection issues. Consultants from countries of the West Balkans were trained during this activity, on using the electronic system, on practice, on the directives and EU legislation as regards consumer policy issues, to allow for a plausible adoption and adaptation of the system to each one of the countries that the NCP will be applied.
4. Pilot seminars provided by the Consultants of the NCP. The consultants who were trained during the previous activity, trained in turn via a series of seminars a wide range of the public (local councils, consumer organizations, teams of volunteers, NGOs, etc)
5. Awareness raising activities as regards the project. (one day meetings, printed material, electronic material).





**Equipping of the medical center of “Hippocrates” hospital with a mobile mammography unit, for preventing and combating breast cancer, in the Kvermo Kartli – Tsalka region  
Implementing Agency: YPES  
G E O R G I A**





**Establishment of an Agricultural School in Bondoukou in order to enhance women's co-ops, strengthen the local market, introduce rationalisation in exploiting agricultural produce, reduction of unemployment**  
**Implementing Agency: HELLENIC ACTION FOR AFRICA (NGO)**  
**IVORY COAST**





**Construction of a 12 grade school covering an area of 3,331.5 m<sup>2</sup> at the wider region of the town of Macaresti, in Ungeni Province. The land surface covers an area of 40,000 m<sup>2</sup>. while the school building accommodates 360 pupils and students.  
Implementing Agency: ECUMENICA & SUPPORTING FOUNDATION OF THE ECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE (NGO)  
M O L D O V A**







**Granting of an ambulance & provision of equipment to the State Medical Center "East Sarajevo"**  
**Implementing Agency: ECUMENICA & SUPPORTING FOUNDATION OF THE ECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE (NGO)**  
**BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**





**Exploiting water resources to enhance agrarian economy in N. Darfur  
Implementing Agency: ONE EARTH (NGO)  
S U D A N**







**Reconstruction of a school complex in Erevan  
composed of six buildings having 70 school classes in total, covering an area of 2,868 m2  
Implementing Agency: DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION & SOLIDARITY (NGO)  
A R M E N I A**





**Construction of underground water tanks to collect rain water  
in combination with the necessary infrastructure pumping projects  
to secure drinking water for five Communities at the South-Western part of the West Bank of the River Jordan,  
West of the town of Ramala,  
which face severe scarcity of water due to climatological and military-civilian conditions  
Implementing Agency: ONE EARTH (NGO)  
PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS**



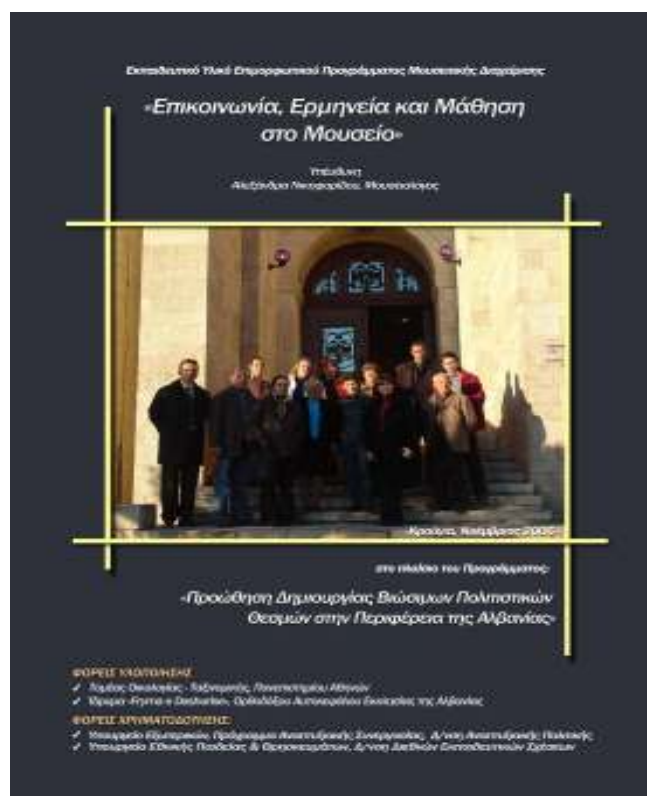


**Development of a curriculum for studies to enhance comprehension and implementation of the millennium development goals: poverty reduction, ensuring environmental sustainability, promotion of education and development co-operation, as well as more efficient linking of productive workers  
Implementing Agency: INTERNATIONAL BIOPOLITICS ORGANISATION (NGO)  
S R I L A N K A**





**Training programme for museum administration for the personnel (12 persons) of the George Kastriot Scanderbeg Museum of the town of Krujia  
Implementing Agency: UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS & "FRYMA E DASHURISE"  
FOUNDATION OF THE ORTHODOX AUTOCEPHALOUS CHURCH OF ALBANIA  
AL B A N I A**





**“Фермеры Грузии могут превратить Цалку в идеальное место для производства семенного картофеля”**

## СЕМЕННОЙ КАРТОФЕЛЬ Проект

Финансируется  
Hellenic Aid, Министерством Иностранных Дел Греции

### Следующие Шаги

В окончательной форме приняты:

- Научно-Исследовательский Институт в Цереви будет производить здоровые мини-туберы.
- Количество кооперативов увеличится и они будут обладать складами и оборудованием.
- Будет заключен контракт между ИИИИ и кооперативом по производству мини-туберов.
- Члены кооперативов будут пользоваться Злитым семенным картофелем для выращивания сертифицированного семенного картофеля.
- Наблюдение за процессом производства на полях будет производиться на всех этапах, а Цалковская Лаборатория будет выдавать официальные сертификаты.
- Сертифицированный семенной картофель будет продвигаться на местном рынке, а также в другие районы Грузии и другие страны.

Фундаментальным условием УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ ПРОЕКТА является твердое академическое следование правил производства здорового, свободного от патогенов семенного картофеля.

Проект осуществляется Аграрным Университетом Афины в сотрудничестве с Научно-Исследовательским Институтом Земледелия Грузии

Осуществление проекта в Цалке содействует:  
- “Целевой” ИИИИ  
- Проект Европейского Союза № 3-8  
- Местные органы власти Цалки.

**Establishment of a seed-potato Center & a Farmers' Co-operative in the Tsalka region**  
**Implementing Agency: YPEPU – AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS**  
**G E O R G I A**

### Цели Проекта

Целью проекта является наращивание производимых биологически для выращивания семенного картофеля урожаями Цалки.

- Производить здоровый семенной картофель, который будет сертифицирован для достижения высокой урожайности.
- Способствовать устойчивому развитию Цалкиского района посредством повышения доходов и уровня жизни всего местного населения.
- Способствовать сотрудничеству всех фермеров района посредством участия в национальном кооперативе.

### Проект предусматривает

- Работу учёных Научно-Исследовательского Института Земледелия в Цереви расположенного рядом с Тбилиси для производства здоровых мини-туберов.
- Размещение мини-туберов в Цалке под непосредственным надзором с целью производства Злитого семенного картофеля.
- Размещение фермеров кооператива Злитого семенного картофеля под строгим тщательным управлением и фитосанитарным надзором с целью получения сертифицированного семенного картофеля.
- Сертифицирование фермерскими кооперативами сертифицированного семенного картофеля.
- Подарки фитосанитарной Лаборатории в Цалке, который будет проводить тестирование производимого семенного картофеля для достижения характеристик «СВЕТЛЫЙ И БЕЛЫЙ» ВАНДСЕ – СЕМЕННОГО КАРТОФЕЛЯ».

### Условия

- Правила производства здорового семенного картофеля предусматривают непрерывный и систематический надзор контролеров. Для лучшего достижения данной цели, поля должны быть расположены недалеко друг от друга. Таким образом надзор будет эффективным, а урожайность будет высокой.
- На начальном этапе в проекте будет участвовать только небольшое количество фермеров на 2-5 га. Затем участие расширится за счёт все большего количества заинтересованных фермеров-производителей. В итоге, в производстве сертифицированного семенного картофеля могут быть включены все заинтересованные производители района.
- Производимый фермерами семенной картофель будет продвигаться как сертифицированный семенной картофель, а также не будет подвергаться вирусам и другим заболеваниям и будет продаваться на своем официальном сертификате Цалкиской Лаборатории.

### События в 2007 году

- В 2007 году будут созданы 2-3 кооператива из тех производителей картофеля, в которых имеются семенные производные поля, соответствующие требованиям к оборудованию, и желательно опыт производства семенного картофеля.
- Для тренировки небольшого количества производителей в производстве здорового семенного картофеля, в 2007 году на Тбилиси будет импортирован и биологически проверен кооперативом производимый Злитый семенной картофель трех сортов с целью получения сертифицированного семенного картофеля который пройдет данную сертификацию в Цалкиской Лаборатории.
- Члены кооператива получившие Злитый семенной картофель введут свой вклад в национальное финансирование своих кооперативов пропорционально с полученным количеством семенного картофеля.



**Provision of four ambulances to Skopje, Bitola and Tetovo  
and of medical equipment**  
Implementing Agency: **MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS – HiPERB (Small Projects Fund)**  
**F Y R O M**



## DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION ACTIVITIES



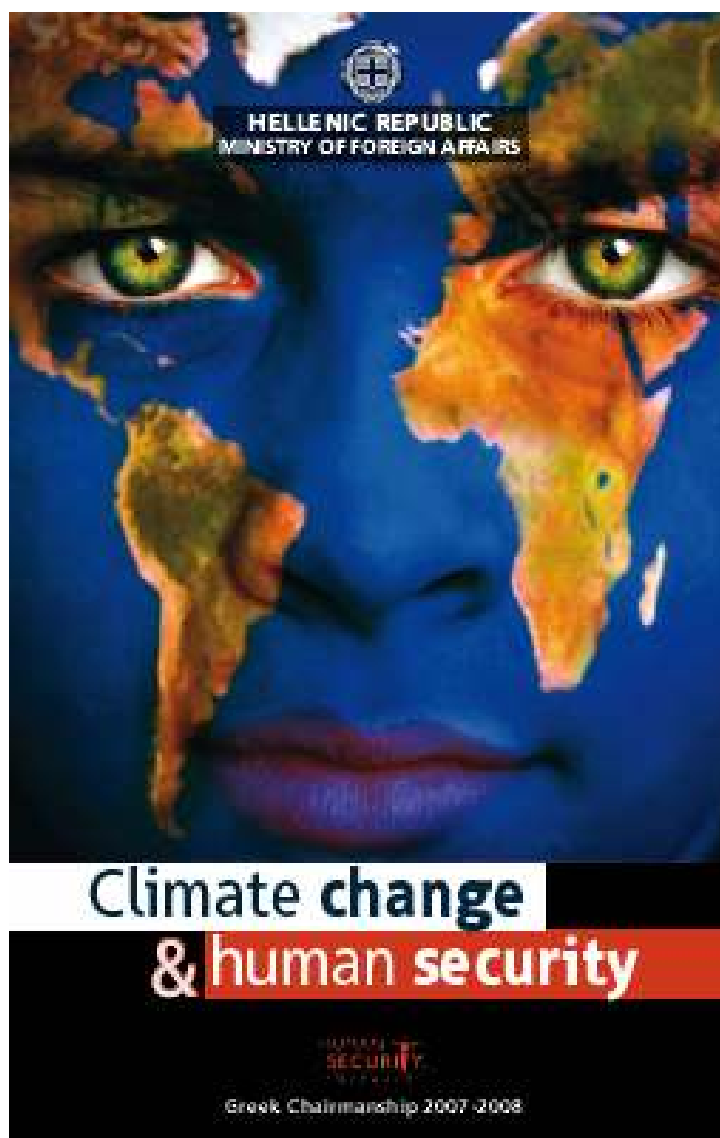
**HELLENIC AID undertook the organization of the Greek participation  
in the second event of the “European Development Days”,  
a European Commission initiative,  
with the general topic  
“Climate Change and Development Co-operation”,  
Lisbon  
November 2007**





**“European Development Days 2007”**

**The Greek stand presented selected activities initiated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs / HELLENIC AID, related to climate change, as well as the Greek international development policy in general, while visitors were acquainted with the main priorities of the Greek Chairmanship of the Human Security Network (May 2007- May 2008). Furthermore, the HELLENIC AID stand hosted a poster exhibition, edited by the Mediterranean Action Plan of the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP/MAP), entitled “Melting Ice: A Hot Topic”**



**Within the context of activities scheduled by the Greek Chairmanship of Human Security Network, HELLENIC AID organized a special event, focusing on “Climate Change and Human Security”, held from November 25 to 28, 2007, at the Athens Concert Hall.**

**During the event, the main priorities of the Greek Chairmanship of the Human Security Network were presented to the general public.**

**Simultaneously and in collaboration with the Mediterranean Action Plan of the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP/MAP), there were events with posters exhibitions and children’s paintings, depicting the implications of climate change to human security.**



**Within the context of activities scheduled by the Greek Chairmanship of Human Security Network, HELLENIC AID organized a special event, focusing on “Climate Change and Human Security”. Following the relevant event that took place at the Athens Concert Hall there were events with posters exhibitions and children’s paintings, depicting “the implications of climate change to human security” of the Mediterranean Action Plan of the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP/MAP) that was hosted at the display area of the “Syntagma” metro station of Athens 2-4 December 2007**



**HELLENIC AID, in co-operation with NGO "FAIR TRADE HELLAS",  
organized a promotional campaign aiming at informing and raising public awareness,  
especially of youths,  
on fair trade principles as well as fair trade products  
that is to say the ones produced in poor developing countries, according to methods,  
complying to the sustainable development standards of the particular domestic production areas.**

# PART SEVEN

**TABLES**

**GRAPHS**

**ANNEXES**



**G-1  
Tables**

TABLE 1  
Total Development Assistance Resource Flows  
[Years 1997-2001]

TABLE 1A  
Total Development Assistance Resource Flows  
[Years 2002-2006]

TABLE 1B  
Total Development Assistance Resource Flows  
[Year 2007]

TABLE 2  
Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) Granted by Country  
[Year 2007]

TABLE 3  
Distribution of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Kind of Aid  
[Year 2007]

TABLE 4  
Distribution of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Sector of Aid  
[Year 2007]

Note: Chapter [G-1] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



**TABLE 1**  
**TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE RESOURCE FLOWS**  
**(YEARS 1997-2001)**

in MUSD

Form of Aid	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
Resources to Part [I] Countries										
Bilateral (ODA)	36,33	0,03% GNP	63,32	0,05% GNP	79,02	0,06% GNP	98,91	0,09% GNP	82,52	0,07% GNI
Multilateral (ODA)	136,31	0,12% GNP	116,10	0,11% GNP	115,12	0,11% GNP	127,09	0,11% GNP	119,02	0,10% GNI
<b>TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>172,64</b>	<b>0,15% GNP</b>	<b>179,42</b>	<b>0,16% GNP</b>	<b>194,14</b>	<b>0,17% GNP</b>	<b>226,00</b>	<b>0,20% GNP</b>	<b>201,54</b>	<b>0,17% GNI</b>
Other Official Flows	12,08		9,27		0,79		2,52		0,00	
Private Flows	0,00		0,00		0,00		0,00		0,00	
NGO Grants	0,00		0,00		0,00		0,00		0,00	
<b>TOTAL (b)</b>	<b>184,72</b>		<b>188,69</b>		<b>194,93</b>		<b>228,52</b>		<b>201,54</b>	
Resources to Part [II] Countries										
Bilateral + Multilateral (OA)	9,01		15,37		10,82		12,38		8,82	
Other Official Flows Bilateral + Multilateral	6,35		1,77		0,22		0,00		0,00	
<b>TOTAL (c)</b>	<b>15,36</b>		<b>17,14</b>		<b>11,04</b>		<b>12,38</b>		<b>8,82</b>	
<b>TOTAL (b+c)</b>	<b>200,08</b>		<b>205,83</b>		<b>205,97</b>		<b>240,90</b>		<b>210,36</b>	

## Notes:

- ODA: Official Development Assistance to Part (I) Countries (see ANNEX [III])
- OA: Official Aid to Part (II) Countries

**TABLE 1A**  
**TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE RESOURCE FLOWS**  
**(YEARS 2002-2006)**

in MUSD

Form of Aid	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
Resources to Part [I] Countries										
Bilateral (ODA)	106,97	0,08% GNI	228,26	0,13% GNI	160,75	0,08% GNI	206,46	0,09% GNI	189,21	0,08% GNI
Multilateral (ODA)	169,16	0,13% GNI	133,90	0,08% GNI	160,08	0,08% GNI	177,76	0,08% GNI	234,78	0,09% GNI
<b>TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>276,13</b>	<b>0,21% GNI</b>	<b>362,16</b>	<b>0,21% GNI</b>	<b>320,83</b>	<b>0,16% GNI</b>	<b>384,22</b>	<b>0,17% GNI</b>	<b>423,99</b>	<b>0,17% GNI</b>
Other Official Flows	0,00		0,00		3,55		0,00		8,20	
Private Flows*	40,33		33,24		-13,71		324,63		2453,70	
NGO Grants	5,54		7,53		17,13		0,50		9,65	
<b>TOTAL (b)</b>	<b>322</b>		<b>402,93</b>		<b>327,8</b>		<b>709,35</b>		<b>2.895,54</b>	
Resources to Part [II] Countries										
Bilateral + Multilateral (OA)	15,89		81,18		103,34		0,00		0,00	
Other Official Flows Bilateral + Multilateral	0,00		0,00		11,17		0,00		0,00	
Private Flows*	216,43		464,35		93,41		0,00		0,00	
NGO Grants	1,21		0,00		1,84		0,00		0,00	
<b>TOTAL (c)</b>	<b>233,53</b>		<b>545,53</b>		<b>209,76</b>		<b>0,00</b>		<b>0,00</b>	
<b>TOTAL (b+c)</b>	<b>555,53</b>		<b>948,46</b>		<b>537,56</b>		<b>709,35</b>		<b>2.895,54</b>	

## Notes:

- ODA: Official Development Assistance to Part (I) Countries (see ANNEX [III])
- OA: Official Aid to Part (II) Countries [the countries of this category were considered as developed in 2005 and thus this aid was abolished].

\* Investments of Greek individuals in developing countries (data from The Bank of Greece)

**TABLE 1B**  
**TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE RESOURCE FLOWS**  
**(YEAR 2007)**

Σε εκατ. Δολ. ΗΠΑ

Form of Aid	2007		2008	2009	2010	2011
Bilateral (ODA)	249,19	0,08% GNI				
Multilateral (ODA)	251,63	0,08% GNI				
<b>TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>500,82</b>	<b>0,16% GNI</b>				
Other Official Flows Bilateral + Multilateral	3,54					
Private Flows*	2.880,36					
NGO Grants	6,71					
<b>TOTAL (b)</b>	<b>2.890,61</b>					
<b>TOTAL (a+b)</b>	<b>3.391,43</b>					

Note:

- ODA: Official Development Assistance to Part (I) Countries (see ANNEX [III])
- \* Investments of Greek individuals in developing countries (data from The Bank of Greece)

**TABLE 2**
**BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)  
 GRANTED BY COUNTRY (YEAR 2007)**

<b>GEOGRAPHICAL REGION / COUNTRY</b>	<b>MUSD</b>
<b>I. EUROPE, TOTAL</b>	<b>97,63</b>
ALBANIA	30,62
BELARUS	0,14
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	14,39
CROATIA	0,21
FYROM	2,06
MOLDOVA	2,94
MONTENEGRO	0,15
SERBIA	35,88
TURKEY	5,95
UKRAINE	2,50
STATES OF EX-YUGOSLAVIA UNSPECIF.	0,00
EUROPE, REGIONAL	2,79
<b>II. AFRICA, TOTAL</b>	<b>29,68</b>
<b>II.A. NORTH OF SAHARA, TOTAL</b>	<b>8,20</b>
ALGERIA	0,04
EGYPT	6,94
LIBYA	0,53
MOROCCO	0,21
TUNISIA	0,17
NORTH OF SAHARA, REGIONAL	0,31
<b>II.B. SOUTH OF SAHARA, TOTAL</b>	<b>16,86</b>
ANGOLA	0,08
BENIN	0,14
BOTSWANA	0,00
BURKINA FASO	0,07
BURUNDI	0,08
CAMEROON	0,16
CAPE VERDE	0,04
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	0,08
CHAD	0,01
COMOROS	0,04
CONGO, DEM. REP.	1,00
CONGO, REP.	0,50
COTE D'IVOIRE	0,49
DJIBOUTI	0,00
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0,00
ERITREA	0,05
ETHIOPIA	2,43
GABON	0,00
GAMBIA	0,01
GHANA	0,16
GUINEA	0,00

GUINEA-BISSAU	0,04
KENYA	0,47
LESOTHO	0,00
LIBERIA	0,00
MADAGASCAR	0,12
MALAWI	0,40
MALI	0,01
MAURITANIA	0,01
MAURITIUS	0,04
MAYOTTE	0,00
MOZAMBIQUE	0,00
NAMIBIA	0,01
NIGER	0,11
NIGERIA	1,91
RWANDA	0,05
ST.HELENA	0,00
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0,05
SENEGAL	0,01
SEYCHELLES	0,05
SIERRA LEONE	0,16
SOMALIA	0,12
SOUTH AFRICA	0,90
SUDAN	2,80
SWAZILAND	0,00
TANZANIA	0,67
TOGO	0,11
UGANDA	0,18
ZAMBIA	0,28
ZIMBABWE	0,56
SOUTH OF SAHARA, REGIONAL	2,46
<b>II.C. AFRICA, UNALLOCATED</b>	<b>4,62</b>
<b>III. AMERICA, TOTAL</b>	<b>4,79</b>
<b>III.A. NORTH &amp; CENTRAL, TOTAL</b>	<b>2,50</b>
ANGUILLA	0,00
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	0,08
BARBADOS	0,04
BELIZE	0,04
COSTA RICA	0,02
CUBA	0,09
DOMINICA	0,05
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0,05
EL SALVADOR	0,00
GRENADA	0,04
GUATEMALA	0,00
HAITI	0,05
HONDURAS	0,01
JAMAICA	0,04
MEXICO	0,08
MONTSERRAT	0,00
NICARAGUA	0,21
PANAMA	0,03

ST.KITTS-NEVIS	0,04
ST.LUCIA	0,04
ST.VINCENT & GRENADINES	0,04
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0,04
TURKS & CAICOS ISL.	0,00
WEST INDIES, REGIONAL	0,02
N. & C. AMERICA, REGIONAL	1,49
<b>III.B. SOUTH, TOTAL</b>	<b>2,19</b>
ARGENTINA	0,35
BOLIVIA	0,01
BRAZIL	1,23
CHILE	0,05
COLOMBIA	0,04
ECUADOR	0,00
GUYANA	0,04
PARAGUAY	0,00
PERU	0,22
SURINAME	0,04
URUGUAY	0,04
VENEZUELA	0,09
SOUTH AMERICA, REGIONAL	0,08
<b>III.C. AMERICA, REGIONAL</b>	<b>0,10</b>
<b>IV. ASIA, TOTAL</b>	<b>54,08</b>
<b>IV.A. MIDDLE EAST, TOTAL</b>	<b>19,79</b>
IRAN	0,88
IRAQ	1,44
JORDAN	4,87
LEBANON	4,96
OMAN	0,00
PALESTINIAN ADMIN. AREAS	3,17
SAUDI ARABIA	0,38
SYRIA	3,99
YEMEN	0,06
MIDDLE EAST, REGIONAL	0,04
<b>IV.B. SOUTH &amp; CENTR. ASIA, TOTAL</b>	<b>32,94</b>
AFGHANISTAN	17,25
ARMENIA	5,40
AZERBAIJAN	0,31
BANGLADESH	0,41
BHUTAN	0,04
GEORGIA	3,43
INDIA	0,14
KAZAKHSTAN	0,36
KYRGYZ REP.	0,06
MALDIVES	0,05
MYANMAR (BURMA)	0,00
NEPAL	0,04
PAKISTAN	0,93
SRI LANKA	3,98
TAJIKISTAN	0,00
TURKMENISTAN	0,00



UZBEKISTAN	0,29
CENTRAL ASIA, REGIONAL	0,00
SOUTH ASIA, REGIONAL	0,25
SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA, REGIONAL	0,00
<b>IV.C. FAR EAST, TOTAL</b>	<b>1,23</b>
CAMBODIA	0,01
CHINA	0,51
INDONESIA	0,09
KOREA, DEM.	0,11
LAOS	0,00
MALAYSIA	0,00
MONGOLIA	0,01
PHILIPPINES	0,03
THAILAND	0,04
TIMOR-LESTE	0,05
VIET NAM	0,33
FAR EAST ASIA, REGIONAL	0,05
<b>IV.D. ASIA, REGIONAL</b>	<b>0,12</b>
<b>V. OCEANIA, TOTAL</b>	<b>0,59</b>
COOK ISLANDS	0,00
FIJI	0,04
KIRIBATI	0,04
MARSHALL ISLANDS	0,04
MICRONESIA, FED. STS.	0,04
NAURU	0,08
NIUE	0,00
PALAU	0,04
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	0,04
SAMOA	0,04
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0,04
TOKELAU	0,00
TONGA	0,00
TUVALU	0,04
VANUATU	0,04
WALLIS & FUTUNA	0,00
OCEANIA, REGIONAL	0,11
<b>VI. BILATERAL UNALLOCATED</b>	<b>62,42</b>
<b>VII. BILATERAL, TOTAL</b>	<b>249,19</b>

**TABLE 3**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) BY KIND OF AID**  
**(YEAR 2007)**

YEAR 2007				
No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD	%
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction & rehabilitation of various works & infrastructure, etc.)	12,58	17,22	6,91
2.	PROGRAM AID (budget & balance of payments support, etc.)	14,56	19,93	8,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	100,58	137,68	55,25
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	54,31	74,36	29,84
TOTAL		182,03	249,19	100,00%

**TABLE 4**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)**  
**BY SECTOR OF AID**  
**(YEAR 2007)**

SECTOR OF AID	€	\$
11110-Education policy and administrative management	41.905,00	57.364,82
11120-Education facilities and training	2.870.362,57	3.929.312,21
11220-Primary education	104.700,00	143.326,49
11240-Early childhood education	20.125,00	27.549,62
11330-Vocational training	110.710,00	151.553,73
11420-Higher education	59.722,83	81.756,10
11420-Higher education	6.624.735,00	9.068.767,97
11425-Imputed student costs	34.559.147,00	47.308.893,91
11430-Advanced technical and managerial training	40.247,00	55.095,14
<b>Education - Total</b>	<b>44.431.654,4</b>	<b>60.823.619,99</b>
12110-Health policy and administrative management	30.000,00	41.067,76
12181-Medical education/training	388.986,75	532.493,84
12191-Medical services	1.995.804,50	2.732.107,46
12220-Basic health care	17.417.432,57	23.843.165,74
12230-Basic health infrastructure	442.250,00	605.407,26
12250-Infectious disease control	10.000,00	13.689,25
12261-Health education	67.000,00	91.718,00
12262-Malaria control	73.200,00	100.205,34
12263-Tuberculosis control	85.292,19	116.758,64
12281-Health personnel development	60.000,00	82.135,52
<b>Health - Total</b>	<b>20.569.966,01</b>	<b>28.158.748,81</b>
13040-STD control including HIV/AIDS (including AIDS)	4.259.545,00	5.830.999,32
<b>Population &amp; reproductive health - Total</b>	<b>4.259.545,00</b>	<b>5.830.999,32</b>
14010-Water resources policy and administrative management	895.000,00	1.225.188,23
14015-Water resources protection	215.131,00	294.498,29
14020-Water supply and sanitation - large systems	737.299,00	1.009.307,32
14030-Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	70.000,00	95.824,78
14050-Waste management/disposal	120.000,00	164.271,05
<b>Water supply &amp; sanitation - Total</b>	<b>2.037.430,00</b>	<b>2.789.089,67</b>
15130-Legal and judicial development	910.917,93	1.246.978,69
15140-Government administration	4.308.602,74	5.898.155,70
15150-Strengthening civil society	20.299,82	27.788,94
15161-Elections	22.500,00	30.800,82
15162-Human rights	175.788,91	240.641,90
15164-Women's equality organizations and institutions	391.405,07	535.804,34
15220-Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	3.955.198,25	5.414.371,32
15230- Post-conflict peace-building (UN)	34.388.531,00	47.075.333,33
<b>Government &amp; civil society - Total</b>	<b>44.173.243,72</b>	<b>60.469.875,04</b>
16010-Social/ welfare services	5.887.931,08	8.060.138,37
16020-Employment policy and administrative management	313.287,00	428.866,53

16061-Culture and recreation	996.139,00	1.363.639,97
16063-Narcotics control	300.000,00	410.677,62
16064-Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	55.000,00	75.290,90
<b>Other social infrastructure &amp; services - Total</b>	<b>7.552.357,07</b>	<b>10.338.613,39</b>
<b>SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; SERVICES - TOTAL</b>	<b>123.024.196,21</b>	<b>168.410.946,22</b>
21010-Transport policy and administrative management	200.000,00	273.785,08
21020-Road transport	50.000,00	68.446,27
21081-Education and training in transport and storage	80.208,00	109.798,77
<b>Transport &amp; storage - Total</b>	<b>330.208,00</b>	<b>452.030,12</b>
22030-Radio/television/print media	32.000,00	43.805,61
22040-Electrical transmission/ distribution	133.494,00	182.743,33
<b>Communications - Total</b>	<b>165.494,00</b>	<b>226.548,94</b>
23030-Power generation/ renewable sources	890.000,00	1.218.343,60
23067-Solar energy	158.750,00	217.316,91
<b>Energy - Total</b>	<b>1.048.750,00</b>	<b>1.435.660,51</b>
24010-Financial policy and administrative management	1.250.004,00	1.711.162,22
24081-Education/training in banking and financial services	540.936,00	740.501,03
<b>Banking &amp; financial services - Total</b>	<b>540.936,00</b>	<b>740.501,03</b>
25010-Business support services and institutions	2.532.614,98	3.466.960,96
<b>Business &amp; other services - Total</b>	<b>2.532.614,98</b>	<b>3.466.960,96</b>
<b>ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; SERVICES - TOTAL</b>	<b>5.868.006,98</b>	<b>8.032.863,78</b>
31120-Agricultural development	585.000,00	800.821,36
31140-Agricultural water resources	181.925,00	249.041,75
31150-Agricultural inputs	30.000,00	41.067,76
31161-Food crop production	150.000,00	205.338,81
31163-Livestock	48.000,00	65.708,42
31181-Agricultural education/training	310.000,00	424.366,87
31191-Agricultural services	40.000,00	54.757,02
31195-Livestock/ veterinary services	1.500.000,00	2.053.388,09
31391-Fishery services	1.981.306,59	2.712.260,90
<b>Agriculture – Forestry – Fishing - Total</b>	<b>4.826.231,59</b>	<b>6.606.750,98</b>
32140-Cottage industries and handicraft	79.000,00	108.145,11
32310-Construction policy and administrative management	300.000,00	410.677,62
<b>Industry – Mining – Construction - Total</b>	<b>379.000,00</b>	<b>518.822,73</b>
33120-Trade facilitation	12.000,00	16.427,10
33181-Trade education/training	18.750,00	25.667,35
<b>Trade policy &amp; regulations - Total</b>	<b>30.750,00</b>	<b>42.094,45</b>
33210-Tourism policy and administrative management	63.549,28	86.994,22
<b>Tourism - Total</b>	<b>63.549,28</b>	<b>86.994,22</b>
<b>PRODUCTION SECTORS - TOTAL</b>	<b>5.299.530,87</b>	<b>7.254.662,38</b>
41010-Environmental policy and administrative management	6.294.113,36	8.616.171,61
41030-Bio-diversity	248.263,05	339.853,59
41040-Site preservation	2.892.142,00	3.959.126,63
41050-Flood prevention/control	12.000,00	16.427,10
41081-Environmental education/ training	817.400,64	1.118.960,49
41082-Environmental research	25.000,00	34.223,13
<b>General environmental protection - Total</b>	<b>10.288.919,05</b>	<b>14.084.762,55</b>

43040-Rural development	70.000,00	95.824,78
43081-Multisector education/training	6.401.722,12	8.763.479,97
<b>MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING - TOTAL</b>	<b>16.760.641,17</b>	<b>22.944.067,3</b>
52010-Food aid/Food security programmes	530.000,00	725.530,46
<b>COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE - TOTAL</b>	<b>530.000,00</b>	<b>725.530,46</b>
72010-Material relief assistance and services	3.672.746,80	5.027.716,36
72040-Emergency food aid	4.581.748,76	6.272.072,22
73010-Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	825.000,00	1.129.363,45
74010-Disaster prevention and preparedness	175.737,50	240.571,53
<b>HUMANITARIAN AID - TOTAL</b>	<b>9.255.233,06</b>	<b>12.669.723,56</b>
91010-Administrative costs	17.420.000,00	23.846.680,36
92010-Support to national NGO's	8.000,00	10.951,40
92020-Support to international NGO's	48.000,00	65.708,42
93010-Refugees in donor countries	3.375.941,63	4.621.412,22
99810-Sectors not specified	425.500,00	582.477,75
99820-Promotion of development awareness	15.000,00	20.533,88
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>	<b>182.030.049,92</b>	<b>249.185.557,72</b>

## G-2 Graphs

### GRAPH A

Total net disbursements of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of GNP [years 1995-2000] and GNI [years 2001-2007] [Years 1995-2007]

### GRAPH A1

Total net disbursements of Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of GNP [years 1995-2000] and GNI [years 2001-2007] [Years 1995-2007]

### GRAPH B

Bilateral Official Development Assistance Granted by Geographical Region [Year 2007]

### GRAPH C

Percentage allocation of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Kind of Aid [Year 2007]

### GRAPH D

Percentage allocation of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Sector of Aid [Year 2007]

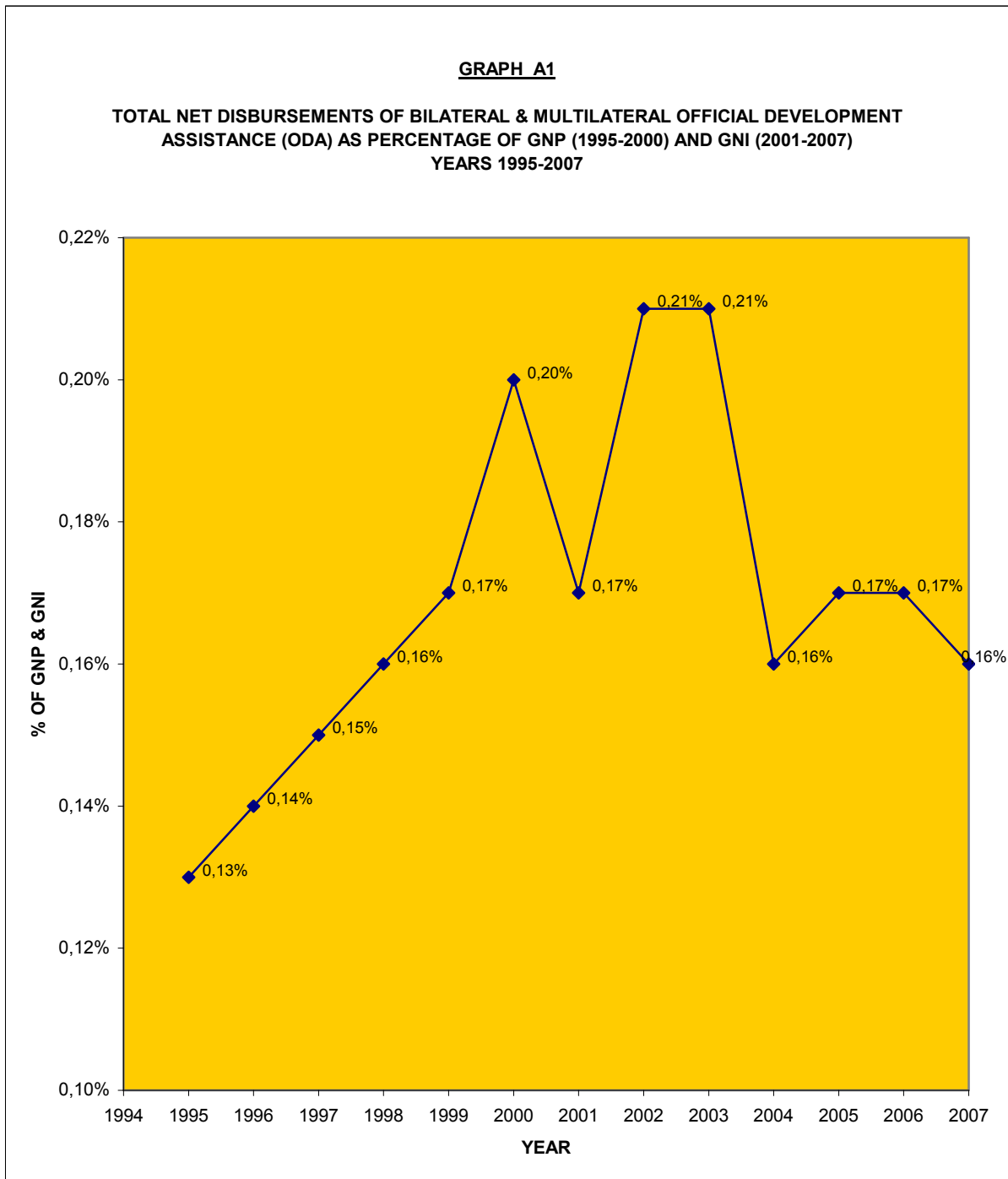
Note: Chapter [G-2] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



**GRAPH A**

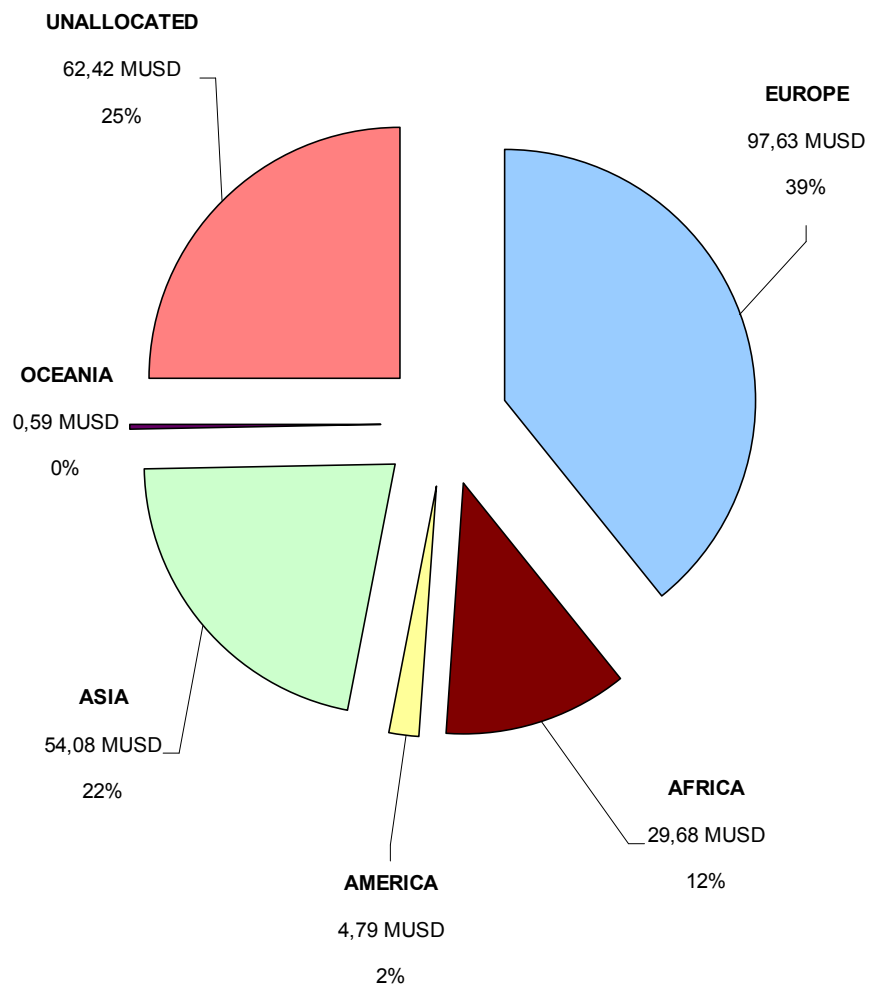
**TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS OF BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)  
AS PERCENTAGE OF GNP (1995-2000) AND GNI (2001-2007)  
YEARS 1995-2007**



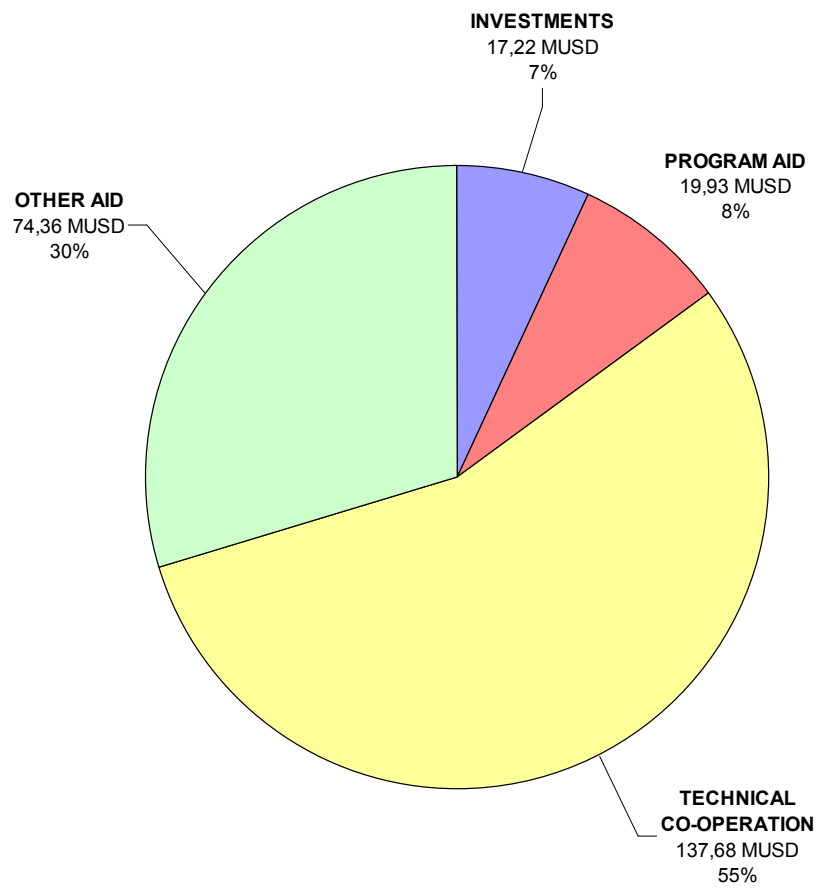


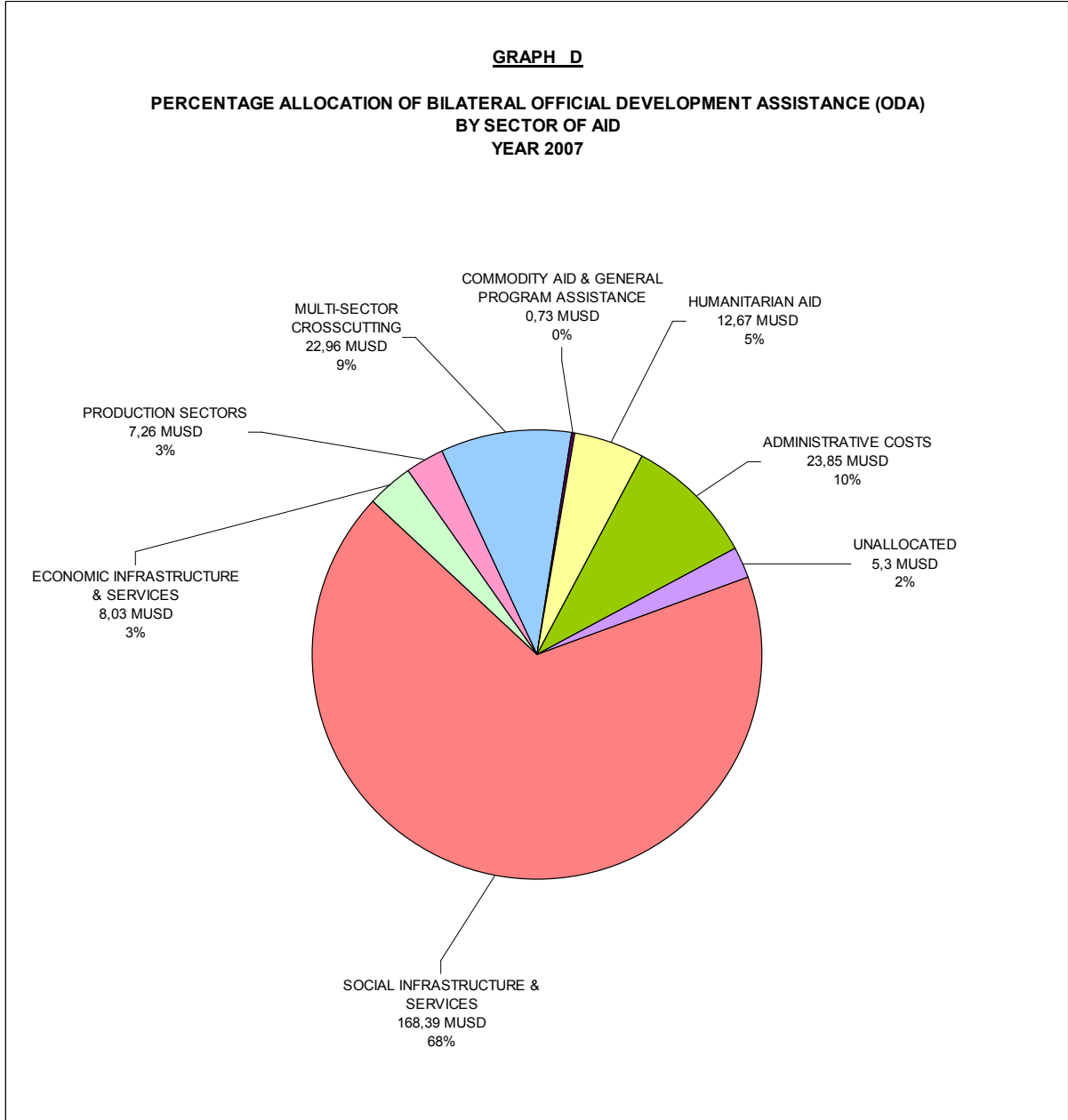
**GRAPH B**

**BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE GRANTED  
BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION  
YEAR 2007**



**GRAPH C**  
**PERCENTAGE ALLOCATION**  
**OF BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)**  
**BY KIND**  
**YEAR 2007**





**G-3  
Annexes**

**ANNEX I**

Millennium Development Goals – MDGs

**ANNEX II**

Organigramme of the Administration of Greek Development Co-operation

**ANNEX III**

ODA Recipient Countries

**ANNEX IV**

HELLENIC AID Personnel)

**ANNEX V**

Classification of DAC Members according to ODA flows and ODA/GNI ratio  
(Year 2007)

**ANNEX VI**

HELLENIC AID Action Plan for Co-ordination and Harmonization of Development  
Co-operation Policy

Note: Chapter [G-3] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



## 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 co-operation 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 co-operation 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**

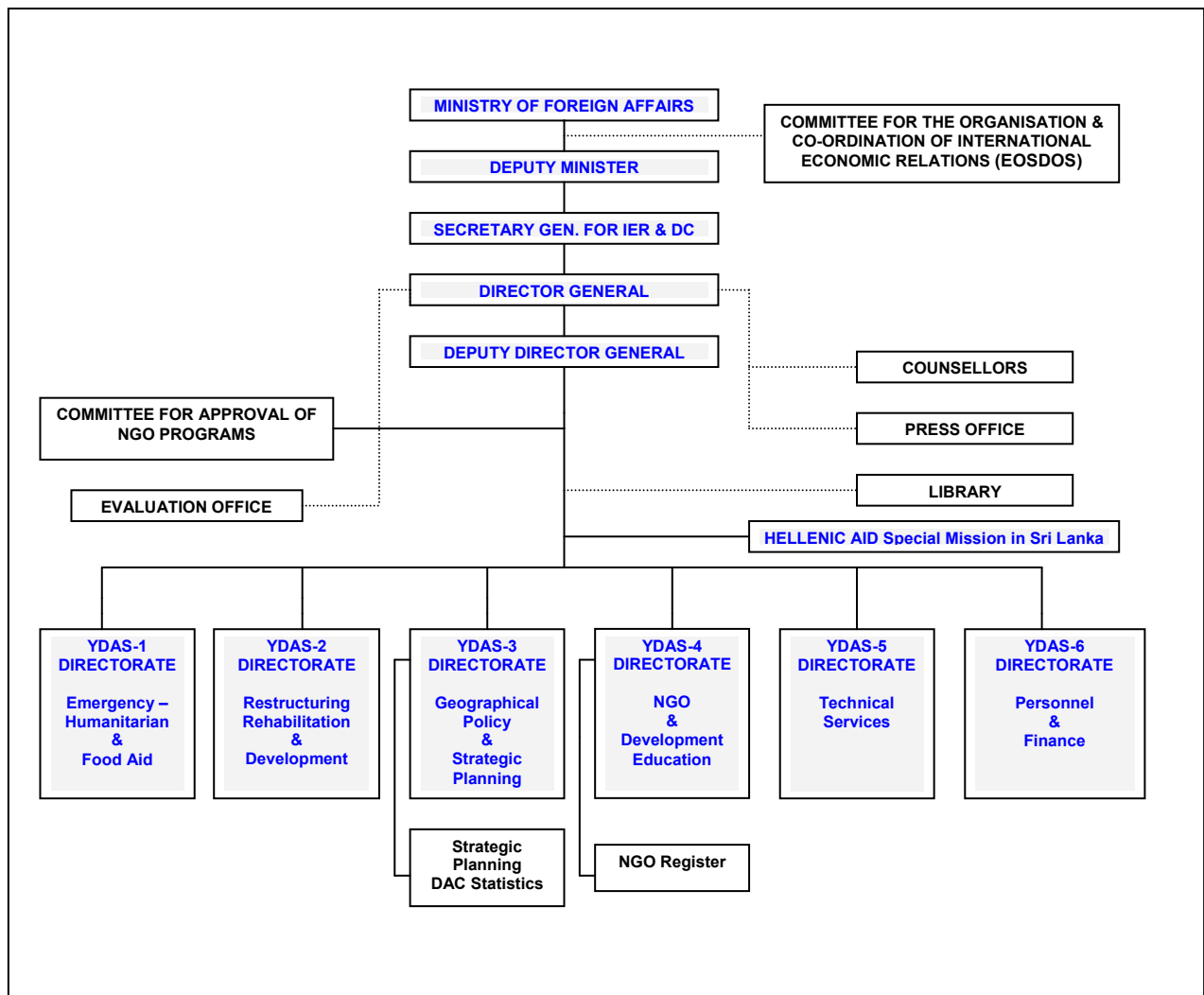
**In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications**

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**

**Organigram of the Administration of Greek Development Co-operation**



**Annex III**

## OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (2005, 2006, 2007)

Least Developed Countries	Other Low Income Countries (per capita GNI < \$825 in 2004)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$826-\$3 255 in 2004)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$3 256- \$10 065 in 2004)
Afghanistan	Cameroon	Albania	▪ Anguilla
Angola	Congo, Rep.	Algeria	Antigua and Barbuda
Bangladesh	Côte d'Ivoire	Armenia	Argentina
Benin	Ghana	Azerbaijan	Barbados
Bhutan	India	Belarus	Belize
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Bolivia	Botswana
Burundi	Korea, Dem.Rep.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Chile
Cambodia	Kyrgyz Rep.	Brazil	Cook Islands
Cape Verde	Moldova	China	Costa Rica
Central African Rep.	Mongolia	Colombia	Croatia
Chad	Nicaragua	Cuba	Dominica
Comoros	Nigeria	Dominican Republic	Gabon
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Pakistan	Ecuador	Grenada
Djibouti	Papua New Guinea	Egypt	Lebanon
Equatorial Guinea	Tajikistan	El Salvador	Libya
Eritrea	Uzbekistan	Fiji	Malaysia
Ethiopia	Viet Nam	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Mauritius
Gambia	Zimbabwe	Georgia	▪ Mayotte
Guinea		Guatemala	Mexico
Guinea-Bissau		Guyana	▪ Montserrat
Haiti		Honduras	Nauru
Kiribati		Indonesia	Oman
Laos		Iran	Palau
Lesotho		Iraq	Panama
Liberia		Jamaica	Saudi Arabia (1)
Madagascar		Jordan	Seychelles
Malawi		Kazakhstan	South Africa
Maldives		Marshall Islands	▪ St. Helena
Mali		Micronesia, Fed. States	St. Kitts-Nevis
Mauritania		Montenegro	St. Lucia
Mozambique		Morocco	St. Vincent and Grenadines
Myanmar		Namibia	Trinidad and Tobago
Nepal		Niue	Turkey
Niger		Palestinian Adm. Areas	▪ Turks and Caicos Islands
Rwanda		Paraguay, Peru, Philippines	Uruguay
Samoa		Serbia, Sri Lanka, Suriname	Venezuela
Sao Tome and Principe		Swaziland, Syria, Thailand	
Senegal, Sierra Leone		▪ Tokelau, Tonga, Tunisia	
Solomon Islands		Turkmenistan, Ukraine,	
Somalia, Sudan		▪ Wallis and Futuna	
Tanzania, Timor-Leste			
Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda			
Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia			

▪ Territory. (1) Saudi Arabia passed the high income threshold in 2004. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, it will graduate from the List in 2008 if it remains a high income country in 2005 and 2006.



## Annex IV

### HELLENIC AID PERSONNEL (year 2007)

#### HELLENIC AID GENERAL DIRECTORS' OFFICE

MITROGOGOS Alexandros	General Counsellor for Economic and Commercial Affairs A'	General Director of HELLENIC AID
ZORBALA Hellen	Minister Plenipotentiary B'	Deputy General Director
ECONOMOU Afrodite	Counsellor for Economic and Commercial Affairs B'	Co-ordination
DEMITRIOU Timothea-Maria	Administrative Assistant C'	Secretary
NIKOLAKOPOULOU Ioanna	Administrative Assistant C'	Secretary
MATHIOPOULOU Georgia	Administrative Assistant E'	Secretary
TRANTAFILLOU Nikolaos	Prefect	Clearing

#### YDAS- 1 DIRECTORATE Emergency Humanitarian & Food Aid

KOUTRAKOU Nike-Ekaterini	First Counsellor of Embassy	Director
MAKRI Athena	Second Secretary of Embassy	European & international issues, Humanitarian & food aid
BOUZIAS Asterios	Embassy Attaché	European & international issues, Humanitarian & food aid
KYRIAKOPOULOU Paraskevi	Expert Counsellor A'	European Issues, Humanitarian Aid
MOSKOFF Hercules	Expert Counsellor B'	Trafficking projects, human security – DDA
KOSMIDOU Anna	Administrative Assistant E'	Projects' supervision, Humanitarian & food aid - DDA
SKARIOTI Flora	Administrative Assistant A'	Projects' supervision, Food aid

#### YDAS- 2 DIRECTORATE Restructuring, Rehabilitation & Development

MILINGOS Stamatis	Minister Counsellor A'	Director
SIAFLA Ifigenia	Expert Counsellor A'	Balkans, PHARE/CARDS
CHARMANIDES Hercules	Expert Counsellor B'	Supervision of development assistance projects, Sri Lanka Reconstruction Plan
LENOU Fani	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs C'	Evaluation of development projects
ALBANEZOU Catherine	Administrative Assistant B'	Supervision of projects' course
MERGOUNI Kalliopi	Administrative Assistant E'	Evaluation of development projects
MELAHRINOU Athina	Administrative Assistant E'	Evaluation of development projects

**YDAS- 3 DIRECTORATE**  
**Geographical Policy and Strategic Planning**

DIAMANTOPOULOU Maria	First Counsellor of Embassy	Director
KAKLAMANOOU Telesilla	Minister Counsellor A'	DAC issues, DAC Working parties
REVITHI Georgia	Expert Counsellor A'	Development co-operation, E.U policy
HATZIMIHALAROU Eliza	Expert Counsellor A'	Development co-operation, ALA countries
KONSTANTINIDOU-DASKALAKI Anna	Expert Counsellor A'	NIS-CEEC countries, International Organisations, ENPI (EU), Kozlodui & Chernobyl committees, environment, health, energy
SIGALAS Periklis	Expert Counsellor A'	Statistical system, WP-STAT (DAC/OECD), Annual Report of Development Co-op. & Assistance
ZACHARIADIS Ilias	Administrative Assistant C'	ACP countries, Euro-African co-operation, trade & development
STATHOPOULOS Lyssandros		MEDA, ENPI, E.U Financing, Middle East, Turkey, Cyprus, N. Africa

**YDAS- 4 DIRECTORATE**  
**NGOs, Development Education and Evaluation**

TOGIA Alexandra		Director
RETALIS Michael	Expert Counsellor B'	Development education, enhancement of volunteerism
SARRI Aggeliki	Counsellor for Economic and Commercial Affairs B'	Scholarships
PIPPA Lida	Administrative Assistant B'	Scholarships
MOURIKIS Evangelos	Administrative Assistant	NGO Registry, projects

**YDAS- 5 DIRECTORATE**  
**Technical Services**

LOUKOPOULOU Maria - Louiza	Minister Counsellor A'	Director
ECONOMOU Konstantinos	Expert Counsellor A'	Technical supervision

**YDAS- 6 DIRECTORATE**  
**Administrative and Economic Services**

HATZI Aiki	First Counsellor of Embassy	Director
LINARDAKIS Symeon	Third Secretary of Embassy	Supervision of projects – superintendent
MAKRYPIDI Elena	Attaché for Economic and Commercial Affairs	Supervision of projects
ARGIROPOULOU-STEFANIDOU Polyxeni	Administrative Assistant A'	Secretariat - Archives
HARITOS Angelos	Administrative Assistant C'	Supervision of projects
VRIENNIU Aiki	Administrative Assistant F'	Supervision of projects

FAROPOULOU Panagiota	Administrative Assistant A'	Supervision of projects
PAPADOPOULOU Ioanna-Ifigenia	Administrative Assistant B'	Supervision of projects

#### HELLENIC AID Archives

ZAFEIRI Ekaterini	Administrative Assistant D'	Archives
XIDA Marianthi	Administrative Assistant D'	Archives

#### PORTER'S LODGE

PAPAKONSTANTINOU Maria-Eleni	Prefect	Reception
ARVANITIS Evripidis	Prefect	Reception

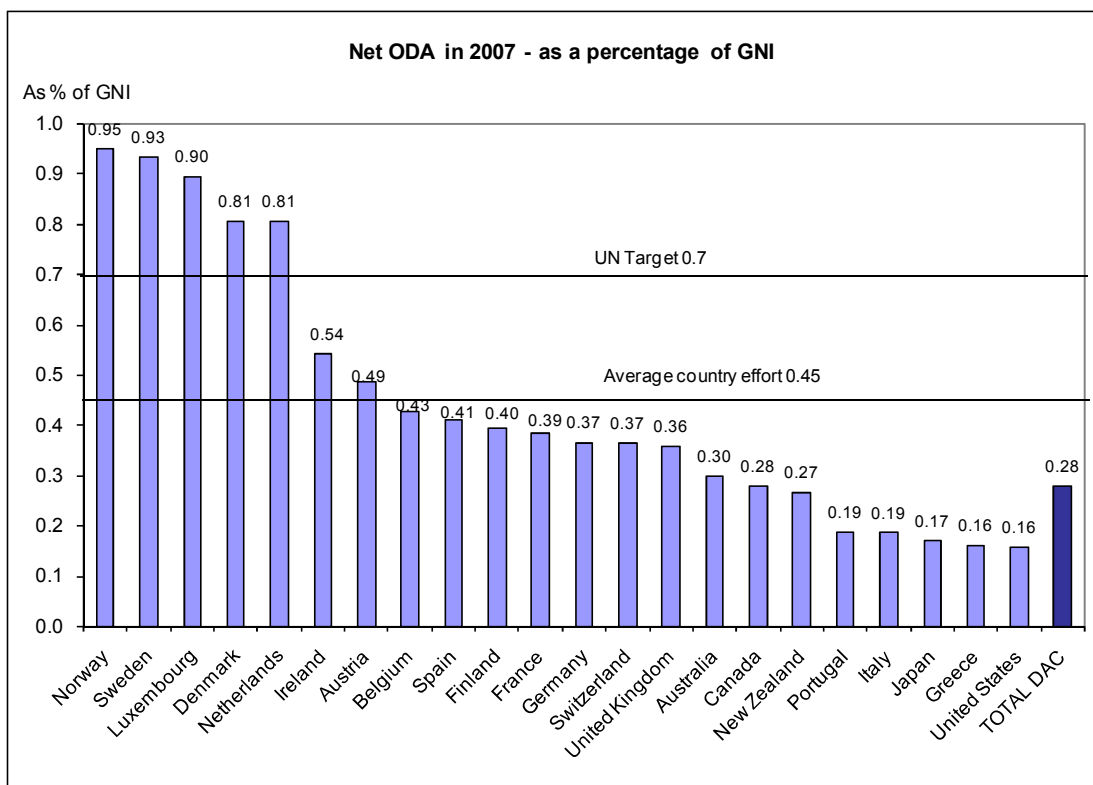
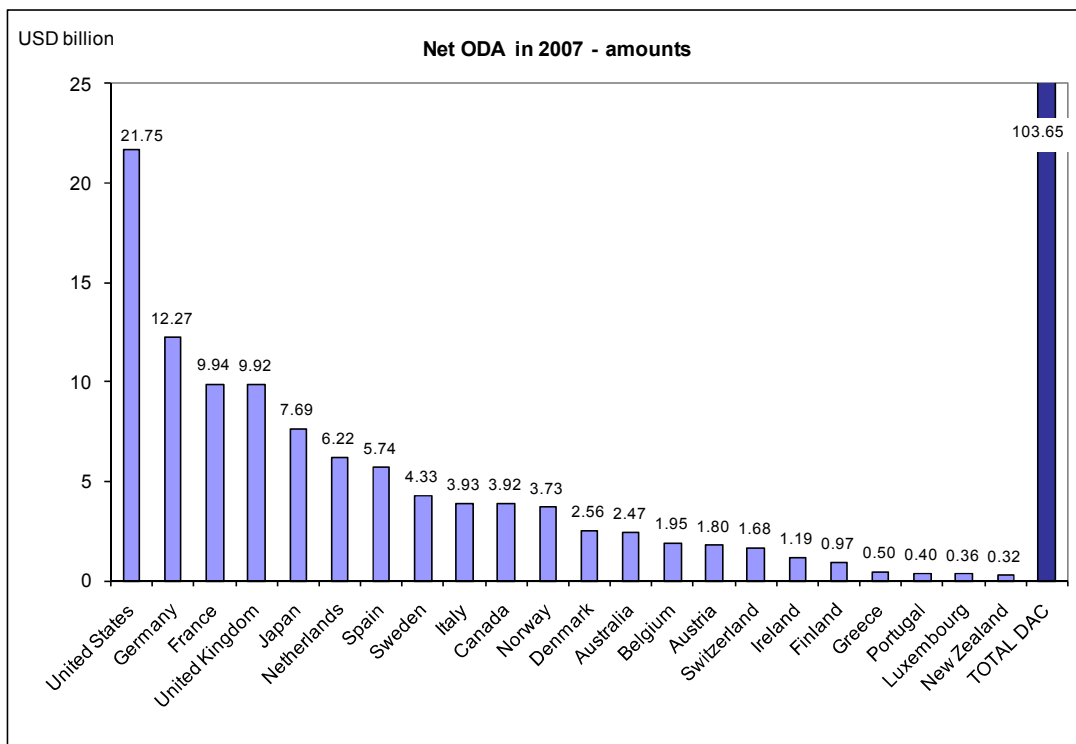
#### HELLENIC AID Special Mission in Sri Lanka

FILIPPEOS George	Minister Counsellor A'	Head of HELLENIC AID Special Mission in Colombo - Sri Lanka
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## Annex V

Source: OECD/DAC

### DAC Members' Net Official Development Assistance in 2007

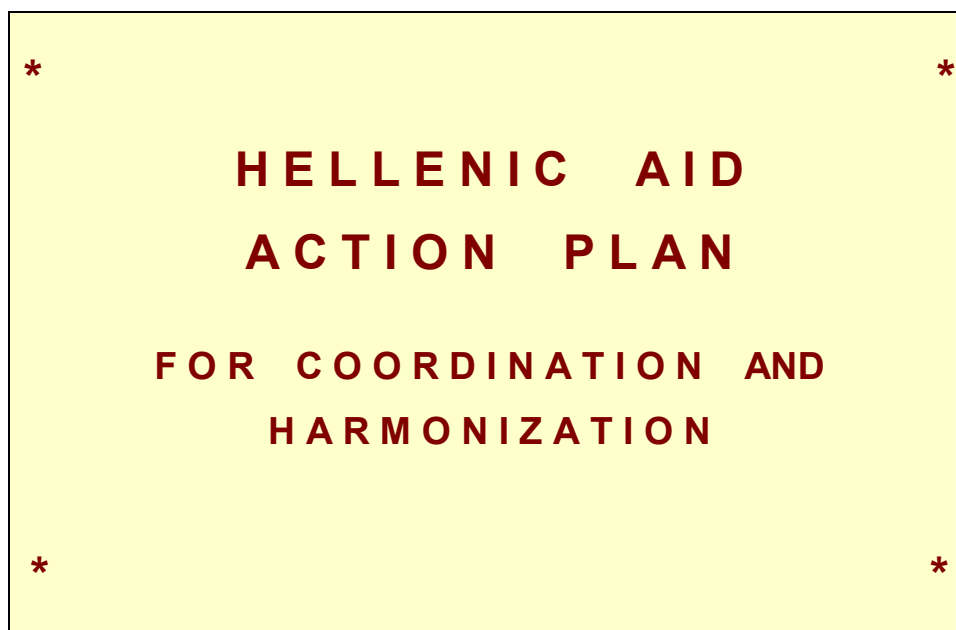


**Annex VI**

**HELLENIC REPUBLIC  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**



**YDAS-2 DIRECTORATE  
FOR REHABILITATION & DEVELOPMENT**



Athens, November 2004

**(This paper has been submitted to the DAC/OECD)**

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<b>1.</b>	<b>GENERAL GUIDING PRINCIPLES</b>
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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 2<sup>nd</sup> **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).

<b>2.</b>	<b>SPECIFIC GOALS OF THE ACTION PLAN</b>
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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..

<b>3.</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF HELLENIC AID</b>
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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.

<b>4.</b>	<b>COUNTRY PROGRAMMING: A FURTHER STEP TOWARDS ENHANCED COORDINATION AND ALIGNMENT</b>
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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.

<b>5.</b>	<b>COUNTRY LEVEL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</b>
-----------	---

- 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

<b>6.</b>	<b>IMPROVING MONITORING, AUDITING AND EVALUATION</b>
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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).

Telessila KAKLAMANOY  
Expert - Counsellor

November 2004

**Annual Report  
of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral  
Official Development Co-operation and Assistance  
Year 2007**

Editing: HELLENIC AID  
YDAS-3 Directorate for Geographical Policy & Strategic Planning  
Production: January 2009



HELLENIC REPUBLIC  
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HELLENIC AID



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