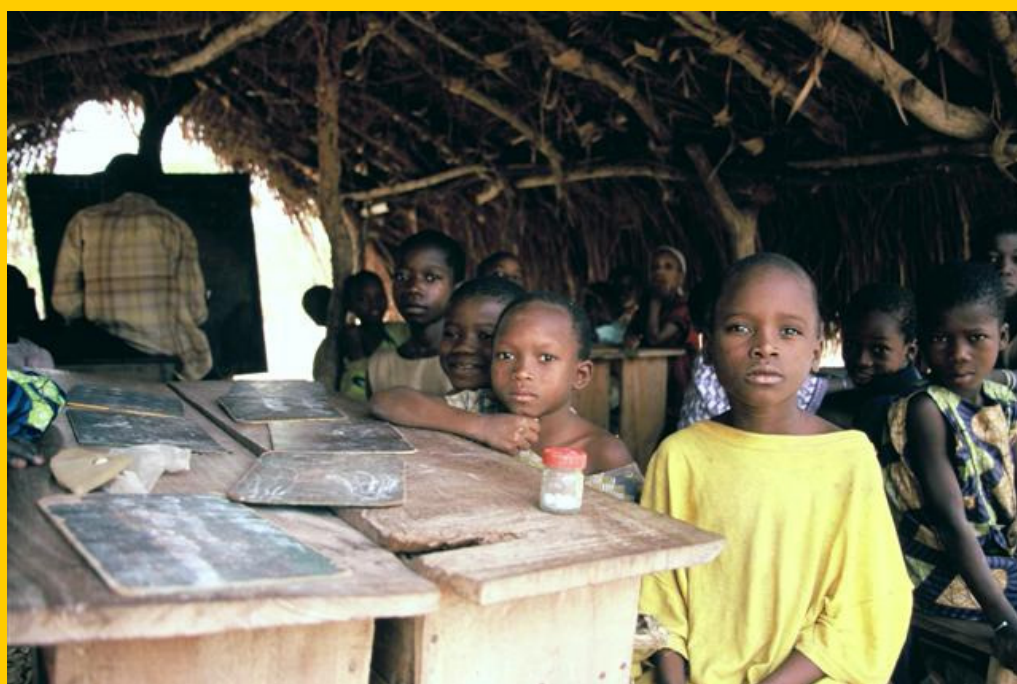


2

PART TWO

BASIC DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME



B-1

Emergency Humanitarian and Food Aid

1. Institutional issues

– Setting up a regulatory framework for the provision of emergency humanitarian aid

During 2008 the International Community was repeatedly called upon to meet appeals of various developing countries that were faced with emergency humanitarian crises, caused by natural disasters, or armed conflicts.

Greece was once again among the first European countries to send emergency humanitarian assistance in order to provide relief to those in need, under co-ordination and guidelines provided by International Organisations, especially of the UN and the EU, as well as in connection and co-ordination with internal competent Greek Authorities.

Several meetings of the competent Authorities were held in 2008, namely with the Ministry of National Defence (YPEUA), the Ministry of the Interior – General Secretariat for Civil Protection (YPES/GGPP), the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity (YPYGKA) and the Red Cross, in order to prepare and finally publish No. 5-4/2009 Standing Order on “Procedures of Humanitarian Aid Provision”. This describes the competences of each Authority and the various phases of the procedure for aid provision to developing countries that are faced with humanitarian crises.

Within this framework Greek Authorities follow closely and continuously the operations of the two international Co-ordinating Centres, one under the auspices of NATO (Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Center – EADRCC) and the second in the framework of the EU (Monitoring Information Center – MIC). These centres disseminate information on the situation in stricken areas, send experts in the field to undertake disaster evaluation, collect information from their local Offices – if there are any at the vicinity – and record the needs of the affected population. They also record humanitarian aid offered by various donor countries and co-ordinate efforts for the transportation of aid.

The Greek internal mechanism for the provision of humanitarian aid to third countries is set in motion, according to Standing Order No. 5-4/2009 on “Procedures of Humanitarian Aid Provision”, on the basis of the above mentioned true time electronically disseminated information and further assessments of the Greek Authorities’ located at the stricken areas. It is noted that these Greek Authorities follow progress of events and participate at on the spot Co-ordinating Bodies and Committees. Furthermore, the information provision and co-operation with humanitarian NGOs and Authorities mechanism is set in motion on a 24 hour basis. All are informed in respect of appeals and responses to the crises, in order to achieve the best possible co-ordination of aid.

According to the above, Greece sends humanitarian aid in kind considering the nature of appeals and always in the framework of Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles, following a Ministerial Decree of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in co-operation with the competent Ministries for the occasion YPES/GGPP, YPEUA and YPYGKA.

Moreover, procedures were enhanced during 2008 in order to ratify the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Greece and the World Food Programme – WFP, while equivalent procedures were finalized for ratification (7/1/2009) of an MOU with the Food and Agriculture Organisation – FAO by Law 3741/6-2-2009. In addition to the above, in order to disseminate Humanitarian Principles and Best Practices for Humanitarian Aid, the competent

Authority of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (YDAS-1 Directorate) implemented relevant briefings – seminars, in co-operation with the Medical School of the University of Athens.

2. Emergency humanitarian aid

– Response to humanitarian crises

Myanmar

Greece promptly responded to the crisis of Myanmar, in the aftermath of the destructive hurricane “Nargis” that struck the country in May 2008, leaving behind 85,000 victims. Greece provided humanitarian aid amounting to 1.50 MEURO both multilaterally and bilaterally. Two (2) C-130 aircrafts were urgently sent carrying 15.5 tons in total of emergency humanitarian aid, while more humanitarian aid was sent by ship. In order to achieve better co-ordination during transportation and distribution, aid was escorted by a Greek delegation, composed of employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – YDAS – HELLENIC AID and doctors of the YPYGKA, who safeguarded delivery of aid to the victims in need.



Furthermore, food aid was provided amounting to 0.20 MUSD via the WFP.

China

Following the severe earthquake that struck Gansu province in May 2008, Greece donated the amount of 0.20 MEURO via the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Moreover, aid in kind was sent bilaterally by YPYGKA (tents, medicines and medical equipment) and was transported by air under the auspices of the Chinese Embassy in Athens. In addition the amount of 0.50 MEURO was offered bilaterally to the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China to support victims and rehabilitation after the earthquake.

Georgia

Responding to appeals for relief provision to victims of hostilities in the Caucasus region that broke out in August 2008, Greece promptly (13-8-2008) sent two missions of humanitarian aid to Georgia. The first composed of 14 tons of emergency humanitarian aid was transported by a C-130 aircraft of the Hellenic Air Force, while the second composed of 10.5 tons was transported by road. The above mentioned aid was collected by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in co-operation with state Authorities (YPEUA, YPYGKA, GGPP) and humanitarian NGOs.

Furthermore, emergency financial aid was offered via UN specialized Organisations amounting to 0.45 MEURO as follows: 0.10 MEURO to the ICRC and 0.17 MEURO, via the UNHCR for provision of relief mainly to refugees, 0.08 MEURO via the local Office of the United Nations World Food Programme, as well as 0.10 MEURO to UNICEF to cover educational needs of children/victims of hostilities.

Palestinian Administered Areas

In the aftermath of hostilities in the Gaza strip - December 2008 - Greece promptly offered emergency humanitarian aid to provide relief to the stricken population, responding to relevant pleas.



Two (2) air missions were promptly organized (1-1-2009 και 8-1-2009), in the framework of which 41 tons of humanitarian aid were transported on board three C-130 aircrafts. Supplies included blood units, plasma, medicines and pharmaceuticals, according to the demands of the victims.



During 2009 another three (3) aid missions were carried out, this time by ships. Supplies included, basic food (flour, olive oil, rice, legumes, sugar) and pharmaceuticals that were transferred in containers. In total some 14 containers were transported to the Gaza strip carrying more than 40 tons of humanitarian aid each. These supplies were distributed via the World Health Organisation (WHO) to the stricken Palestinian population.

Beyond aid in kind and in order to cover the whole picture of Greek humanitarian aid granted to the Palestinian Administered Areas, Greece offered the amount of 0.40 MEURO via the WFP for food provision programmes.

3. Medium to long term humanitarian aid and aid provision via international organisations

Further to direct humanitarian aid that Greece provided in the form of emergency aid in order to promptly cover needs emerging from destructions due to emergency events or natural phenomena, Greece is called upon to contribute to the efforts of the International Community

to face crises caused by consolidated problems of the developing world, the so called long term crises, that refer to basic daily survival needs, that aim at improving the standards of living.

Within this framework and abiding to the need for harmonizing aid provision, according to the "Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness" (2005) and the relevant recommendations of the DAC/OECD, Greece continued in 2008 to provide the best part of available humanitarian aid flows to developing countries multilaterally, that is via International Organisations.

This means that this kind of humanitarian aid is provided after assessment of the relevant appeals, co-ordination of EU humanitarian activities and annual Action Plans drawn up by International Organisations, in order for their activities to be complementary. Besides, multilateral aid effectiveness is based on the fact that International Organisations enjoy thorough information as regards the conditions and the needs of developing countries, since each specializes at a specific sector and in addition has a whole network of experts and researchers in the field, in order to be promptly aware of populations' needs at every region and plan credible and efficient intervention strategies at specific sectors.

According to the above, Greece granted significant amounts via International Humanitarian Organisations, the most important of which was the UN and its specialized Agencies. Namely, the amount of 0.50 MUSD was granted to the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF), a flexible body – fund capable to provide funds urgently for emergency humanitarian aid to face emergency crises, as well as 0.12 MUSD to the Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) of the UN. However, the bulk of Greek emergency humanitarian aid contributions was granted via Specialized Organisations of the UN Network, because, as it was above mentioned, due to their expertise, their experience and their Offices in the field in many regions of developing countries, they ensure more effective and targeted aid to the populations in need.

For this purpose, Greece has signed Memorandums of Understanding with the WFP as regards food aid provision and with FAO as regards food security. In addition to these, Greece financed in 2008 programmes of the WFP, the UNHCR, the IOM, UNICEF, the UNDP etc. the recipients being mostly countries in Sub Sahara Africa, the Caucasus, Asia and America.

As regards food aid, total emergency contributions of HELLENIC AID to the WFP for 2008 amounted to 6.00 MEURO distributed mainly to Sub Sahara Africa countries, 1.00 MEURO to countries at the horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti, Kenya), to countries of Western Africa (Senegal, Gambia), to the P. R. of Congo, Sudan, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Zambia, Burundi, Chad, Swaziland, but also to countries of Southern Africa (Botswana, Lesotho). Apart from countries in Africa, Greece financed WFP programmes to countries of the Middle East (Palestinian Administered Areas, Iraq, Syria), of the Caucasus (Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic) as well as of Central and Latin America (Honduras, Haiti, El Salvador).

With respect to refugees' protection, Greece granted the amount of approximately 2.50 MUSD to the UNHCR for refugees' protection and internally displaced populations programmes. These programmes were again implemented mainly in African countries (Sudan, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, P.R. of Congo), but also in Georgia, in the aftermath of hostilities in the Caucasus region - August 2008 - and displacement of populations that followed.

As far as Asia is concerned, Greece financed programmes of the IFRCRCS amounting to 0.40 MEURO in China, following the disastrous earthquake, as well as other programmes

implemented in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, while it financed activities in Syria, Sudan and Georgia.

Greece provided also humanitarian aid bilaterally, by financing budgets of developing countries and in order for developing governments to face emergency or long lasting humanitarian crises, according to the principle of “ownership”, that is the capability of developing countries to determine needs and face problems by themselves. Within this framework Greece granted the amount of 0.06 MEURO to Vietnam for reconstructing a bridge at the town of Lao Cai and for medical support to the victims of Agent Orange, another 0.20 MEURO to China as humanitarian aid for the earthquake victims, some 0.04 MEURO to the Ukraine and 0.02 MEURO to Moldova to face destruction after floods that struck both countries in summer 2008 and other relevant activities.



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 programmes
- 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 2008, are indicatively presented in the following pages, as examples of good practice:

“Establishment of the Greek-Georgian School of Tourism “ICARUS” and provision of equipment”

The Greek Ministry of Tourism Development (YPTOYRAN) in co-operation with the relevant Ministry of Georgia established the Greek-Georgian School of Tourism “ICARUS”



The total cost of the project is 326,000 EURO (HELLENIC AID financing 100%). The need for the implementation of the above mentioned project arose during the 2nd session of the Joint Inter-Ministerial Committee for Economic and technological Co-operation between

Greece and Georgia. Among others, it was agreed to cover the need of the Georgian side for the establishment and operation of the first School of Tourism, as a specialized professional/training Body placed between secondary and tertiary education.

HELLENIC AID financing covered the costs of the elaboration of an Action Plan for the establishment of the School, full equipping for the operation of the School, successive provision of know how via institutionalizing series of special training and also securing of a stable basis of co-operation providing mutually positive results for both countries.

The School in question is the only one of its kind in Georgia providing high level training to its students. According to the Georgian side the School is expected to cover the overall needs of the tourism market of the country.

“Exploitation of alternative energy forms via installing solar heating systems at the Municipality of Cacak, in Central Serbia”

This project having a total budget of 173,300 EURO (HELLENIC AID financing 75%) was implemented by the Centre for Renewable Energy Sources (KAPE) in co-operation with the Greek NGO E-conet and the Municipality of Čačak. Its objectives included:



- development of the local market as regards solar heating systems and enhancement of technological and entrepreneurial co-operation between Greece and Serbia at the sector of Renewable Sources and Energy Efficiency.
- enhancement of technological co-operation on Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency, via seminars to transfer know how on solar power issues.
- promotion of installation of Renewable Energy Sources at public buildings, via studies of big scale Solar Power and Energy Efficiency projects for public buildings.

According to the project, some 40sq. m. of equipment were installed at the school complex “Prehrambeno Ugostiteljska” and at the kindergartens “BAMBI” & “SUNCE” to cover hot water needs, while a photovoltaic lighting system is also anticipated to be installed.

“Renovation – operation of an orphanage in Axomi of Ethiopia”

The project having a total budget of 185,000 EURO (HELLENIC AID financing 100%) was implemented by YPES/EETAA. Its objective was to renovate the orphanage of Axomi, a town stricken by civil war, in desperate need to support orphans. The project upgraded buildings

and other services of the institution, which today covers the needs for social inclusion of 330 orphans.

The following interventions were specifically made:

- fencing of the perimeter of the orphanage
- construction of a modern, fully equipped kitchen building and dinning room
- renovation of an old dormitory building and completion of its equipping



“Establishment of a Potato-seed Center and a farmers’ Co-operative in the Tsalka region of Georgia”

The project having a total budget of 370,000 EURO was implemented by the Agricultural University of Athens – Horticultural Cultivation Laboratory and concerns an holistic approach regarding potato-seed production (from the laboratory to the market).

The basic technical details of the project are:

- donation of the necessary equipment, renovation of laboratory installations and supply of know-how
- organization and training of farmers in order to produce high quality potato seed
- donation of modern equipment for the establishment of a potato-seed certification laboratory in Tsalka, in order to monitor and certify the quality of potato-seed
- as regards promotion of products, potato-seed producers have been assisted to establish and operate five co-operatives following the international principles and practices, in order to administer production and marketing of potato-seeds (and potentially of market-potatoes), for achieving lower costs of production and better prices of their products in the market.

In the mean time sixty tons of “Elite” imported potato-seed was distributed to the producers of Tsalka. The important contribution of the project can be appreciated by pointing out that the use of certified potato-seed gives yields of the order of 40 tons per hectare, when the use of local potato-seed reduces yields down to around 10-15 tons per hectare.

“Deployment of Employment Promotion Centres in Egypt”

The project having a total budget of 190,000 EURO (HELLENIC AID financing 100%) was implemented by OAED in co-operation with Egypt’s Social Fund for Development. The main objective of the project was to deploy Employment Promotion Centres (EPCs) and upgrade equipment in selected regions of Egypt that are faced with severe unemployment problems.

Two buildings were selected for the accommodation of the Employment Promotion Centres in Alexandria and in Cairo, in such a way as to establish a new co-operation network among businesses and the labour market, aiming at achieving a more efficient relation between demand and supply of labour.



Furthermore, in the framework of the project, a training seminar for representatives of the local communities took place in Greece, in order for them to be introduced to the Employment Promotion Centres, be informed of the way they operate and are administered and in order to exchange views and know how.

“Promotion of Agricultural Development in Armenia/Planning and implementation of an innovative farmers’ co-operative with parallel development of infrastructures for cultivation and marketing of agricultural products at the local level. Institutional and laboratory certification of safety rules for agricultural products at national level”

The project having a total budget of 706,000 EURO (HELLENIC AID financing 75%) was implemented by the Agricultural University of Athens - Chemistry Laboratory in co-operation with the Armenian Ministry of Agriculture. Its objective was to improve productive and marketing parameters of primary agricultural production.



The following were anticipated and implemented:

- Provision of know how and equipment for the operation of a model “agricultural co-operative – cluster”
 - construction/installation of an agricultural products conservation – cooling chamber (200 tons capacity)
 - provision of mechanical equipment for cultivation (tractors, tools) and transportation (truck) of agricultural products
 - establishment of a farmers co-operative (cluster) who will benefit from infrastructures
- Laboratory for the control of pesticides residues in foods and agricultural products
 - establishment and operation of a laboratory for the control of pesticides residues in foods and agricultural products
 - development of the appropriate methods for determining pesticides residues in the country
 - personnel training

“Establishment of a cattle breeding unit in the P.R. of Congo”

The project was implemented by the Foundation “The Functionaries of Health of Love Foundation” with the co-financing by HELLENIC AID that reached 60,000 EURO (75% of the total budget).



The project established a cattle breeding unit in the region of Lumumbasi of the P.R. of Congo. Namely, in the framework of the project the following were implemented:

- two drillings were completed in order to boost agricultural produce and secure the flow of water for the needs of local inhabitants and animal stock in the region, furthermore,
- a farm was established for agricultural produce and animal stock – 14 milk producing cattle, while in parallel human resources were trained

Successful implementation of the project established infrastructures for local capacity development and enhanced agricultural and cattle breeding production. In this way it supported employment at a sector that contributes to solve the food shortage problem of the area.

“Establishment and equipping of a Pre-Nursery School in the Tsalka region of Georgia”

The project was implemented by the NGO “Open Arms” with the co-financing by HELLENIC AID that reached 54,000 EURO (75% of the total budget).

The project rehabilitated and equipped a building covering an area of 500 m² that was granted by the Municipality of Tsalka for the establishment of a pre-nursery school having capacity to accommodate at least 50 small children.



Successful implementation of the project provided an excellent and safe infrastructure for nursing, training and creative keeping of small children, while in parallel it created thirty (30) new jobs. Furthermore, the operation of the pre-nursery school facilitates and provides incentives to women – mothers to develop activities having direct or indirect benefits.

“Construction of a school complex to cover primary education needs at the Bulbulo region of the autonomous state of Amhara in Ethiopia”

The project was implemented by the NGO “One Earth” with co-financing by HELLENIC AID that reached 58,000 EURO (75% of the total budget).



A primary school was constructed covering a total area of 352 m² composed of four teaching rooms, laboratories, library and all necessary auxiliary rooms, while all the surrounding area was configured.

In order for the school to become functional and serve in the best possible way pupils' needs, the project anticipated for the appropriate equipping of teaching rooms, distribution of educational material (books, stationary etc.) as well as supply of drinkable water at the school complex and installation of a photovoltaic system for electricity generation. Moreover, old school buildings were renovated.

The school complex in question accommodates 900 children aged 6-14 of the wider region, covering local needs for training and education. Beyond successful completion of the project, the Greek side has guaranteed continuous support of educational infrastructures of the region via the co-operation of Greek schools in the context of fraternization with specific classes of the school in Bulbulu.

"Transfer of know-how and development of ecological farming according to European directives and enhancement of agro-tourism in Moldova"

The project was implemented by the NGO "WWAC" with co-financing by HELLENIC AID amounting to 79,000 EURO (75% of total budget).

The project included transfer of know-how to geotechnicians, farmers and competent Governmental Bodies of Moldova, in order to support the State Organisation System of ecological farming production, production of ecological products and enhance agro-tourism.

Namely:

- All data were selected and a complete file was handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Moldova. This file contained the EU institutional framework as regards production and certification of ecological products, proposals for a viable and credible system for permit provision to Bodies certifying ecological products and a framework of proposals for enhancing agro-tourism.
- Working meetings were held with executives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Moldova



- A study was completed in co-operation with the University of Chisinau for Moldovan geotechnicians as regards, modern techniques for plant protection in the production process of ecological products, techniques to raise production and to use fertilizers without utilizing chemicals.
- Nine (9) one day information meetings took place, in order to raise awareness of Moldavian farmers, in co-operation with local farmers' co-operatives, on the benefits gained from implementing ecological products and agro-tourism.

“Supporting the operation of mobile schools in Benin”

The project was implemented in two phases by the NGO “Center for Educational Support of Africa” with co-financing by HELLENIC AID amounting to 97,400 EURO (75% of total budget).



The project financed the operation of nineteen (19) school classes in thirteen (13) villages of Benin, having 595 pupils and 18 teachers. Financing included, configuration of teaching grounds – purchase and installation of the appropriate materials – as well as teachers’ salaries from 2005 to 2008. Moreover, HELLENIC AID granted in 2008 an additional amount of 25,000 EURO for teachers’ salaries, via the Greek Embassy in Abuja. Another significant parameter during the project’s implementation was a series of meetings that took place with the pupils’ families. These demonstrated to families, how important it is for children’s lives to attend school classes.

“Purification and distribution of drinkable water at the town of Bam in Iran”

The project was implemented by the NGO “Water for People and Peace” with co-financing by HELLENIC AID amounting to 60,400 EURO (75% of total budget).



The project improved the technological means for purification of drinkable water at the town of Bam in Iran, which was stricken by destructive earthquakes, that destroyed, among others,

the system for purification of drinkable water in the area. Particularly, the project anticipated for installation of additional units for purification of drinkable water that improved the quality of water and increased the available quantity from 150,000 liters per day to 400,000 liters per day. Furthermore, the staff of the local Water Administration Authority was trained, while the smooth operation of the newly installed system is monitored and in the same time probable problems and queries are solved that result during operations handled by local technicians.

“Construction of a Maternity Home (Bashali) at the village of Broon in the valley of Bumburet of North Western Pakistan”

The project was implemented by the NGO “Greek Volunteers” with co-financing by HELLENIC AID amounting to 90,000 EURO (75% of total budget).

A “Maternity Home” was constructed and equipped at the village of Broon, one of the Kalash tribe’s villages in Pakistan. The “Maternity Home” or Bashali functions as a place that accommodates women, which according to tradition, are obliged to leave their homes during menstruation and pregnancy. In co-operation with the inhabitants of the village, who have achieved to conserve their ancient traditions unspoiled, a building was constructed composed of three rooms, decorated with wood and stone, according to the traditional architectural models of the kalash.



“Reconstruction of houses at the town of Bam in Iran”

The project was implemented by the NGO “European Perspective” with co-financing by HELLENIC AID amounting to 217,000 EURO (75% of total budget).

The project anticipated for reconstruction of houses that had been destroyed in 2003 by the earthquake that struck the town of Bam in Iran. Specifically, in co-operation with the local housing Body (Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation) and the Ministry of Health of the Kerman region, permanent accommodation was provided for 15 families composed of widows and orphans with low incomes. This way the local job market was supported, especially as regards the construction sector, while the families that had their houses reconstructed enjoyed higher living standards.

The project was a continuation of a previous one that was co-financed by HELLENIC AID focusing at similar activities and resulting at reconstruction of 40 houses at the same region.

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 2008, regarding the mobilization of civil society, awareness raising and the promotion of volunteerism:

Organization of and participation in national and international events

“6th Forum of the World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty”, Megaron - Athens Concert Hall, March 26-28, 2008

HELLENIC AID co-financed the “6th Forum of the World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty”, that was organized by the Municipality of Athens in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, at the Megaron - Athens Concert Hall, on March 26-28, 2008. The topic discussed was “Supporting local democratic administration to eradicate poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals”.



The objective of activities was to inform, raise awareness and mobilize Municipalities and local Governments in planning projects and activities to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and reduce poverty through local democracy.

The opening of the Forum's works was announced by the President of the Hellenic Republic Mr. Karolos Papoulias, while more than 1,000 delegates attended arriving from some 100 countries from the five continents.

International Conference: “Climate Change and Human Security”, Athens, May 29-30, 2008

The International Conference on Climate Change and Human Security that was organized by HELLENIC AID in the framework of the Greek Presidency of the Human Security Network, took place in Athens on May 29-30, 2008. Scientists, specialists and world wide prestigious experts attended. The Conference took place back to back with the Ministerial Meeting of the Human Security Network that took place in Athens on the 30th of May.

The works of the Conference were opened by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mrs. Dora Bakoyannis, while the Deputy Minister Mr. Petros Doukas and the General Secretary for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation Mr. Theodoros Skylakakis, spoke on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Among those invited at the Conference and attended were, Michel Jarraud - General Secretary of the World Meteorological Organisation, Samuel Hack – Director of the Climate Change Team of the International Institute for the Environment and Development, John Powel - Deputy Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Evgenia Tsoumani – General Secretary for Gender Equality, Marianna Vardinogiannis – UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador, Christos Zerefos – Professor of Atmosphere Physics and Chairman of the National Observatory of Athens, Demitris Zengelis – Counsellor of the British Government, economist and member of the scientific team of the Stern Report and the Ecumenical Patriarch Vartholomaïos.



HELLENIC AID stand at the 73rd Thessaloniki International Fair, September 2008

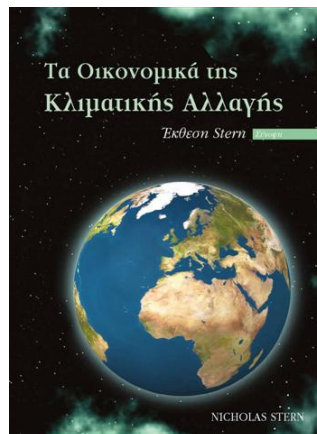
Organisation and operation of a HELLENIC AID stand at a special display area of the Thessaloniki International Fair.



Presentation of the Synopsis of the “Stern Report: The Economics of Climate Change” in Greek, November 27th, 2008

The report of the British economist and academic Sir Nicholas Stern was the junction point for the change of the political climate and of the European public opinion as regards the importance of climate change and its enormous impact at all sectors of the economy. The impact of the report, although very significant internationally, was not extensive in Greece.

Following the initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on climate change issues, HELLENIC AID in co-operation with a scientific team of the Harokopion University, translated into Greek the extended synopsis of the Report in question, in order to raise awareness of the Greek public on the consequences of climate change.



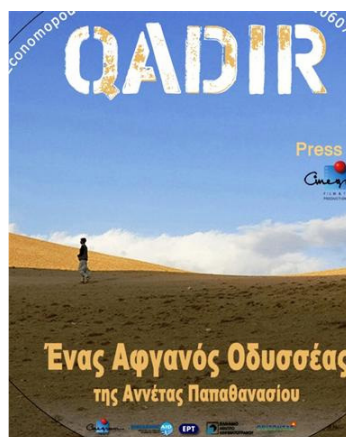
The special issue of the Stern Report was presented to the public at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on Thursday November 27th, 2008. The presentation was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mrs. Dora Bakoyannis, the General Secretary for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation Mr. Thoedors Skylakakis and by Sir Nicholas Stern.

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

Documentary “Qadir – An Afghan Ulysses”, February 2008

The documentary “Qadir – An Afghan Ulysses” was co-financed by HELLENIC AID, the Hellenic Radio and Television (ERT S.A), the Greek Film Center and Al Jazeera English and produced by Cinegram.

The film presents the return of an Afghan refugee from Greece to his homeland in order to seek his family. It presents in a vivid way the sides of life in the developed and developing world.



“Qadir” participated at various festivals, both in Greece and abroad, and was awarded the prize of the best Documentary at the 2008 Roma Fiction Festival.

On the occasion of the film’s premier at Athens’ cinemas, the General Secretary for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation Mr. Thoedoros Skylakakis gave a press conference, on October 29th, 2008, to present the Documentary to the public.

The press conference was attended by the Afghani Deputy Minister for Culture Mr. Omar Sultan, representatives of co-financing Bodies and people who participated at the making of the film.

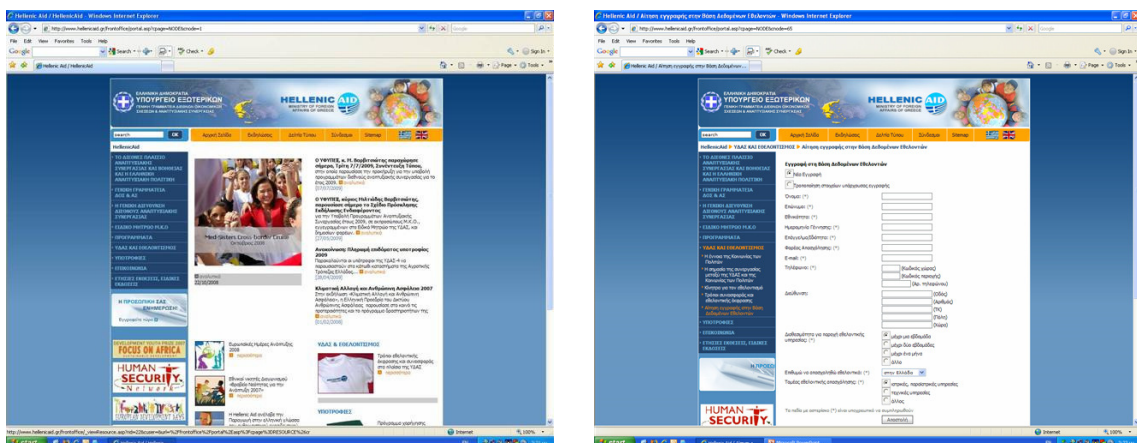
Handbook of Development Education “The Millennium Development Goals: Our stake for a better world”, April 2008

The Handbook of Development Education “The Millennium Development Goals: Our stake for a better world” was published in the framework of the development education project of the same title. It was co-financed by HELLENIC AID and implemented by “Action Aid”. It was distributed to Greek secondary schools and was included at the electronic web page of the implementing Agency.

The objective of the project was to inform students’ and teachers’ communities and raise their awareness on the eight Millennium Development Goals. Distribution of the Handbook was preceded by presentations and informative activities, implemented by “Action Aid”, that took place at Greek schools.

Operation of HELLENIC AID official web page, July 2008

HELLENIC AID constructed a special web site that will become a flexible tool of information, communication and active co-operation of the visitor with the General Directorate. The objective was to publicize the Greek aid policy, the Greek activities in the framework of the international development assistance efforts and the promotion of volunteerism. The web site is functional since July 2008.



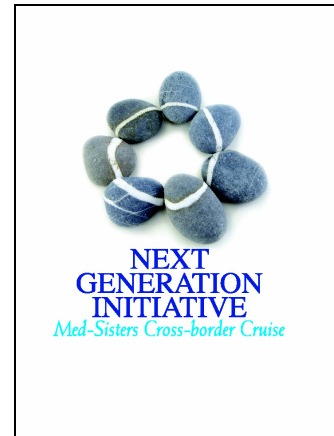
The web site includes a Data Base of Volunteers, enabling on-line registration of interested visitors of the web page.

“Next Generation Initiative: Med-Sisters Cross Border Cruise”, October 16-20, 2008

This is a project that provides hospitality to one hundred and twenty (120) girls from Israel and from the Palestinian Administered Areas aged from 12 to 15 years old and their escorts, who are members of local football and basketball teams.

The basic rational of this project was the idea of co-existence onboard a ship, as well as the development of friendships and solidarity among the participants. An important unifying factor towards the achievement of the goal was the acquaintance of girls and their escorts with the values of ancient Greek culture. Beyond training visits at archeological sites, the daily schedule of the voyage included interactive activities and entertainment, seeking to develop skills, consolidating values and externalizing ideas and thoughts.

HELLENIC AID was responsible for the co-ordination of the project in co-operation with the Peres Center for Peace (Israel) and with Al-Quds Union for Democracy and Peace (Palestinian Administrative Areas).

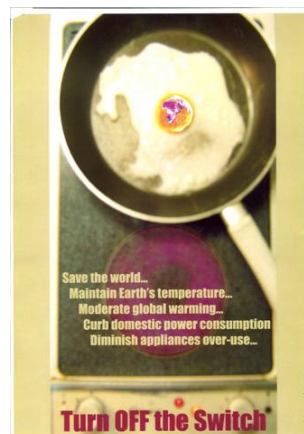


Youth Prize for Development, November 2008

On the occasion of the organization by the European Commission of the “Development Youth Prize 2007”, YDAS-4 Directorate undertook to plan promotion activities to students’ and teachers’ communities. This is an art contest (multimedia presentation, poster or photograph) for students coming from EU member countries’ schools, focusing at sustainable development in Africa and at the following issues: climate change, water and energy and sustainable tourism. National winners were selected in June 2008, while the award ceremony took place in Strasburg, in November 2008.



First Prize



Second Prize

Note: The text of chapter [B-3] was drawn up by YDAS-4 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

B-4

Non Governmental Organisations implemting agencies of development co-operation projects

General

The role of voluntary NGOs, originating from developed countries that provide development assistance to developing countries, has expanded considerably in recent years. Both, governments of most donor countries and International Organisations specializing in development recognise that NGOs are by now credible, flexible and effective means for delivering development assistance. Considering the above, HELLENIC AID of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is enhancing the formulation of a partnership relation with NGOs by acknowledging:

Box (iv)

- the need for NGOs and other civil society Bodies to participate at the process of planning and implementing development diplomacy
- the comparative advantages of NGOs, such as flexibility, high sense of responsibility and professionalism, the significance of activities and projects they implement, the good knowledge of local conditions and societies, the ability to co-operate with international and local partners
- the need for financial self-reliance and independence of NGOs, the need for supporting their activities and respect of their right to be completely independent from governmental or semi-governmental and private Bodies
- the need for a fruitful partnership relation and co-operation with Greek NGOs and other civil society Bodies that will be based upon transparency, mutual trust and rational utilization of public funds

HELLENIC AID, via the Committee for Certification, Evaluation and Approval of NGO Projects, examines and evaluates NGO activities and projects, that are submitted requesting finance, according to a Call for Tender, after recommendation of the competent Directorate of HELLENIC AID. The Committee may meet in exceptional cases and promptly decide on emergency humanitarian projects.

Evaluation criteria for NGO proposals

In general, the criteria considered for a positive evaluation of NGOs' proposals refer, on the one hand to the quality of proposals and on the other to NGOs' capacity to implement the specific project under consideration. Namely:

Box (v)

- whether implementation of activities is feasible within the framework proposed by the NGO
- objectives sought must be explicit and in accordance with real conditions of the region where the project will be implemented
- guarantee viability of the project
- planning of the project must have considered crucial social and environmental parameters of the country in which the project will be implemented
- proposed activities must be planned according to international principles, international

conventions, priorities of Greek development policy and wherever needed, according to priorities of the EU and International Organisations active in equivalent sectors

- NGOs must be registered at the Special Registry and have sufficient experience of implementing activities in developing countries
- NGOs must command appropriate material means, human resources and administrative experience proportional to the activity they propose to undertake

Emergency assistance projects

As far as **emergency assistance projects** are concerned these must be planned in such a way that will seek:

Box (vi)

- provision of aid and relief to populations suffering from multi-year crises
- transportation and distribution of aid to those concerned
- provision of aid to refugees and displaced people in the countries and regions they have found shelter and provision of assistance for repatriation
- prompt rehabilitation of basic infrastructures in order to achieve basic self-sufficiency for stricken populations, stabilization of socio-economic environment and facilitate transition to the phase of rehabilitation and development
- protection of human security (combat human trafficking) and promotion of good governance
- prevent armed conflicts and contribute to establish stabilization

Financing emergency humanitarian assistance projects may reach **100%** of the total budget of the project.

Development projects

As far as development projects are concerned, these principally seek to eradicate poverty in developing countries through raising living standards (employment, income, infrastructures) and substantive improvement of local development capabilities. Development projects must meet the following basic criteria:

Box (vii)

- must effectively fulfill the basic economic and social development needs of developing countries' populations and especially of the poorest and vulnerable strata, such as women and children
- improve living standards of the target group and in the same time support capabilities of local populations to enhance development and improve incomes on their own power
- consider development priorities and targets set by recipient governments and finally,
- enhance appropriation of development benefits, as a result of project implementation by local communities

HELLENIC AID co-financing ratio is basically 50% of the total budget of projects, while NGOs are obliged to contribute at least 15% of total costs of the project in kind or money (own share).

Note: The text of chapter [B-4] was drawn up by YDAS-2 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.