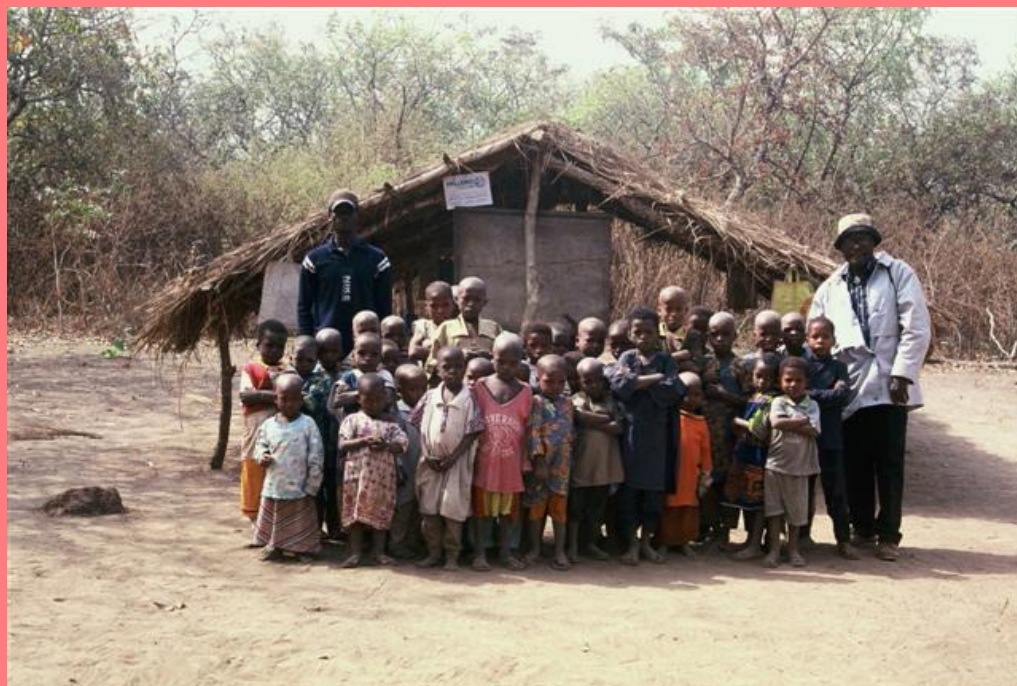


# 4

## PART FOUR

### PRIORITIES



## D-1 Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB)

### D-1.1 Introduction

The Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB) is an effort of Greece, in its capacity as a donor country, to incorporate fragmented development co-operation initiatives into a unified plan and promote an integrated policy of development assistance in the Balkan region.

Its main objective is to modernise infrastructure, promote productive investments, support democratic institutions and the rule of law and offer professional training to workers and scientists in the recipient countries. Another equally important objective of the HiPERB is to support the recipient countries' European perspective, the final target being political, economic and social stability in the region of South-Eastern Europe.

In this framework, the HiPERB was drawn up as a five year development co-operation programme of Greece for the period 2002-2006. However, it was considered necessary to prolong the programme by a five year period 2007-2011, in order for the recipient countries to be able to utilize to the maximum extent possible the respective financial flows of the Plan.

The HiPERB is a development assistance programme amounting to 550 MEURO. All funds come from the Greek State Budget via which various projects, investments, activities, studies are financed in the following countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Montenegro, FYROM, Romania and Serbia). Specifically, the 550 MEURO are allocated as follows:

COUNTRY	EURO
Albania	49,890,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	19,530,000
Bulgaria	54,290,000
FYROM	74,840,000
Montenegro	17,500,000
Romania	70,430,000
Serbia	232,500,000
Kosovo	15,000,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>533,980,000*</b>

*\*The amount of 16.02 MEURO was anticipated for administrative costs of the HiPERB, which is 2.91% of the total budget.*

Recipient countries have to date submitted a significant number of proposals, especially as regards **large-scale projects/public investments** (infrastructure projects etc.). Regular bilateral meetings are held (both at political and technocratic levels), in order to reach agreements on the priorities per recipient country, as well as the terms and preconditions for eligibility, financing and implementation of these projects. The total amount of approvals/commitments of the HiPERB today stands at **280,963,356.88 EURO (52.61%** of the total budget) for nineteen large-scale projects. The rate of financing of these projects follows their evolution and normal progress.

From the total budget for each recipient country (as this is determined by the secondary bilateral agreements), 79% covers large-scale projects/public investments, 20% subsidies to private productive investments and 1% financing of small projects. Specifically:

**a) Public Investments / Large-scale Projects (409,994,200 EURO, 79% of total budget):**

Public investment proposals are submitted by the recipient country through its National Co-ordinator and approved by the HiPERB Monitoring Committee, which is presided by the Foreign Ministry's Secretary General for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation. Participation and regulation procedures of this Committee are determined by Ministerial Decree P48-25836/AS 10174, Official Gazette FEK 31/YODD/6-10-2006.

The total percentage of approvals/commitments available for the implementation of public investments/large-scale projects in the framework of the HiPERB is 57.98% (237,743,014.40 EURO).

In **2008** total disbursements amounted to **5,698,569.98** EURO and refer to projects implemented in Albania and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

**b) private productive investments (103,796,000 EURO, 20% of total budget):**

Private productive investments' proposals are submitted by the interested enterprises and are approved, according to the procedures of the Development Law 2601/1998, by the Central Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (YPOIO). According to Ministerial Decree 32913/9-8-2006, the minimum and maximum subsidy for private investments is set between 800,000 - 5,000,000 EURO for investments in the manufacturing sector and between 300,000 - 1,500,000 EURO for investments in the agricultural sector, whereas the subsidies maximum rate is set at 30% of the investments total cost, the maximum amount of subsidy being 1,500,000 EURO.

The percentage of absorption of total available funds for private productive investments, in the framework of the HiPERB, is **39,56% (41,063,314.50 EURO)**. In **2008** one (1) private productive investment was implemented the amount of subsidy being **246,731 EURO** which is reported as other official flows.

**c) Small projects (5,189,800 EURO, 1% of total budget):**

The secondary Development Co-operation Agreements between Greece and the seven beneficiary countries covered by the HiPERB anticipate for the provision of 1% of the Programme to the competent Greek Embassies in order to finance the Small Projects Fund for projects the cost of which does not exceed 50,000 EURO. This Fund can provide support primarily to small-scale technical projects of an emergency nature and with an immediate impact on local communities.

The percentage of absorption of total available funds for small projects, in the framework of the HiPERB, is **41.56% (2,157,027.98 EURO)**. In **2008** some **34** small projects were completed having a total cost of **668,736.83 EURO**.

The allocation of the 550 MEURO by recipient country and by sector can be presented as follows:

	PUBLIC INVESTMENTS/ PROJECTS	PRIVATE PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENTS	SMALL PROJECTS FUND	COUNTRY TOTAL
<b>HiPERB COUNTRIES</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>1%</b>	
	(in €)	(in €)	(in €)	(in €)
<b>ALBANIA</b>	39,413,100	9,978,000	498,900	<b>49,890,000</b>
<b>BOSNIA-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>				<b>15,000,000</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>533,980,000</b>
<b>MANAGEMENT/ ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (2,91%)</b>				<b>16,020,000</b>
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>409,994,200</b>	<b>103,796,000</b>	<b>5,189,800</b>	
<b>GENERAL TOTAL:</b>				<b>550,000,000</b>

It is noted that in the case of Kosovo, for which the HiPERB anticipates the provision of 15.00 MEURO, the above mentioned distribution of funds (79%-20%-1%) does not apply. Regulations on implementation issues as regards the HiPERB in Kosovo are arranged by Article 13 of Law 3072/2002 (FEK 294/A/4-12-2002), which in brief states that “for the implementation of projects and activities of the HiPERB in the Kosovo region ... public welfare institutions, Greek and foreign NGOs and E.U actors will be financed, following a Ministerial Decree of the Minister of Foreign Affairs ...”

### D-1.2 Public Investments / Large-scale Projects

The projects by country that had been included in the HiPERB by the end of 2008 were the following:

#### ▪ Albania

The anticipated available sum for public investments / large-scale projects amounts to 39,413,100 EURO.

The project “Upgrading of the road axis Sagiada-Konispoli-Sarande” stretching to 40.5 klm. Has been approved, having a total cost of 29,869,983.19 EURO. HiPERB contribution will reach 23,895,986.55 EURO (80% of the budget). In February 2008 the relevant commission Agreements were signed with the contracting enterprises. The road axis is under construction, while in **2008** part of the HiPERB contribution was disbursed amounting to **3,000,000 EURO**.

The National Co-ordinator of the HiPERB for Albania submitted three (3) new project proposals for co-financing and consideration by the HiPERB Monitoring Committee. These proposals, that are expected to be approved, are the following:

- a) "Repair - Reconstruction of the Castle of Argyrokastró", total budget 1,000,000 EURO and a HiPERB contribution of 800,000 EURO. The project covers repairs and reconstruction works at the Castle of Argyrokastró, as well as reconstruction – rehabilitation of three of its halls in order to host exhibitions – activities.
- b) "Road Connection of the Pogoni villages (Sopiki - Politsa - Soucha)", total budget 16,540,000 EURO and a HiPERB contribution of 12,077,113.45 EURO. The road will be stretching to 22.7 klm. and connect the villages of Sopiki, Shoriades, Politsa and Soucha.
- c) "Konispoli to Saranda to north-south corridor Kranje to Konispoli road (Ring-Roads and connections to villages", total budget 3,300,000 EURO and a HiPERB contribution of 2,640,000 EURO. Implementation of this proposal is expected to further contribute to the elimination of nearby villages' isolation and to the enhancement of economic and business activities in the region.

#### ■ **Bosnia - Herzegovina**

The anticipated available sum for public investments / large-scale projects amounts to 15,428,700 EURO.

The Greek-Bosnian Friendship government building in Sarajevo was completed and inaugurated on July 23rd 2007 by the Greek Prime Minister Mr. K. Karamanlis and the President of the Ministerial Council of Bosnia – Herzegovina Mr. N. Spirc. Thw Government building No. (3) was reconstructed and renovated, having suffered expansive destruction during the civil war. The total budget of the project is 16,789,989 EURO. The HiPERB contribution in terms of total financing was determined at 13,497,073 EURO (80,39%), while the Bosnian side will contribute the amount of 3,292,916 EURO (19,61%).

This 20 storey building at the center of Sarajevo accommodates the government of Bosnia – Herzegovina and the offices of the Regional Co-operation Council – RCC, the new Organisation of South-Eastern Europe.

In **2008** the amount of **2,698,569.98 EURO** was disbursed and send to the Bosnian side, which was the remaining sum of the Greek contribution. This concluded HiPERB's contribution to the project of planning-supervising and reconstructing the building.

A new project proposal under the title "Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of a part of the Kasindo Hospital (Serbia Pavillion)" in Eastern Sarajevo, has also been approved, with a total budget of 3,556,052 EURO and with HiPERB's contribution estimated at 1,931,000 EURO (54%). The cost will cover building facilities and medical equipment. The invitation for tender is being prepared that will cover management of the project.

#### ■ **Bulgaria\***

The anticipated available sum for public investments / large-scale projects amounts to 42,889,199 EURO. The following projects have been approved to date:

- a) Equipment for the Kurdzhali regional hospital operational ward (total budget 918,420 EURO, HiPERB contribution 734,736 EURO)
- b) Medical equipment for the Vratsa regional oncology hospital (total budget 175,000 EURO, HiPERB contribution 157,500 EURO)
- c) Construction of a regional oncology clinic in Smolyan (total budget 1,425,884 EURO, HiPERB contribution 1,140,707 EURO),



Currently, bid competitions are under way for “Project Management and Construction Supervision” for the hospitals of Kurdzhali and Smolyan.

- d) the SEELight programme (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 (total budget 6,028,451 EURO, HiPERB contribution 4,822,760 EURO). Currently, bid competition is under way for “Administration and Technical Management” of the project.

#### ▪ **Montenegro**

The anticipated available sum for public investments / large-scale projects amounts to 13,825,000 EURO.

After the withdrawal of the proposal for upgrading of the oncology clinic of the Montenegro-Podgorica Hospital (renovation, supplementary works and purchasing of equipment for the short term treatment unit of the oncology clinic), having a total budget of 1,342,600 EURO and HiPERB contribution of 1,042,600 EURO, new proposals are pending from the side of Montenegro.

#### ▪ **FYROM**

The anticipated available sum for public investments / large-scale projects amounts to 59,123,600 EURO.

The SEELight programme has been approved (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, having a total budget of 2,007,787 EURO and HiPERB participation of 1,606,230 EURO).

The project for the reconstruction of a road section of the PanEuropean Corridor X connecting Demir Kapija - Gevgelija (27.75 km), having an indicative budget of 156.4 MEURO, with HiPERB contribution 50 MEURO. Currently, financing of the project, in the framework of the HiPERB, has been suspended.

#### ▪ **Romania\***

The anticipated available sum for public investments / large-scale projects amounts to 55,639,700 EURO.

The following projects have been approved that refer to:

- a) Renovation-modernisation of the Museum of the 21st century in Constanta, with total budget of 2.50 MEURO and HiPERB contribution at 2.00 MEURO.
- b) SEELight programme (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, with total budget of 5,698,193 EURO and HiPERB contribution at 4,558,554 EURO.
- c) Reconstruction of the regional Medical Centre for emergency cases in Targu Mures, with total budget of 13,343,406 and HiPERB contribution at 7,020,680 EURO.
- d) The St Maria Children's Emergency Hospital in Iasi, with total budget of 4,775,517 EURO and HiPERB contribution at 2,860,000 EURO.
- e) Rehabilitation of the village of Izvoarele in the Tulcea region, having a total budget of 3,100,000 EURO to be covered by 100% from the HiPERB, due to the exceptional social character of the project.

## ■ Serbia

The anticipated available sum for public investments / large-scale projects amounts to 183,675,000 EURO. The following projects have been approved:

**a)** PanEuropean Corridor X: During the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the HiPERB Monitoring Committee (11-7-2008), the Serbian side submitted a revised request regarding the structure of co-financing, according to which beyond the Serbian financing (138.23 MEURO) there would be European Investment Bank's - EIB participation amounting to 238.23 MEURO.

In late 2008 Serbia announced inability to cover its contribution (amounting to 138.23 MEURO or 29%) for the construction of the project, seeking participation of more European and international financial institutions in the financing scheme. The new revised official request will refer to co-financing of the construction of a section of the PanEuropean Corridor X connecting the towns of Donji Neradovac and Levosoje, stretching to 16.3 klm. (Section I: Donji Neradovac-Srpska Kuća, stretching to 7.97 klm. and Section II: Srpska Kuća-Levosoje, stretching to 8.06 klm), HiPERB contribution at 87,700,000 EURO.

Considering the importance of the project, financing of specific sections of the PanEuropean Corridor X under PRAG procedures, anticipated by the bilateral agreement in the framework of the HiPERB, will contribute to the avoidance of contradicting procedures on the side of the World Bank, while in parallel will provide a solution to the deadlock of the commencement of implementation of the PanEuropean Corridor X in Serbia.

The remaining amount (12.30 MEURO) will be provided from the Greek side whenever this will be considered expedient and provided there will be significant progress in the implementation of the other sections under construction of the PanEuropean Corridor X (e.g financing scheme – auction procedures).

**b)** the SEELight programme (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, total budget 6,125,842 EURO and HiPERB contribution 4,900,674 EURO.

## D-1.3 Private Productive Investments

The Ministry of Economy and Finance's General Secretariat for Investments and Development/Directorate for Approving and Inspection of Private Investments is competent for private investments. Submitted requests are evaluated by the YPOIO agencies and are subsequently presented to the above-mentioned Ministry's competent Central Advisory Committee for evaluation. Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also participate at this Committee.

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 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 enhancing private investments in all HiPERB recipient countries amounts in total to 103,796,000 EURO. To this day, the level of subsidies approved by the Central Advisory Committee amounts to 41,063,314.50 EURO, while the total number of approved subsidies is 62. Thus, the rate of absorption regarding all recipient countries is 39,56%.

In 2008 one (1) private productive investment was completed, having a total budget of 822,436 EURO and subsidized with the amount of 246.731 EURO (which is reported as Other Official Flows).

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

▪ **Albania**

The anticipated available sum amounts to 9,978,000 EURO. Some fifteen (15) proposals have been approved to date of a total cost amounting to 29,739,035 EURO and a total HiPERB participation of 9,003,855 EURO. The rate of absorption is 90.23% and 465 new jobs have been created.

▪ **Bosnia-Herzegovina**

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

▪ **Bulgaria\***

The anticipated available sum amounts to 10,858,000 EURO. Some fourteen (14) applications have been approved for subsidizing private productive investments, with a total cost of 38,844,331 EURO. With the approval of these applications, the total sum of private investment subsidies is raised to 11,045,798 EURO (exceptionally exceeding the initially foreseen level of subsidies). Jobs created through the implementation of the above-mentioned investments exceed 1,475 (of which 334 are for seasonal employment).

▪ **Montenegro**

The anticipated available sum amounts to 3,500,000 EURO. No request 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 the subsidies amounting to 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 the subsidies amounting to 12,195,408.50 EURO. The rate of absorption is 86.57% and 944 new jobs have been created. In **2008** one (1) private productive investment was completed, having a total budget of 822,436 EURO and subsidized by the amount of **246,731 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. The subsidies



amounting to 6,144,487 EURO. The rate of absorption is 13.21% of the budget and 375 new jobs have been created.

#### D-1.4 Small Projects Fund

As it is anticipated by the secondary 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.

The available amount for the implementation of small projects in all of HiPERB's recipient countries amounts to 5,189,800 EURO. To this date the total amount of approved funds, for seventy nine (79) small-scale projects, is 2.157.027,98 EURO, an amount that corresponds to 41.56% of the Small Projects Fund total budget.

In 2008 some 34 small projects were completed having a total cost of 668,736.83 EURO. Of these **27** projects having a total cost of **363,849.20 EURO** are reported as official development assistance, while the remaining 7 implemented in Bulgaria and Romania, having a total cost of (304,887.63 EURO) are not reported under this category.

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 having a total cost of 498,900 EURO have been approved to date and the rate of absorption is 100% for the Small Projects Fund in Albania.

In **2008** some 23 small projects were completed having a total cost of **259,467 EURO** that refer to infrastructure projects and support provision to local communities.

##### ▪ **Bosnia-Herzegovina**

The anticipated available sum for financing small projects is 195,300 EURO. Some nine (9) social welfare projects having a total cost of 191,169 EURO have been approved to date. The rate of absorption is 99.93%. In **2008** two (2) small projects were completed amounting to **54,000 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 having a total cost of 247,203.36 EURO (rate of absorption 45.53%). In **2008** four (4) small projects were completed amounting to **157.203,36 EURO**.

##### ▪ **Montenegro**

The anticipated available sum for financing small projects is 175,000 EURO. Some three (3) projects have been completed to date having 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. Some eight (8) small projects were completed amounting to 302,700 EURO. The rate of absorption is 40.45%.

**▪ Romania\***

The anticipated available funds for financing small projects is 704,300 EURO. Nine (9) small projects have been approved amounting to 420,805.65 EURO. The rate of absorption is 59.75%.

In **2008** three (3) small projects were completed amounting to **147,684.27 EURO** that refer to infrastructure projects and support provision to local communities.

**▪ Serbia**

The maximum available funding is 2,325,000 EURO. Fourteen (14) projects, having a total cost of 456,692.97 **EURO** have been approved. The rate of absorption is 19.64%. In **2008** two (2) social sector small projects were completed amounting to **50,382.20 EURO**.

\* 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-1] was drawn up by B2 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which is competent, inter alia, for HiPERB issues.

## **D-2**

### **Human Security Network and Combating Human Trafficking**

#### **D-2.1**

##### **Human Security Network**

Greece participates at the Human Security Network (HSN), an informal political forum that was established in 1999, by the initiative of Canada and Norway.

The HSN is an informal Ministerial initiative to strengthen UN principles and in the same time functions as a “think tank” between the 13 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, as regards the new forms of threats against human security. The Network's priorities are mine removal, control of small arms and light weapons, enhancement of multilateral diplomacy and international humanitarian and human rights law, provision of assistance and protection to vulnerable groups (refugees, women, children) from the organized crime of human trafficking and conflict, conflict prevention and human development via enhancing education on human rights and humanitarian law. Furthermore, the HSN significantly encourages active participation of NGOs and other social actors at the decision making procedures of International Organisations and states, as well as the role of corporate social responsibility and of the private sector in assistance provision to vulnerable groups.

The term “human security” was initially used in 1994 in the context of the UN Annual Report on human development, indicating that the devotedness of the International Community on issues of national security and armed conflicts needs to be re-defined on an anthropocentric perspective. Having statistically established that human security problems bring about more deaths and human pain than the classic conflict between tactical armies, politicians, officials of International Organisations, diplomats, academics and members of societies in developed countries, experts on issues of development co-operation and humanitarian activities, felt that they should assist the UN in its efforts to identify and combat the new threats against human security, mainly against civilians, women and children. The HSN is responding to this very need of strategic mobilization of the international community, as an informal forum of discussion on the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century on the basis of: “freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom to live in dignity” and special interest in people living in developing countries who are vulnerable to threats like hunger, pandemics, neglecting human rights, refugee situations, human trafficking, natural disasters, degradation of the environment and consequent dramatic climate change.

Greece is among the 13 members from all continents (Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Mali, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland and Tayland) that participates at the HSN. Greek views in the HSN are summarized to the following: (a) combating poverty and food security should become major priorities of the HSN, (b) there is an urgent need to incorporate intra-cultural diplomacy and intra-religion dialogue into the activity framework of significant International organizations and (c) connection of issues on vulnerable groups' protection with the international mobilisation on Trafficking in Human Beings – THB and especially on children's trafficking.

Greece had undertaken the Presidency of the Network since May 2007 and continued its efforts during the first half of 2008 its thematic priority being: "Climate change and human security with special emphasis on vulnerable groups women, children and due to climate change fleeing their homes populations". Responding to the human dimension of the consequences of climate change and overheating of the planet, Greece sought via its Presidency of the HSN to contribute in raising awareness of the International Community.



The main activities of the Greek Presidency were:

- Editing in co-operation with the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) of three policy papers, that composed an assessment of the studies on the impact of climate change on human security of vulnerable groups: (a) the paper on policy for children was drawn up in co-operation with UNICEF, (b) the one on women in co-operation with WEDO and (c) the paper on environmental immigrants in co-operation with the UN UNIVERSITY.
- Publication of 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.
- Organisation by the Permanent Delegations of Greece in New York and Geneva and the Embassy in Vienna, of three international conferences in co-operation with the relevant specialized International Organisations, UNICEF and IOM as follows: (1) climate change and children's human security that took place during the UN General Assembly and the Special Session on Children (New York, 11-12/12/2007), (2) displaced populations and

human security with emphasis on immigration as a consequence of climate change and its impact on human security (Geneva, 19/2/2008) and (3) women and human security (Vienna, 13-14/3/2008). HSN Senior Officials Meeting on assessing the progress achieved in scientific research and the policy papers (Athens, 31/3/2008) and presentation of HSN initiatives at international events (e.g Conference on climate change in Bali 4-13/12/2007 and Summit Conference of the African Union in Africa).

Analytically:

1. 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.
2. 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 Equality, Ms. E. Tsoumani and the Secretary of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Ms. R. Christ.
3. Athens, March 31<sup>st</sup> 2008: During the HSN Senior Officials Meeting, the Greek Chairmanship briefed 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.
4. Athens, May 29<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> 2008: The Greek Presidency ended with the hosting back-to-back, of the Ministerial Meeting of the HSN and an International Conference on Climate Change and Human Security. 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 ended by the Ecumenical Patriarch Vartholomaios (via teleconference). On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the main speakers were, the Deputy Minister Mr. Petros Doukas and the Secretary General for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation Mr. Th. Skylakakis, while speeches were also given by the Deputy Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP) Mr. John Powell and the Secretary General of the WMO Mr. Michel Jarraud. Moreover, participants included officers and experts from numerous International Organisations, such as Mr. Demitris Zegelis of Greek origin, economic counsellor of the British Government and member of the Stern Review on Economics of Climate Change, as well as professor Cr. Zerefos. The Conference highlighted the complex relation between Human Security and Climate Change while it underlined the need for assessment and financing of the means needed by the LDCs in order to adapt to climate change. The Conference was followed by the 10<sup>th</sup> Ministerial



Meeting of the HSN which marked the end of the Greek Presidency of the Network. The Meeting was attended by representatives of the 13 HSN members, high officials from the countries of the UN's "Team of Friends of Human Security" (like Japan and Mexico), Actors and Organisations that co-operated with the Greek Presidency, as well as representatives of developing countries that are suffering from the consequences of Climate Change (Liberia, Togo, Nigeria, Kenya, Sudan). The Conference pinpointed that the global challenge of Climate Change may only be combated via co-ordinated action and planning of relevant strategies. This is the reason why Climate Change must be considered when planning international development co-operation, especially for LDCs and Island States. Four policy documents were presented during the main part of the Conference, one for each vulnerable population group (children, women, people leaving their homes due to climate change) as well as another general one on the relation between human security and development assistance. These documents were drawn up, as it was above mentioned, as an initiative of the Greek Presidency in co-operation with International Actors (UNICEF, United Nations University, International Institute for Environment and Development, Women's Environment and Development Organization).

By the end of the Ministerial Meeting Greece handed over the Presidency of the HSN to Ireland, who set as priority of its Presidency the issue of "gender-based violence". Greece certainly continues to participate at the works of the HSN and as a member of the trilateral.

## D-2.2 Combating Human Trafficking

It is well known that human trafficking constitutes a crime that diminishes human dignity, distorts public life by fostering corruption and by producing huge profits that are channeled to international organized crime networks, undermines human security and development prospects in many parts of the developing world. Efforts to combat illegal human trafficking presupposes continuous alert and close co-operation among donor and recipient countries, as well as of all competent authorities, both at governmental and intergovernmental levels. This makes it even more imperative to assess "new trends and operational capabilities of traffickers" who continuously invent innovative forms of exploitation, such as forcing illegal immigrants to work in exchange of securing non deportation, forcing the under aged to beggary by their own family members, huge supply of illegal fostering and psychological violence upon victims and their families. Moreover, the most recent tactics of traffickers, that of a "friendly" approach towards victims, the so called "happy trafficking" that comes down to the provision of some money, days off and release of victims whenever they repay their debts or whenever they enroll new victims, makes it gradually more difficult for victims to appeal to the authorities, thus leaving the way free to traffickers.

Combating human trafficking is a standing priority of Greek development co-operation policy. The reasons are that human trafficking (a) connects organized crime with violation of human rights, (b) fosters corruption, (c) mostly strikes vulnerable groups, (d) the phenomenon is mostly prominent during armed conflicts or lack of stability in general and (e) demands complex and co-ordinated solutions among states, NGOs and International Organisations.

In this framework, the National Action Plan (ESD) focuses on three basic axis in order to combat the issue:

- Prevention: combating the generic causes that make civil groups vulnerable to trafficking networks in the countries of origin
- Suppression: combating organized crime at the countries of destination and

- Protection: via an integrated system for assistance provision to victims when they are released, training of competent authorities and awareness raising of the public

The objective is for state Authorities and NGOs to apply the correct practices implemented by International Organisations that combat the plague of human trafficking via integrated development co-operation and assistance programmes.

HELLENIC AID participation at the National Action Plan is twofold: (a) co-operation with International Organisations and victims' countries of origin in order to implement development strategies that will limit inflows of victims at a regional level and (b) activities in Greece in order to facilitate protection of victims via NGO projects and institutional assistance policies, as well as safe repatriation.

Some activities are indicatively presented thereof:

- Systematic co-operation with IOM for repatriation of victims
- Organisation of a meeting under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the World Bank, IOM and NGOs in order to draw up an ethical code of the business community against human trafficking
- Codification, under the auspices of the OSCE and the Stability Pact Office in Thessaloniki, of the legal framework that covers the process of combating trafficking in ten countries of origin of the victims and training of judges
- Forum for consultation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in co-operation with the IOM and specialized NGOs, with diplomatic and consulate staff serving in the countries of origin of the victims
- Development projects implemented in the countries of origin of the victims aiming to resettle them after their voluntary repatriation, giving emphasis to (a) reception centres, (b) social reintegration projects, (c) medical care and (d) skill development and vocational training.

In this framework HELLENIC AID, being the development co-operation agency, is co-operating both with International Organisations (IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNODC, etc.) as well as with Greek NGOs, by financing relevant projects for public awareness raising (amounting to 400,000 EURO in 2008) and for combating trafficking both in Greece, being a transit and reception country for victims, and in developing countries of origin.

HELLENIC AID financing is mainly focused at activities producing tangible results and includes projects for identification and committal of victims, operation of shelters and provision of psycho-social support, provision of legal and administrative assistance and support, voluntary repatriation, activities in the countries of origin, information and awareness raising campaigns for the public and training projects for competent government authorities. Furthermore, initiatives are developed in co-operation with the IOM that cover a significant sector of the ESD and ensure alignment of the national branch of activities with international best practices. Specifically, the IOM, with finance and co-operation provided by HELLENIC AID, is implementing a series of activities aiming at improving the system of identification, committal and relief provision to the victims, as well as training and awareness raising for judges and police Authorities, on the appropriate practices for identification and relief provision to the victims.

Corresponding activities in the sectors of protection, prevention and suppression of illegal trafficking are implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through NGOs. A relevant Memorandum of Co-operation has been signed with nine NGOs: Arsis, Antigoni, Allilegii (Solidarity), Center for the Defense of Human Rights (KEPAD), Greek Council for Immigrants, Research and Support Center for Victims of Maltreatment and Social Exclusion (CVME), European Center of Public Law, Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims, Klimaka, European Network of Women, International Policemen Union.

In the framework of information and awareness raising campaigns for the public on activities to combat human trafficking, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs broadened, intensified and institutionalized its co-operation with other Greek government authorities, local authorities, Universities and Chambers of Commerce.

The following activities should be added to the above mentioned:

- Ratification of the bilateral Agreement with Albania on protection and assistance provision to minors victims of trafficking (Law 3692/2008, FEK A'/173/25-8-2008). On the occasion of this Agreement, the 1<sup>st</sup> Conference for the co-ordination of efforts to supervise and combat illegal trafficking of minors in Albania, took place in 2008 in Tirana within the framework of project "Transnational Action against Child Trafficking" (TACT).
- Information and awareness raising campaign for the public, aiming specifically to limit "demand" placing "users" before their moral responsibilities and traffickers before their criminal sanctions. In this framework, a successful Conference took place in November 2008 in the city of Volos, organized by IOM in co-operation with the Union of Judges of Greece and co-financed by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (HELLENIC AID) and Justice. The theme was Intra-border Crime in the Balkans with special reference to illegal trafficking issues. The Conference was attended by a huge number of judges – members of the relevant associations from all Balkan countries as well as a representative of the International Association of Judges from the Hague. Special emphasis was given in 2008 to information and awareness raising campaigns for the public on minors' illegal trafficking, via a series of activities implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in close co-operation with the Greek section of UNICEF: publication titled "combating child trafficking" to provide information to members of Parliament, presentation of child-victims of illegal trafficking from television and radio, organization of a radio-marathon and broadcasting of television spots.
- HELLENIC AID financed projects for combating trafficking in human beings in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Order (ILAEIRA project) and the Ministry of the Interior (Research Center for Gender Equality/KETHI, General Secretariat for Gender Equality, Hellenic Migration Policy Institute / IMEPO).
- Finally, fifteen (15) projects were approved for implementation to combat illegal human trafficking and reception – protection of immigrants. These will be implemented by Public Authorities and NGOs specializing in this sector, both in prevention and suppression activities. Some of these projects are follow-up activities of older projects, such as the "Ariadni network" of NGO "Center for the Defense of Human Rights" for the development of a web site, exchange of good practices and awareness raising of the public for combating human trafficking in S.E and E. Europe, the project for the provision of legal and psychological support to foreign victims of trafficking of NGO "Greek Council for Immigrants", as well as continuation of financing of the SOS line to support trafficking victims.



Note: The texts of chapters [D-2] & [D-3] were drawn up by YDAS-1 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### **D-3**

## **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 one 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 it takes advantage of it and enjoys its benefits, while in 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 depend to a great extent 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:

- differing contribution of the developed, the developing and the Least Developed Countries to the creation of the phenomenon, both today and in the past,
- 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,
- differing capabilities of adaptation to climate change, and
- differing priorities and opinions among states. The ultimate goal will of course be to blend together the above parameters and seek compromising and in the same time effective solutions.

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However, a compromise is not enough. It is imperative in 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.

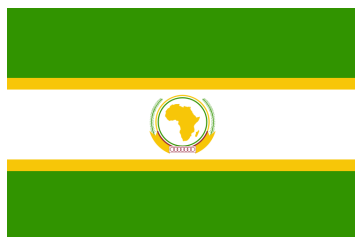
An initial strategic plan to combat climate change includes:

- enhancement of technology and know-how on “green” energy,
- 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
- 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-4**

### **Participation of Greece at the Reconstruction Programme of Sri Lanka**

#### **D-4.1**

##### **Basic Points**

The year 2008 fully verified the correctness of activities undertaken by the Greek government, namely, on the one hand to urgently send humanitarian aid and consequently engage for three years in the development programme of Sri Lanka and on the other to select to engage in those development sectors that needed most assistance, as well as to select implement most of rehabilitation projects in poor, isolated and rural Eastern regions of the country, which were mostly stricken by the tsunami and multi-year civil hostilities.

It is indeed underlined that already from early 2007, both immediate governmental development priorities and multi-year rehabilitation projects implemented by multilateral and bilateral donors, have gradually shifted to the East, an area that enjoys a huge increase of governmental and international development activity and presence, which provides as a consequence, substantial assistance to the local population and publicity to international donor activities that contribute to this effort.

All agree that for the first time in the history of Sri Lanka, the underdeveloped Eastern coast begins to enjoy an effort, even somewhat limited, for long term rehabilitation and development of its mostly minority populations, who were almost abandoned for some decades.

Within this dynamic but uncertain framework – the first to date integrated multi-year rehabilitation programme of HELLENIC AID – which is currently implemented in direct co-operation with Sri Lankan sectoral ministries and beneficiary populations, it is fully verified what is for some decades now the basic international development doctrine, namely, that integrated multi-year and multi-sectoral rehabilitation programmes – where the donor is present in the field – according to DAC/OECD directives, contribute to a greater extent than annual, fragmented and having no continuity development programmes, which have only a small or non at all impact on the populations of the countries they are implemented and to their living conditions.

#### **D-4.2**

##### **Situation in the Field**

A brief report follows of the implementation progress during 2008, of the sectoral rehabilitation projects supervised by the “HELLENIC AID Special Mission” in Colombo, Sri Lanka - of the Greek Embassy in New Delhi - and implemented, except one (HELLENIC AID – USAID), either by UN Development Organisations, or Greek NGOs.

However, it must be noted that during the above mentioned period as well as during 2007, security conditions were alarming at the Eastern and North-Eastern regions of the country, where most of Greek projects are located, while at the regions to the north of the line (from

the Western to the Eastern coast) Mannar – Vavuniya – Trincomalee (where only one model Greek para-school project is implemented in co-operation with the World Food Programme – WFP and the UN Office of Project Services – UNOPS) civil hostilities escalated by the day, as government forces persistently sought to move forward to the North and capture all inland Tamil guerillas' territory.

Furthermore, it must be underlined that due to this uncertain situation as well as other unforeseen and not parameters, significant delays are recorded and deviations as regards the implementation of Greek projects, especially of those implemented by NGOs.

#### **D-4.3** **Evolution of Rehabilitation Projects**

(see below a map presenting the geographical location of HELLENIC AID rehabilitation projects in Sri Lanka).

#### **Projects in the Western and South-Western Region of Sri Lanka**

##### **1. Construction by the UN Office of Project Services (UNOPS) of the Fishing Port for open seas fishing of NEGOMBO.**

The project was initiated in the Spring of 2008 and anticipates for the construction of concrete piers – seawalls and of a three storey and a two storey building of the fish market. Satisfactory progress was marked until the end of the same year. Furthermore, the framework of the project anticipates for the construction of small houses at a nearby location. These will be occupied by 22 poor fishermen's families who lived in miserable huts located within the port area.

##### **2. Building of twenty five (25) medium size polyester fishing boats by NGO "HUMANET"**

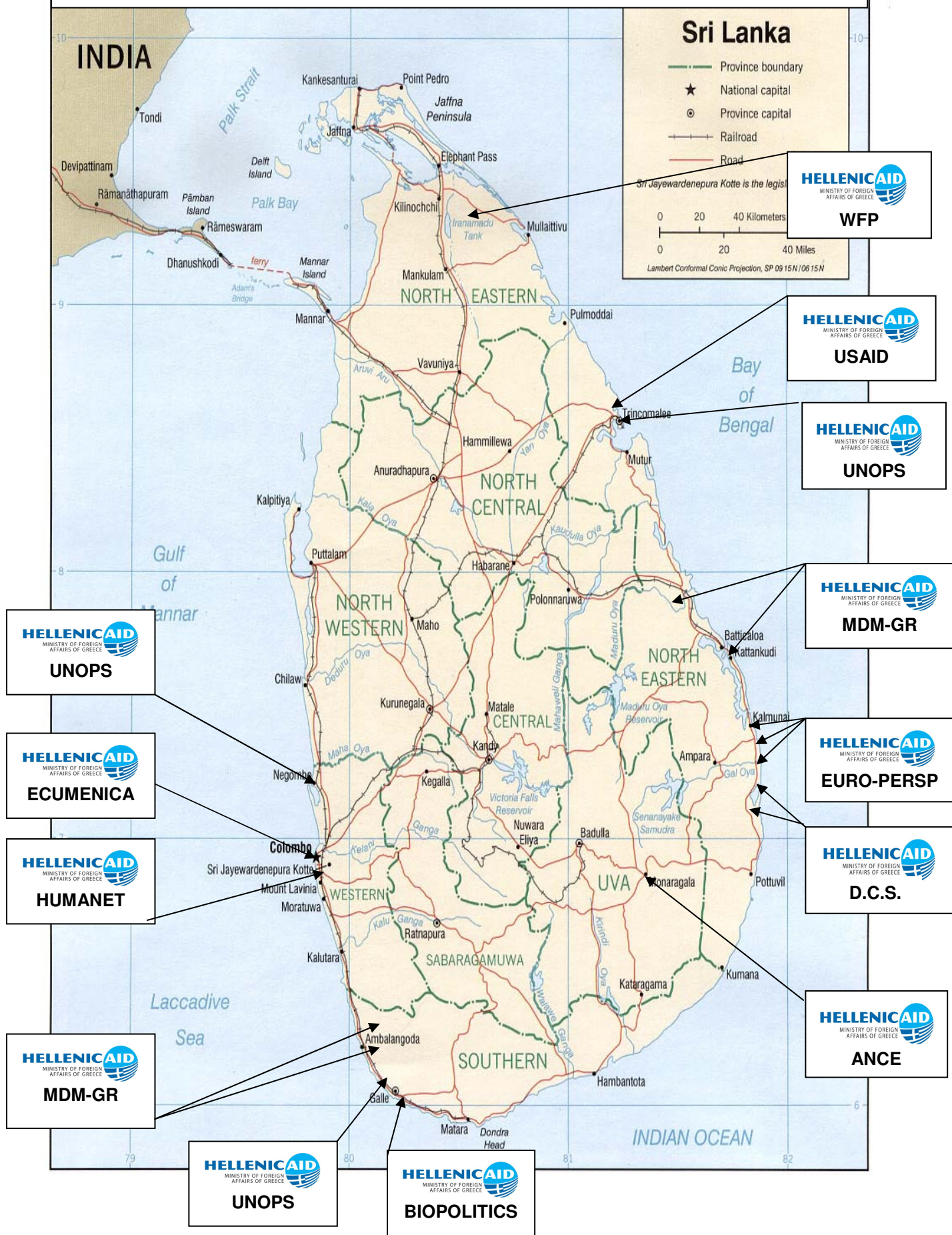
This project was initiated in early 2008, while most of the 25 fishing boats had been built until the end of the same year.

##### **3. Construction by NGO "DOCTORS OF THE WORLD – GREECE" of extensions of four (4) school buildings in the region of BALAPITIYA - GALLE**

Construction of the above mentioned four (4) buildings was completed by December 2007 - which are located at purely Sinhalese regions. These are the first of the twenty one (21) in total school buildings that are to be build by HELLENIC AID in various regions of Sri Lanka and especially in the severely stricken by the tsunami Eastern region, where Buddhist Sinhalese, Hindu Tamil and Muslims co-exist upon a fragile balance.

The inauguration of the buildings took place in late January 2008. It was attended by Mrs. Eleni Zorbala - Minister Plenipotentiary A' and Deputy General Director of HELLENIC AID, the head of "HELLENIC AID Special Mission" Mr. George Filippes - Minister Counsellor A', Mr. Costas Economou – Expert Counsellor A' – Architect, the Chairwoman of NGO "DOCTORS OF THE WORLD – GREECE" Mrs. Ritsa Parthenopoulou – Doctor, as well as many Sri Lankan officials, among which the Minister of Agriculture – who during his speech underlined the importance of Greece's assistance for his country – Deputy Ministers, local Members of Parliament, teachers and hundreds of school children and many local inhabitants. It is furthermore noted that co-operation with local representatives of the NGO in Colombo was impeccable.

## ΧΩΡΟΘΕΤΗΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΩΝ ΑΝΑΣΥΓΚΡΟΤΗΣΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ HELLENIC AID ΣΤΗ ΣΡΙ ΛΑΝΚΑ







#### 4. Construction by UNOPS of the Fishing Port for traditional fishing of DODANDUWA – GALLE

This project implemented in DODANDUWA, which is the second most populated port of GALLE, was initiated in 2008. Both, the construction of the port, as well as the construction of the two storey building of the fish market proceeded at a satisfactory pace.



Specifically, the construction of the stone pier - seawall will provide a refuge for approximately one thousand (1,000) wooden fishing coastal and open seas sailing-boats (of which some 400 on a permanent basis according to UNOPS).

#### Projects in the Eastern Region of Sri Lanka

5. Installation of small solar panels in four hundred (400) Houses and of bigger solar panels in sixty (60) Schools and two (2) Hospitals of the MONARAGALA region by the NGO "ATHENS COLLABORATING EXPERTS" (ANCE)

This very popular to the inhabitants project – that provides for approximately five hours per day electricity to isolated houses and schools of this very poor and agricultural region, is the continuation of an equivalent project, smaller in scale (300 houses), implemented by the same NGO and financed by HELLENIC AID, that was successfully completed in 2007.



During 2008 approximately 100% of the solar panels were installed in houses and schools, as well as in two (2) small regional Health Centres.

It is important that Greece enjoyed wide publicity via this project mainly due to the fact that hundreds of school children living in or attending at the benefited houses or schools, are for the first time ever able to study after dark. This fact was also certified by the gathering, in March 2008, of local Authorities, parents, and school children in the filled to capacity cultural centre of Monaragala. The gathering was attended by the Head of the “Special Mission of HELLENIC AID in Colombo” and by a representative of the NGO “ANCE”.

**6. Construction by NGO “EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE” of extensions to seven (7) Schools in the regions AKKARAIPATTU and KALMUNEI of AMPARA**

During 2008 the construction of schools was continued, or was initiated in some cases, after having been auctioned in 2007. All schools are located in poor regions where the majority of the population are Muslims and the Tamil minority.

**7. Construction by NGO “DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AND SOLIDARITY” of extensions to five (5) Schools in the regions of AKKARAIPATTU and ADDALAICHENAI of AMPARA**

Similarly, these five schools began to be constructed in 2008, after having been auctioned in the Autumn of 2007, at the wider region of Ampara, where as previously mentioned, the Tamil minority is dominant.

**8. Construction by NGO “DOCTORS OF THE WORLD GREECE”**

- a. Two (2) ground floor Provincial Medical Centres ( Gramodaya C Type ) in KATTANKUDI and MAKADU of BATTICALOA.
- b. One (1) ground floor 24 bed Psychiatric Ward at the Provincial Hospital in VALAICHCHENAI of BATTICALOA

The construction of the above mentioned two (2) important Medical Centres was implemented at a satisfactory pace in 2008. Their operation will serve this very densely



populated region, especially women and children, where the majority of the population are Muslims.

Similar is the case of the Psychiatric Ward of the above mentioned Provincial Hospital. It is pointed out that other big international donors such as the German GTZ and UNESCO have financed the construction of multi-storey medical Wards.

**9. Joint Greek-American Development Programme, between HELLENIC AID and USAID, for the construction of a Market at the Port of TRINCOMALEE.**

The construction of the impressive - L shaped - market building having 30 individual shops (for vegetables, meat and fish), two refrigerating chambers and the high raising steel roof, as well as the complete renovation of a pre existing auxiliary building for the personnel and the technical services of the Market, is a very innovative project and a significant success for HELLENIC AID for the following reasons:



First – it was directly connected with the innovative humanitarian mission that took place onboard a Greek ship – of a mobile hospital that was anchored for over two months in early 2006 and provided medical care to hundreds of patients living at the outskirts of the Port of TRINCOMALEE.



Second – it constituted the subject of a fruitful co-operation with USAID in Colombo and in the field lasting many months. USAID is a big international development donor having fifty

(50) consecutive years of presence in Sri Lanka, who implemented the project with co-operation from a technical company.

Third – it served “inside the Market” to the reconciliation of the conflicting sides until some months ago (Sinhalese and Tamil) via granting to them free of charge shops and contributed to the rise of incomes enjoyed by the traders of the old Market, who sold their vegetables beside the road on wooden stands instead under a roofed building. This objective was the basis of Greek-American co-operation which could be continued in other developing countries.



The official inauguration of the Market took place in early April 2008 and attended by the head of USAID in Sri Lanka Mrs. Rebecca Kohn, the Head of the “Special Mission” of HELLENIC AID, the head of the Region, the head of the local USAID Office, the local authority and the beneficiaries - traders with their families - who were granted the shops, as well as representatives of the Czech NGO “People in Need” which co-operated in the implementation of the project.

### Projects in the Northern Region of Sri Lanka

#### 10. Construction by the WFP and UNOPS in 90 Schools – near the “capital city” of the Tamil guerillas KILINOCHCHI and the nearby region of MALLAITIVU – of Small Buildings that comprise of a) kitchen – fireplace b) food storage room and c) dinning room for pupils

This project of great humanitarian importance (construction of auxiliary buildings in schools in combination with the provision of food which is its main purpose) is an innovation in itself and is implemented for the first time ever by the WFP, in co-operation with HELLENIC AID that financed the project with the amount of 912.013 EURO. The same innovation was followed for the more than 160 Schools in the same region, in the framework of an equivalent co-operation of the WFP with COOPERAZIONE ITALIANA, which was later interrupted due to hostilities.

However, because of the severe lack of cement and steel due to hostilities in the region, the WFP, which does not have technical infrastructure, concluded an agreement with UNOPS in order for the later to undertake the construction of the auxiliary buildings in every school, while the former exclusively engaged with the supply of food to schools, the students of which are undernourished.



By the end of 2008 some 76 out of 95 auxiliary buildings had been constructed. Specifically, some 30 auxiliary buildings had been constructed at the MALLAITIVU region, while another 26 at the KILINOCHCHI region. Due to hostilities, it was decided to construct the other 39 auxiliary buildings in different regions from those initially planned. The project was “transferred” westwards and the rest of the buildings were to be build in the regions of VARUNIYA (20) and MANNAR (19) during 2009.



Note: The text of chapter [D-4] was drawn up by Mr. George Filippeos, Minister Counsellor A', who was (2006-2008) Head of the HELLENIC AID Special Mission in Colombo, Sri Lanka, of the Greek Embassy in New Delhi.