

**HELLENIC
AID**



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



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

YEAR 2010



Athens, GREECE
November 2011



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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
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FOREWORD
by the
Deputy Minister
of Foreign Affairs

Modern development co-operation challenges require new tools to be dealt with. The old recipes must be replaced with new opportunities that are opened via adapting international principles at the local level of developing countries, while in the same time new challenges must be addressed such as climate change. In these conditions a favorable evolution is the involvement of the G20 on issues of international development.

Development assistance is an integral part of Greek foreign policy whose main role is to meet the needs of developing countries. In today's economic climate of global crisis, on the one hand the budgets of donor countries receive very strong restrictive pressures, while on the other the needs for emergency and development assistance to developing countries are increasing geometrically.

Within this framework, Greece was faced with difficult decisions regarding the level of assistance provided. Thus, while generous budget cuts were made, Greece continued to provide assistance from its deprived revenue and set in motion a mechanism to improve the quality of aid by preparing a draft new legislative framework to modernize and develop effectiveness of the assistance provided.

It is now more necessary than ever to provide assistance as effectively as possible and focus on real needs, namely the fight against poverty and hunger, which together form the first target and the Millennium.

This report presents the challenges faced by Greece and its achievements amongst the difficult path of the international community to combat poverty and hunger. It is my belief that this report together with the internet site of Hellenic Aid will promote understanding of the work done in the field of international development co-operation and I look forward to widespread support of these efforts.

Finally, I believe that despite financial difficulties, the development assistance programme of our country will continue to comprise an important contribution of the Greek people in the efforts for survival and improvement of living conditions of the poor fellow peoples in the developing world. Greece is working both multilaterally and bilaterally in this direction, realizing that much remains to be done. It accepts the challenge and is willing to respond to it.

Dimitrios DOLLIS



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

The international environment has changed drastically. The breadth and pace of change facing humanity have made drastically evident their appearance through a series of events in recent years, such as the food crisis, the fuel crisis and the financial crisis.

The global recession and the debt crisis in Europe have already made a significant impact on the development budgets of many donors, thus putting their existing programmes under severe pressure. Corresponding negative impact will continue to persist and in developing countries, thus creating many obstacles to achieving the Millennium Goals. Indeed, recent studies reveal that the poor of this world, especially in fragile states, suffer disproportionately from the simmering crises. Moreover, globalization, while having launched major opportunities for economic growth in developing countries, having a poverty reduction potential, in the same time poses a risk to become a key development challenge such as climate change, food and fuel prices.

In this difficult environment, Greece was invited to support its international commitments concerning both the volume and quality of development assistance. In this context, the total ODA (bilateral and multilateral) granted by Greece in 2010 amounted to 507.72 MUSD or 383.32 MEURO, representing 0.17% of Gross National Income. Multilateral ODA amounted to 295.90 MUSD or 223.40 MEURO and bilateral to 211.82 MUSD or 159.92 MEURO. Compared with the previous year, the total ODA of Greece declined by 99.55 MUSD, while the ratio of ODA/GNI fell by 0.02% (from 0.19% in 2009 to 0.17% in 2010). According to preliminary statistics for 2010 of the DAC/OECD, our country is in the 21st place among 23 members of the DAC, both on the level of ODA provision, as well as the ODA/GNI ratio (0.17%). In the year 2009 Greece was in 20th place respectively in both categories.

However, I find that the conditions of deep crisis that have developed present an opportunity for reconsidering Greek development policy in order to increase its effectiveness through new legislative framework, new organigramme and new medium-term (five year) strategic planning. In this new context, our country will reiterate its commitment, based on the principles of transparency, efficiency and sustainability of actions to address the difficult challenges and contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in co-operation with other donors.

Constantinos A. PAPADOPOULOS



FOREWORD
by the
Director-General
of HELLENIC AID

The main issue of HELLENIC AID is the clearing of open programmes. Another equally important topic to be recorded in the year 2010 was the inauguration by HELLENIC AID of the process of drafting the new legislative framework for development co-operation, so that in due course to replace the current, yet outdated by international evolutions, Law 2731/1999 and cover sectors like, aid effectiveness and policy coherence.

In this sense, a draft Presidential Decree was drafted in 2010 for improving the operation of HELLENIC AID in order to replace the original PD 224/2000. Finally, a draft Five Year Development Co-operation Programme 2011-2015 was drawn up which will become the country's road map for action in providing emergency and development assistance.

Consultation will follow as regards the above texts, both with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as well as with Greek stakeholders active in development co-operation (Ministries, Legal Bodies, NGOs et. al.) in order for the final result to cover both international developments and the needs of our country.

Due to the limited funds available for development assistance provision, HELLENIC AID did not proceed to a call for proposals for projects to be implemented in developing countries. Instead, it restricted its activity mainly to implementing the final phases of programmes from previous years. However, some new development programmes were implemented by other Ministries, designed to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Since Greece cannot increase its humanitarian and development assistance to developing countries (quantitative aspect) the objective of HELLENIC AID is to focus its attention on improving the effectiveness of its aid (quality aspect) through the adoption of international standards of good practice through, amongst others, utilizing the DAC/OECD Peer Review.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the staff of HELLENIC AID, of Ministries, representatives of civil society and especially the Greek men and women who support us in the difficult but important task of relief provision to the poor peoples.

Athanassios THEODORAKIS

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Acknowledgements

The Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Co-operation and Assistance for the year 2010, was edited by YDAS-3 Directorate for “Geographical Policy and Strategic Planning”, of the “Hellenic International Development Co-operation Department” (YDAS - HELLENIC AID) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Warmest thanks are expressed to:

- a series of colleagues who serve at the six Directorates of HELLENIC AID and each one contributed according to his/hers competence (see ANNEX [II]),
- the staff of B2, B3, D1, D4, E1, Directorates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
- the staff of the Permanent Greek Delegation to the OECD,
- the staff of various Agencies implementing development assistance programmes, such as, Ministries, Legal Bodies, Universities, and Non Governmental Organisations for their constructive co-operation.

Furthermore, special acknowledgements are due to:

- the General Director of HELLENIC AID,
- Mr. Athanassios Theodorakis
- the Alternate General Director,
- Mrs. Dorothea Tsiboukeli-Douvou, Minister Plenipotentiary A´

and to the Directors of,

- YDAS-1 Directorate
Mrs. E. Galathianaki, Minister Plenipotentiary B´
- YDAS-2 Directorate
Mrs. I. Siafla, (acting director) Expert Counsellor A´
- YDAS-3 Directorate
Mrs. M. Diamantopoulou, First Counsellor of Embassy
- YDAS-4 Directorate
Mr. Alex. Economou, (acting director) Counsellor A´ for Economic & Commercial Affairs
- YDAS-5 Directorate
Mrs. Ch. Karikopoulou, Minister Plenipotentiary A´
- YDAS-6 Directorate
Mrs. T. Angelatou, Minister Plenipotentiary A´

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

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

Periklis R. Sigalas
Expert Counsellor A´
Athens, November 2011

Glossary of Acronyms

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation
AEI/ATEI*	Greek University
AEN*	Merchant Marine Academy
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
AU	African Union
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)
EADRCC	Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Center
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GRD	Greek Drachmas
HiPERB	Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
MCCI	Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative
MCSD	Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development
MED EUWI	Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative
MEDIES	Mediterranean Education Initiative for the Environment
MEDWET	The Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative
MEECC	Ministry of the Environment, Energy & Climate Change
MEURO	Million EURO
MIC	Monitoring Information Center
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OA	Official Aid
OCHA	UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PRTs	Provincial Reconstruction Teams
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WFP	World Food Programme
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

* Denotes acronym in original language

Exchange Rates

Year 1996:	1 US Dollar =	240,712 Greek Drachmas (GRD)
Year 1997:	1 US Dollar =	273,058 GRD
Year 1998:	1 US Dollar =	295,529 GRD
Year 1999:	1 US Dollar =	305,6926 GRD
Year 2000:	1 US Dollar =	365,4544 GRD
Year 2001:	1 US Dollar =	380,492 GRD
Year 2002:	1 US Dollar =	1,0611 EURO
Year 2003:	1 US Dollar =	0,8851 EURO
Year 2004:	1 US Dollar =	0,8049 EURO
Year 2005:	1 US Dollar =	0,8046 EURO
Year 2006:	1 US Dollar =	0,7967 EURO
Year 2007:	1 US Dollar =	0,7305 EURO
Year 2008:	1 US Dollar =	0,6933 EURO
Year 2009:	1 US Dollar =	0,7181 EURO
Year 2010:	1 US Dollar =	0,7550 EURO

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CHAPTER ONE

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF CO-OPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING WORLD



1-1**Basic Development Policy Framework and New Orientations**

Today humanity is faced with a multiplicity of serious problems – challenges in a context of a relentless course of events. As the world gradually becomes more interdependent problems internationalise. Poverty, illnesses, famine, difficulty in accessing drinkable water, environmental degradation, violation of human rights, regional conflicts, lack of democratic institutions, are all problems that destabilize the balance of the international system, since their roots are in less developed countries, while they impose significant negative impact to the developed world.

The international community agrees that there is a need for a co-ordinated, complementary and collective effort for combating poverty and other modern challenges, acknowledging that no country is able on its own to bring about the desirable results. On the contrary, all countries, both developed and developing are responsible to provide sustainable development to their peoples, as well as promote welfare at a global level.

1.1.1. Activities of the international development community in 2010

- International Conference, Moscow (Russia) – February 2010

In March 2010 an International Conference was held in Moscow on New Partnerships in Global Development Finance. New and long-standing providers of development assistance, partner countries and a range of multilateral organisations shared views on the modalities, strategies and motivations behind development finance.

Participants highlighted areas where concrete progress can be made in boosting effectiveness and co-ordination in development finance. For instance, sharing information on the role each partner plays enables financing to be complementary, rather than competitive and fragmented.

- High Level Conference, Bogotá (Colombia) - March 2010

A High Level Conference was held in Bogotá on South-South Co-operation and Capacity Development. The event brought together more than four hundred high-level representatives from one hundred and fifty countries, multilateral and regional organisations, civil society, parliamentarians and academia.

The conference offered a vital occasion to discuss the role of developing countries in building a Southern agenda that will contribute to more inclusive and effective development partnerships. The meeting also confirmed the relevance to South-South co-operation of the principles outlined in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

South-South co-operation refers to sharing knowledge and experience in a wide range of development topics such as budgeting, provision of infrastructure, promotion of regional and global trade. During the conference a task team presented one hundred and ten case stories from one hundred and thirty three developing countries, highlighting their experiences in working together to make aid effective.

The event culminated with the presentation of the Bogotá Statement, a set of recommendations on South-South co-operation designed to promote, in the context of aid effectiveness, more inclusive and effective development partnerships.

- DAC Senior Level Meeting (SLM), Paris (France) - April 2010

The DAC/OECD's evolving role in addressing current development finance challenges was high on the agenda. It was underlined that the active engagement of new and emerging development partners is essential. Thus the DAC/OECD will draw on the experiences of new development partners, while sharing the lessons from its own experience.

Another item high on the SLM agenda was co-ordination for recovery in Haiti. It is noted that at the end of March, the International Donors' Conference Towards a New Future for Haiti had mobilised considerable financial support amounting to some 5.3 BUSD for Haiti's recovery, reconstruction and development.

▪ International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, Dili (Timor-Leste) - April 2010

During this international dialogue one hundred delegates (from forty countries, International Organisations and Regional Development Banks) exchanged experience on facing conflict, while explored methods of development for countries that will be capable, internationally accountable and will respond to the expectations of international development.

Fragile states are the ones falling furthest behind in efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Participants in the Dili International Dialogue agreed to work together to correct this situation. They produced the Dili Declaration – A New Vision for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, which identifies seven goals (security, justice, inclusive economic development, reconciliation, regional stability and government accountability) as stepping stones to achieve the MDGs in conflict-affected and fragile states.

▪ UN Millennium Development Goals Summit, New York (USA) - September 2010.

The primary objective of the Summit was to accelerate progress towards all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The Summit undertook a comprehensive review of successes, best practices and lessons learned, obstacles and gaps, challenges and opportunities, that will lead to concrete strategies for action.

The summit re-affirmed that it is possible to find common ground among member states on important global issues. The outcome document recognized the multiple links among the Millennium Development Goals and set a number of horizontal issues – interventions that guide progress in every goal and especially as regards the provision of opportunities to women and girls and improvement on accessibility to energy. Furthermore, the outcome document recommends to all stakeholders (governments, business, NGOs, UN Organisations and donors) to enhance the procedure of achieving the development goals to 2015.

▪ Preparations for the "Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness", Busan (South Korea) – November 2011

Preparations are well under way for the Fourth High Level Forum (HLF4) in Busan of South Korea in November 2011. Ministers and experts will participate and will take stock of what has been advanced in implementing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005). It is expected that they will set out a new framework for increasing the quality of aid.

Assessment of progress achieved will be based on the 2011 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration and the second phase of the independent Evaluation of the Implementation of the Paris Declaration.

▪ Change of guard duty

Mr. Richard Carey, Director of the Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD), retired (April 2010) after thirty years of service at the OECD. He was a familiar person to Greece

since the pre-entry period, while he was twice head of Peer Review teams that reviewed Greece. He was succeeded by Mr. Jon Lomøy from Norway.

Furthermore, December 2010 marked the end of Mr. Eckhard Deutscher's (Germany) term as Chair of the DAC and in January 2011 Mr. Brian J. Atwood (USA) assumed this role.

1.1.2. Greece in the vortex of the international crisis

By adopting the new international circumstances that refer to multi-dimensional diplomatic activities, Greece adopted beyond the traditional "political" diplomacy, modern forms of foreign policy, such as "development" diplomacy. In this regard development co-operation is considered an integral part of Greek foreign policy and takes the form of common action by a large number of international donors aiming at radically combating important global problems – challenges and deterring inherent dangers.

In this framework the Greek foreign policy supports the notion of multilateralism and strongly believes in effectiveness of common action. The internationally agreed since the year 2000 millennium development goals compose a very important asset for achieving common action within a global effort aiming at poverty eradication stability and welfare for all peoples of the world.

While the international crisis was raging Greece continued in 2010 to have its economy supported by a mechanism supported by the European Commission (EC), the European Central Bank (ECB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in order to combat the fundamental causes of its fiscal imbalances and structural weaknesses and ensure viability of public finances and improvement of its international competitiveness. Despite these evolutions, Greece will sustain its efforts towards implementation of the Millennium Development Goals that constitute a policy framework for the achievement of economic stability and welfare.

Furthermore, Greece will also sustain its efforts to achieve the quality parameters of its development assistance for which it has an international commitment in the framework of the "Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development" (2002), the "Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness" (2005), the "European Consensus on Development" (2005), as well as the "Accra Agenda for Action" (2008).

In this regard development co-operation policy of Greece will continue to directly link the basic goal of poverty reduction with the fundamental principles of enhancing good governance, respecting international law and human rights, as well as with the active participation of civil society in the development process. Emphasis will also be given to health and education and to horizontal issues, such as gender equality and the environment.

Despite the difficult fiscal circumstances in 2010, Greece was multi-dimensionally active, at a bilateral level, giving special emphasis to the geographical regions of the Balkans, the Black Sea, the Middle East and Asia. As regards the Balkan countries, Greece continued to implement the Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB), having a total budget of 550 MEURO, which targets the political, economic and social stability of South Eastern Europe, via the modernization of infrastructures, enhancement of productive investments, support of democratic institutions and the rule of law and modernization of public administration and local governments.

Bilateral development assistance of Greece in 2010 was mainly granted to the sectors of education, health and infrastructures. As a matter of fact in recent years HELLENIC AID utilizes new tools of providing development assistance, such as for example the Greek development programme in Afghanistan (2007-2010), which is mainly based on multi-

bilateral and representative co-operation with other donor countries. At a multilateral level, Greek development assistance was basically channeled through the European Union, the World Bank and the United Nations Organisation.

1.1.3. New draft legal framework

The original legal framework that covers Greek development co-operation – Law 2731, was voted by parliament in July 1999, while the Presidential Decree No. 224 by which HELLENIC AID was established, in September 2000.

In 2010 procedures were initiated for legislative amendments (drawing up of a draft law and a presidential decree) that concern the legal framework of Greek development co-operation policy, as well as administrative issues of HELLENIC AID. Moreover, a draft five year development co-operation programme 2011-2015 was drawn up, based on the principles of transparency, effectiveness and visibility. The fourteen years of experience that preceded marked numerous successes but also failures of the system which were taken into account in the process of drawing up the new legal framework, that seeks to establish a modern and flexible institutional shape. These three drafts will be examined in co-operation with the DAC/OECD in order to ensure that they have been drawn up according to international good practice, while consultations will follow within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with all stakeholders active in development co-operation.

In general, new priorities will focus at the quality of the granted development assistance, seeking its maximum possible effectiveness, to the benefit of local societies, transparency in the administration of financial flows and wider projection of the Greek presence and contribution. Furthermore, the new national development mechanism will attribute emphasis at essential dialogue of all stakeholders, aiming at carving a cohesive policy on international development issues.

The basic principles of the new legislative amendments are:

- Transformation of the Greek development co-operation into a more efficient and effective mechanism of development aid that will be based on clear strategy.
- A transparent development policy open to public consultation. Open for participation to all components of civil society: public and private sector, NGOs, academia. Accountability to Greek taxpayers' money.
- Improved co-ordination and coherence of development policy in relation to other sectoral policies, e.g. immigration, energy, environment, et. al.
- Innovative sources of financing, i.e. mobilization of private funds in the framework of corporate social responsibility.
- Development assistance based on effective co-operation with recipient countries that will focus at demands and needs of partner countries. Targeted programmes. Co-operation with priority countries and specialization on priority sectors.
- Public awareness on the principles and results of the HELLENIC AID programme. Enhanced mobilization of volunteers in programmes and activities.

1.1.4. Policy coherence for development

Successful poverty reduction requires mutually supportive policies across a wide range of economic, social and environmental issues.

In the globalised economy, events in one country may have an impact far beyond its borders, while neglecting the development dimension can undermine the pursuit of other targets. Progress towards broad and sustainable development requires that countries better understand and manage the political economy of globalisation. Policy coherence is an important part of this process.

Applied to development, policy coherence is defined as:

“working to ensure that the objectives and results of a government’s development policy are not undermined by other policies of that same government which impact on developing countries, and that these other policies support development objectives where feasible”

Policy coherence among policies, that is complementarity of development assistance policy objectives with decisions taken in other policy areas, is a primary prerequisite for the effective implementation of the millennium goals. By following EU prospects on policy coherence in various sectors, Greece is committed to improve its administrative procedures, while it focuses its efforts on enhancing coherence for development at the areas of migration, climate change and the environment.

Greece has in fact already achieved significant progress at the above mentioned three sectors, by introducing the arguments of developing countries to the relevant Greek policies. In particular, the competent Ministries of the Interior and Environment, Energy and Climate Change have taken steps to adopt decisions and directives of the European Council that aim to support developing countries. In particular:

Immigration policy

The geographical location of Greece at the external borders of the EU imposes management of immigration flows, combating human trafficking and organized crime and in the same time effective integration of immigrants in Greek society. It is estimated that in 2008 some two hundred thousand illegal immigrants resided in Greece. Greece finds it difficult to tackle the difficult problems in order to implement projects for social integration of immigrants. The present financial circumstances make this effort even more difficult.

However, Greece has achieved significant progress in promoting a balanced policy on issues of development and immigration. In particular:

- The Ministry of the Interior has signed bilateral Agreements for seasonal or temporary employment especially with Albania (1984) and with Egypt (1997). These activities promote co-operation and coherence on relevant issues, such as issuing residence permits for temporary employment at the sectors of agriculture and fisheries.
- In the framework of the “Kallikratis Programme” (Law 3852/2010), the competent Agencies have already initiated the procedures for the establishment of “one-stop shops” for immigrants in each prefectural capital. This initiative is expected on the one hand to drastically reduce the period of time required for issuing residence permits and on the other institutionalize the residence permit as the single document that will include personal biometrical data according to EU legislation. The programme also provides for the establishment of a council on immigrant integration within each Municipality, as an advisory body aimed to enhance immigrants’ integration into local societies.
- In August 2010 Greece adopted a three-year National Action Plan for the Reform of the asylum system and the management of migration flows. Law 3907/2011 also provides for a new asylum Service at the Ministry of Citizen Protection, as well as for a first reception Service for more effective management of immigration flows.
- By Law 3907/2011, the Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on “Common standards and procedures in Member states for returning illegally staying third country nationals” was incorporated in Greek legislation.

- The Presidential Decree 114/2010 modernized the procedure for granting asylum with the guiding principle being that guarantees of fairness and effectiveness are ensured, according to the relevant EU legislation.
- The positive results are evident from co-operation between the police and justice, information campaigns, relations with International Organizations and countries of origin and trafficking. Thus, prosecutions increased by 65% between 2009-2010 and convictions by 52%. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs substantially contributes to this and participates at the competent inter-ministerial committee on co-ordination of migration issues.

Climate change and the environment

Greece is strongly committed to combating climate change. To this end it has recently (end 2009) set up the Ministry of Environment, Energy & Climate Change (YPEKA), replacing existing Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works (YPEHODE) with an ambitious remit for promoting, inter alia, green development, energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and abatement of climate change in the context of low-carbon & green economy.

Greece is a party to the UNFCCC and the “Kyoto Protocol”. Having incorporated to its legal order all relevant EU legislation, is committed to gathering and sharing information on its GHG emissions (e.g. through annual National Inventory Reports) and for designing (including quantitative and qualitative targets’ setting) and implementing coherent strategic plans for reducing emissions levels and adapting to climate change, covering all related aspects and sectors, by setting concrete policies and measures to address climate change.

In particular, Greece’s climate change policy, strategy and programme plans are set out in the Second “National Climate Change Programme”, for 2000-2010, adopted in 2002 and revised in 2007. The Programme places heavy emphasis on achieving GHG emission reductions commitments by:

- changing the fuel mix to include a higher percentage of natural gas and renewable energy sources;
- improving energy efficiency and conservation in all sectors;
- effecting structural changes in agriculture and transportation;
- reducing emissions in waste management;
- use of biodiversity resources; and
- expanding R&D efforts to serve longer-range needs.

Within this framework Greece can highlight successes and good practices:

The Mediterranean region is very vulnerable to climate change. Some Mediterranean countries are already undertaking efforts to alleviate the negative impacts of climate change, and increase the adaptive capacity of governance systems and institutions. The majority of the countries would need assistance in their efforts for adaptation to climate change. To meet these challenges a Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation is being developed under UNEP/MAP and the MCSD. Greece, as a Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention and a current member both of the Bureau of the Convention and the Steering Committee of the MCSD, is actively involved in this process.

Another very important example of co-operation with developing countries in order to support their adaptation capacities is the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI) with Greece as its lead country since its launching in 2003. MED EUWI seeks to make significant progress in poverty eradication and health, in the enhancement of livelihoods, and in sustainable economic development in the Mediterranean and Southeastern Europe, providing a catalyst for peace and security in the region. In terms of

funding, the MED EUWI has managed to co-ordinate individual donors on a demand basis as well as to mobilise considerable additional funding, mainly from the EC through DevCo's Service Contracts (2 MEURO have been provided between 2006-2012). These funds are complemented by the core funding of the Greek Government to MED EUWI's 'horizontal activities' reaching 100,000 EURO annually. Additional matching funds are secured on an annual basis from a wide range of donors such as the World Bank, the Global Environment Fund (GEF), Development Banks et. al.)

In the context of the MED EUWI, increasing emphasis is being given to assisting the efforts of Mediterranean countries to build their adaptation capacities to the changing climate conditions in the Region, e.g. through the elaboration of National Adaptation Plans.

In October 2010 Greece launched the "Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative - MCCI" (see also <http://www.medclimatechangeinitiative.org/>) with a Declaration signed by eighteen Mediterranean countries. MCCI aims to assist, inter alia, bilateral and multilateral regional co-operation on developing innovative approaches for climate change mitigation, through green growth and promotion of RES, as well as for adaptation to climate change impacts, mainly through an effective and integrated management of water resources. Moreover, it aims to raise the profile and voice of Mediterranean countries in the context of UNFCCC international negotiations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has signed four Memoranda of Understanding with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the African Union (AU), the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) respectively, aiming to finance climate change adaptation and mitigation projects (i.e. capacity building, implementation of new technologies) in vulnerable developing countries, especially LDC's. Through these initiatives participating countries develop common frameworks and objectives as regards environmental and sustainable development issues.

Finally, on a bilateral level, the Ministry of Environment, Energy & Climate Change has signed and ratified numerous "Memoranda of Understanding" and "Agreements" with neighboring countries, like Turkey and Albania, for co-operation in the field of environment and sustainable development with an emphasis on capacity building and sharing of experiences, covering, among other things, climate change, mitigation and adaptation. For example co-operation to address climate change challenges is clearly stated in the Joint Declaration between Greece and Turkey signed in May 2010. Such activities also assist to increase the cohesion between national environmental and climate change goals and development assistance and co-operation objectives.

1.1.5. Aid effectiveness

Since aid effectiveness is a prerequisite for the attainment of the MDGs, Greece adopted at a very early stage (2004) the "Hellenic Aid Action Plan for Co-ordination and Harmonization of Development Co-operation Policy" which entails specific commitments with regard to the five principles of the "Paris Declaration". The objective of the Greek "Action Plan" is to decisively support intensive Greek efforts for the fulfillment of the MDGs and especially of poverty reduction, by enhancing effectiveness of Greek development co-operation and by further strengthening co-operation with partner countries. In this respect the operational principles of HELLENIC AID include the promotion of partnerships, co-ordination, harmonization, coherence and complementarity of sectoral policies.

Via the Inter-ministerial Committee for Organisation and Co-ordination of International Economic Relations (EOSDOS) HELLENIC AID has achieved to consolidate among development co-operation implementing agencies, the notion of aid effectiveness that is derived from the "Paris Declaration" and the "Accra Agenda for Action".

Within this framework, Greece has made efforts to improve its development assistance grants by raising effectiveness through participation in “pooled” and “trust funds”, as well as via “silent partnerships”. Thus Greece has proved that it is able to provide development assistance according to the principles of ownership, alignment and harmonization.

Some examples:

- the Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB)
- the “Mediterranean component of the EU Water Initiative” (MED EUWI)
- the MOUs with International Organisations:
 - African Union
 - IOC
 - AOSIS
 - CARICOM
 - WMO
- co-operation via PRTs in Afghanistan.

In particular the role of Greece as the lead country for the Mediterranean Component of the European Water Initiative (MED EUWI) shows that Greece is capable of supporting long-term comprehensive programmes which build institutional capacities in line with international good practice and which use a small aid budget to catalyse development. The success and international recognition of this programme has resulted in good visibility for Greece in partner countries and internationally

Furthermore, the HiPERB is another example that demonstrates Greece can commit to multi-year programmes along with partner country governments and use country systems.

1.1.6. Preparations for the Peer Review of Greece by the DAC/OECD

In 2010 Greece initiated the preparatory procedure for the periodic Peer Review of the country by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). During 2011 the 3rd Peer Review of Greece will take place which is an obligation resulting from the membership of Greece at the DAC/OECD since 1999. The review will examine the Greek development co-operation policy and the prospects for improving development aid in the next five years.

In this regard, a party from HELLENIC AID headed by its General Director Mr. A. Theodorakis visited the DAC/OECD Chairman Mr. E. Deutscher in September 2010 in order to discuss issues of Greek – DAC relations and details as regards the Peer Review procedure.

The agreed timetable for the Peer Review of Greece was the following:

- Submission of a Memorandum to the DAC/OECD (by 1/3/2011)
- First visit to Athens of some members of the Peer Review team – participants from the DAC Secretariat (31/1/2011)
- Second visit to Athens of the Peer Review team – participants from the DAC Secretariat and from the two examining countries [Belgium and Portugal] (12-14/4/2011)
- Third visit to Athens of the Peer Review team – participants from the DAC Secretariat and from the two examining countries [Belgium and Portugal] (26-27/9/2011)
- “Peer Review” meeting in Paris (8/11/2011).

Note: Chapter [1-1] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- 2 -

CHAPTER T W O

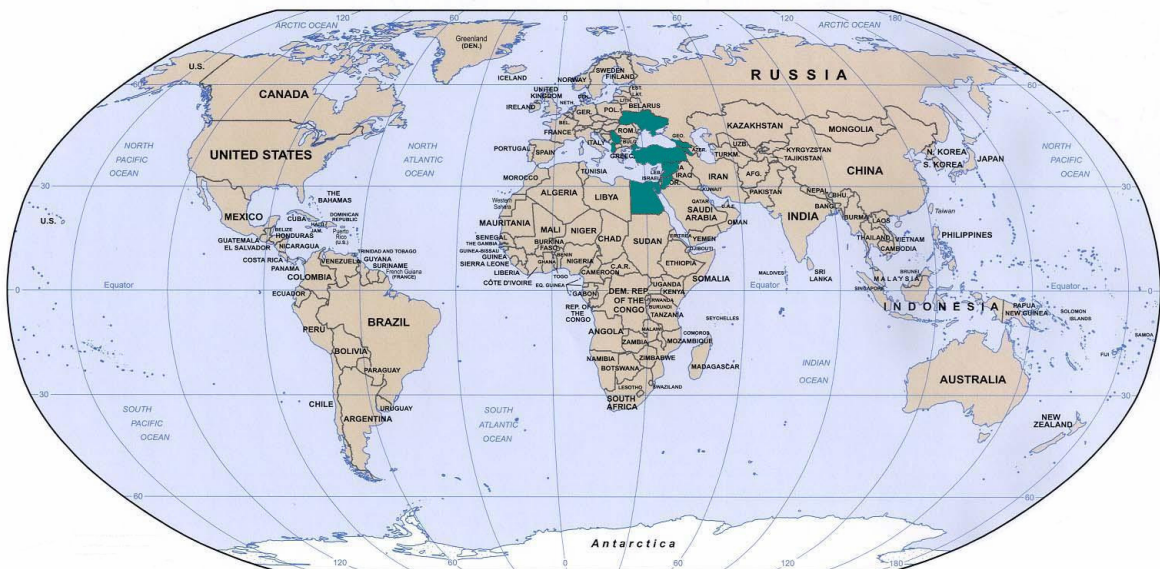
BASIC DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME



2-1 Development Assistance

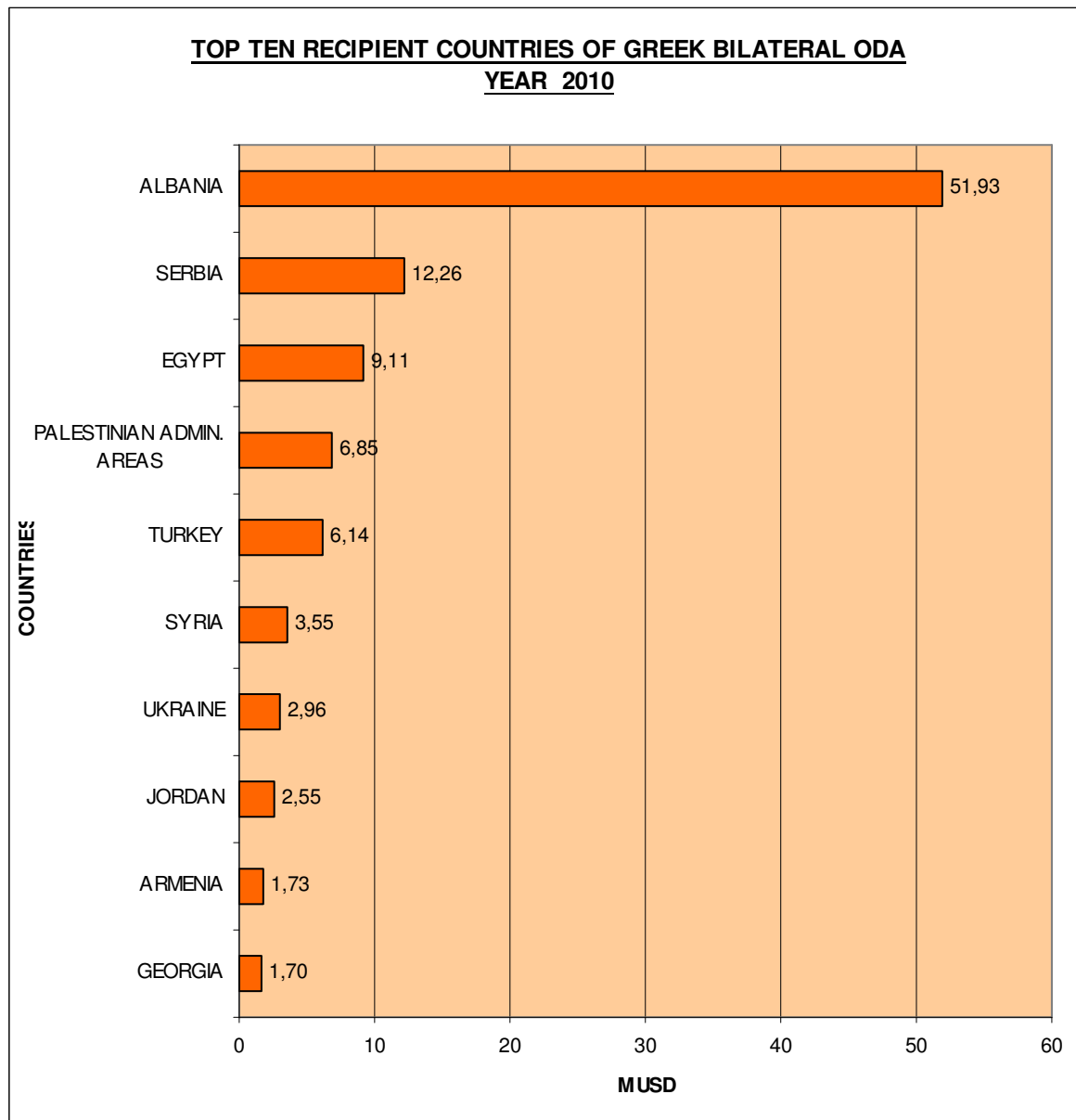
All development co-operation and assistance programmes are part of the Greek economic diplomacy and consequently an important tool of Greek foreign policy. In the framework of development co-operation strategic planning for the year 2010, a process that sought to enhance effectiveness of aid management, Greek development policy focused at a limited number of recipient countries and far-reaching priority sectors (countries–targets and sectors–targets), in order to achieve a higher degree of efficiency of its financing initiatives. (see all ODA eligible countries in ANNEX [III] – source DAC/OECD).

In 2010 Greece provided bilateral official development assistance (ODA) in the form of grants amounting to 211,82 MUSD or 159,92 MEURO (see TABLES [3] & [4]).



The first ten recipient countries of Greek bilateral ODA in 2010 were:

- Albania,
- Serbia,
- Egypt,
- West Bank & Gaza Strip (Palestinian Administered Areas)
- Turkey,
- Syria,
- Ukraine,
- Jordan,
- Armenia and
- Georgia.



A brief description follows of the development co-operation activities during 2010 in each of these top ten aid recipient countries.

ALBANIA



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2010

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	5,54	7,35
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	0,01	0,01
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	33,56	44,45
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,09	0,12
TOTAL		39,20	51,93

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2010

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11120	Education facilities and training	262.351,07	347.484,86
11320	Secondary education	284.351,07	376.623,93
11425	Imputed student costs	31.851.480,00	42.187.390,73
15170	Women's equality organisations and institutions	74.469,00	98.634,44
16010	Social/ welfare services	182.442,00	241.645,03
16061	Culture and recreation	144.000,00	190.728,48
21020	Road transport	5.162.223,85	6.837.382,58
31140	Agricultural water resources	156.485,00	207.264,90
41030	Bio-diversity	10.882,94	14.414,49
43030	Urban development and management	11.860,05	15.708,68
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	922.768,12	1.222.209,42
72010	Material relief assistance and services	82.398,32	109.136,84
72040	Emergency food aid	5.860,50	7.762,25
99810	Sectors not specified	52.105,89	69.014,43
TOTAL		39.203.677,81	51.925.401,06

Significant projects implemented in 2010

- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATION
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- PROVISION OF TERTIARY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- LANGUAGE TRAINING
- VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN
- ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADVISORY CENTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE
- "NATALI III" PROTECTING CHILDREN VICTIMS OF NEGLIGENCE OR EXPLOITATION
- MUSEUM CENTER IN KORCE
- REHABILITATION AND UPGRADING OF THE EXISTING ROAD AXIS BETWEEN SAGIADA - KONISPOLI - AG.SARANDA
- REPAIRING OF IRRIGATION CHANNEL "THOMAS FILIPPAIOS"
- MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (MEDWET)
- REPAIR OF NARTA VILLAGE CENTRAL ROAD
- TRANSPORTATION OF EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN AID
- MATERIAL RELIEF ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES (MEDICAL SUPPLIES) DUE TO DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY FLOODS
- PARTICIPATION AT THE RESCUE OPERATIONS OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY FLOODS
- EMERGENCY FOOD AID
- MED EUWI - WATER SUPPLY AND SYSTEMS
- SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED

ODA granted in the years 2006-2010

year 2006		year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
14,60	18,32	22,37	30,62	48,85	70,46	39,49	54,99	39,20	51,93	164,51	226,32

SERBIA



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2010

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	8,05	10,66
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	0,01	0,01
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1,16	1,53
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,04	0,06
TOTAL		9,26	12,26

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2010

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11220	Primary education	76.828,77	101.759,96
11320	Secondary education	76.828,77	101.759,96
11425	Imputed student costs	643.650,00	852.516,56
21020	Road transport	8.078.752,00	10.700.333,78
22040	Information and communication technology (ICT)	109.278,01	144.739,08
41030	Bio-diversity	10.882,94	14.414,49
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	211.322,14	279.896,87
73010	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	45.000,00	59.602,65
99810	Sectors not specified	6.250,00	8.278,15
TOTAL		9.258.792,63	12.263.301,50

Significant projects implemented in 2010

- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY – SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATION
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- RECONSTRUCTION AND UPGRADING OF THE PART OF THE PANEUROPEAN CORRIDOR X, BETWEEN LEVOSOJE AND DONJI NERADOVAC, OF A TOTAL LENGTH OF 16,03 KM, TO A MODERN FULL MOTORWAY OF EUROPEAN STANDARDS
- DEPLOYMENT OF A SEE REGIONAL LAMBDA NETWORKING FACILITY (OPTICAL RING) CONNECTING THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITIES AND THE RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS OF THE REGION WITH THE RESPECTIVE OF NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS WITH THE PANEUROPEAN NETWORK GEANT
- "SEELIGHT PROGRAMME"
- MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (MEDWET)
- PROVISION OF VIABLE SOLUTIONS TO A REFUGEE CAMP
- MED EUWI - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES

ODA granted in the years 2006-2010

year 2006		year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
28.34	35.58	26.21	35.88	25.26	36.44	1.85	2.58	9,26	12,26	98,16	122,74

Description of an implemented project**PROJECT TITLE:****Rehabilitation and utilization of the Nebojsa Tower in the old part of the city of Belgrade and establishment of a museum and a cultural center**

Description: This project was implemented by the European Centre of Byzantine and Post-byzantine Monuments (EKBMM), in co-operation with the Municipality of Belgrade.

The Tower of Nebojsa, constructed in the 15th century with additions made during the 18th century, is situated in the vicinity of the Belgrade fortress. It is within the tower of Nebojsa that Rigas Feraios and his comrades were imprisoned and eventually murdered in 1798 after their arrest by the Ottoman authorities. Thus, this monument plays a pivotal role in the annals not only of the Modern Greek and Serbian History, but of the Balkan Enlightenment Movement in general.



The implemented project refers to the restoration of the Tower and the introduction of new applications and usage for it, as well as the construction of a Museum – Cultural Centre, whose main theme concentrates on the life of Rigas Feraios, the Tower's history, the liberation struggle of the Serbian people and Balkan Nations in general.

EGYPT



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2010

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,05	0,07
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	0,01	0,01
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	6,67	8,83
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,15	0,20
TOTAL		6,88	9,11

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2010

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11120	Education facilities and training	51.183,71	67.792,99
11220	Primary education	483.154,41	639.939,62
11320	Secondary education	483.154,41	639.939,62
11425	Imputed student costs	1.060.490,00	1.404.622,52
16010	Social/welfare services	3.972.402,60	5.261.460,40
31181	Agricultural education / training	400.000,00	529.801,32
41030	Bio-diversity	10.882,94	14.414,49
41081	Environmental education / training	3.333,33	4.415,01
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	258.454,04	342.323,23
99810	Sectors not specified	153.850,00	203.774,84
TOTAL		6.876.905,44	9.108.484,04

Significant projects implemented in 2010

- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS' OPERATION
- CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPPING OF A KINDERGARTEN ST. CATHERINE AREA - SINAI REGION
- CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPPING OF A KINDERGARTEN AT SIWA-MATRUH GOVERNORATE
- PROVISION OF TERTIARY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES
- ELECTRONIC ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS WITH GEOINFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE SOUTH - EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN
- MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (MEDWET)
- MEDIES: A TYPE II INITIATIVE ON "EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT"
- MED EUWI - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES
- SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED

ODA granted in the years 2006-2010

year 2006		year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
2.61	3.27	5.07	6.94	8.84	12.76	10.26	14.30	6.88	9.11	33.66	46.38

Description of an implemented project**PROJECT TITLE:**

Construction and equipment of a nursery school in the area St. Catherine, Sinai peninsula, Egypt.

Description:

The project involved the construction of a fully equipped nursery school at St. Catherine of the Sinai Peninsula. This allows approximately 80 women from the area to leave their children in a fully equipped day care facility, giving them the opportunity to seek income generating activities to support their families.



The facility was handed over fully equipped and ready to operate. The opening ceremony was held on 8-12-2009 and was attended by the Archbishop of Sinai, local officials and numerous local inhabitants.

WEST BANK & GAZA STRIP



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2010

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,00	0,00
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	3,39	4,49
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1,78	2,36
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		5,17	6,85

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2010

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11110	Education policy and administrative management	1.617.504,48	2.142.390,04
11425	Imputed student costs	1.029.840,00	1.364.026,49
12110	Health policy and administrative management	1.617.504,48	2.142.390,04
15130	Legal and judicial development	150.000,00	198.675,50
15220	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention & resolution	35.000,00	46.357,62
31181	Agricultural education / training	320.000,00	423.841,06
41030	Bio-diversity	10.882,94	14.414,49
41081	Environmental education / training	3.333,33	4.415,01
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	380.371,64	503.803,49
99820	Promotion of development awareness	6.250,00	8.278,15
TOTAL		5.170.686,87	6.848.591,89

Significant projects implemented in 2010

- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- MEDIES: A TYPE II INITIATIVE ON "EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT"
- SECTORAL BUDGET SUPPORT
- FINANCING ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT THE RULE OF LAW
- UPGRADING CAPACITY BUILDING - INFRASTRUCTURE – TRAINING OF EXPERTS ON OLIVE CULTURE - APPLICATION OF PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAMMES ON OLIVES ADDRESSING OLIVE OIL PRODUCERS IN THE PALESTINIAN ADMINISTERED AREAS
- FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR ESTABLISHING TRUST BETWEEN ISRAELIS & PALESTINIANS THROUGH THE "PERES CENTRE FOR PEACE"
- MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (MEDWET)
- MED EUWI - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES

ODA granted in the years 2006-2010

year 2006		year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
4.60	5.77	2.32	3.17	4.94	7.13	7.69	10.71	5.17	6.85	24.72	33.63

TURKEY

Development co-operation grants by kind in 2010

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	1,18	1,56
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	0,01	0,01
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	3,35	4,43
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,10	0,14
TOTAL		4,64	6,14

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2010

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11220	Primary education	903.898,50	1.197.216,56
11320	Secondary education	903.898,50	1.197.216,56
11425	Imputed student costs	907.240,00	1.201.642,38
16061	Culture and recreation	1.592.895,89	2.109.795,88
41030	Bio-diversity	10.882,94	14.414,49
41081	Environmental education / training	13.869,58	18.370,30
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	193.025,24	255.662,56
99810	Sectors not specified	111.550,00	147.748,35
TOTAL		4.637.260,65	6.142.067,08

Significant projects implemented in 2010

- PROVISION OF TERTIARY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS' OPERATION
- ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL TRAINING - CULTURAL CENTRE FOR SEMINARS & PRODUCTION OF PUBLICATIONS & RECORDINGS
- RENOVATION OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
- TRAINING PROGRAMME ON THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS – ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
- MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (MEDWET)
- MED EUWI - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES
- SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED

ODA granted in the years 2006-2010

year 2006		year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
2.28	2.87	2.92	3.99	3.44	4.96	4.65	6.47	4.64	6.14	17.93	24.43

SYRIA



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2010

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,00	0,00
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	0,01	0,01
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	2,48	3,28
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,19	0,26
TOTAL		2,68	3,55

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2010

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11220	Primary education	26.717,50	35.387,42
11320	Secondary education	26.717,50	35.387,42
11425	Imputed student costs	1.986.120,00	2.630.622,52
14021	Water supply - large systems	89.604,89	118.681,97
21081	Education and training in transport and storage	77.850,00	103.112,58
41030	Bio-diversity	10.882,94	14.414,49
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	261.031,60	345.737,22
99810	Sectors not specified	198.850,00	263.377,49
TOTAL		2.677.774,43	3.546.721,11

Significant projects implemented in 2010

- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS' OPERATION
- VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN THE FIELD OF SEA TRANSPORT WHICH TAKES PLACE AT THE GREEK MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMIES
- MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (MEDWET)
- PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY OF DRINKABLE WATER
- MED EUWI - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES
- SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED

ODA granted in the years 2006-2010

year 2006		year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
2.28	2.87	2.92	3.99	3.44	4.96	4.01	5.59	2.68	3.55	15.33	20.96

Description of an implemented project**PROJECT TITLE:****Water sanitation, distribution of safe potable water and improvement of sewage treatment for use in agricultural irrigation****Description:**

The Project focused on water treatment in Damascus and the distribution of 400,000 litres of drinkable water to 25,000 inhabitants, as well as the improvement in sewage treatment processes and the recycling of treated effluence for irrigation.

The water treatment was implemented in two stages: initially microbiological purification and subsequently the removal of chemical and toxic residues. Water storage facilities were constructed and safe treated water was distributed to the population of the area.



The opening ceremony of the water sanitation facility took place on the 23rd of May 2009. Guests included Ministers of the Syrian Government, representatives of local bodies and institutions and numerous other people, who all expressed their gratitude to the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the gift of life it offered them.

UKRAINE



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2010

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,00	0,00
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	2,20	2,92
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,03	0,04
TOTAL		2,23	2,96

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2010

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11220	Primary education	201.963,00	267.500,66
11320	Secondary education	201.963,00	267.500,66
11425	Imputed student costs	1.520.240,00	2.013.562,91
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	279.263,57	369.885,52
72010	Material relief assistance and services	5.041,80	6.677,88
99810	Sectors not specified	23.400,00	30.993,38
TOTAL		2.231.871,37	2.956.121,01

Significant projects implemented in 2010

- PROVISION OF TERTIARY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS' OPERATION
- PROVISION OF EMERGENCY PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES
- SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED

ODA granted in the years 2006-2010

year 2006		year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		TOTAL	
		MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
1.78	2.23	1.83	2.50	2.54	3.66	2.86	3.99	2,23	2,96	11,24	15,34

JORDAN



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2010

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,00	0,00
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	0,01	0,01
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1,91	2,54
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		1,92	2,55

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2010

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11220	Primary education	11.147,50	14.764,90
11320	Secondary education	11.147,50	14.764,90
11425	Imputed student costs	1.440.550,00	1.908.013,25
11430	Advanced technical and managerial training	6.246,00	8.272,89
41030	Bio-diversity	10.882,94	14.414,49
41081	Environmental education / training	3.333,33	4.415,01
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	432.890,09	573.364,35
99810	Sectors not specified	6.250,00	8.278,15
TOTAL		1.922.447,36	2.546.287,94

Significant projects implemented in 2010

- PROVISION OF TERTIARY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS' OPERATION
- INSECT PEST CONTROL - PLANNING AND OPERATING A NETWORK OF MEDFLY SURVEILLANCE - DATA ANALYSIS
- TRAINING FOCUSED ON PLANNING AND OPERATING A NETWORK OF OLIVE FRUIT SURVEILLANCE
- MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE FOR THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (MEDWET)
- MEDIES A TYPE II INITIATIVE ON EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- MED EUWI - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOREST PART OF SOCIETIES - INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERS - WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS - NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES

ODA granted in the years 2006-2010

year 2006		year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
1.10	1.38	3.56	4.87	2.15	3.10	3.21	4.47	1,92	2,55	11,94	16,37

ARMENIA

Development co-operation grants by kind in 2010

A/A	Είδος Βοήθειας	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,00	0,00
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1,29	1,72
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,01	0,01
TOTAL		1,30	1,73

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2010

Κωδ. & Τομέας Βοήθειας		€	\$
11220	Primary education	11.174,00	14.800,00
11320	Secondary education	11.174,00	14.800,00
11425	Imputed student costs	962.410,00	1.274.715,23
25010	Business support services and institutions	9.014,50	11.939,74
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	303.439,34	401.906,41
99810	Sectors not specified	7.200,00	9.536,42
TOTAL		1.304.411,84	1.727.697,80

Significant projects implemented in 2010

- PROVISION OF TERTIARY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS' OPERATION
- TRAINING BANK CLERKS TO SUPPORT SMEs
- SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED

ODA granted in the years 2006-2010

έτος 2006		έτος 2007		έτος 2008		έτος 2009		έτος 2010		ΣΥΝΟΛΟ	
ΕΚΑΤ. €	ΕΚΑΤ. \$	ΕΚΑΤ. €	ΕΚΑΤ. \$	ΕΚΑΤ. €	ΕΚΑΤ. \$	ΕΚΑΤ. €	ΕΚΑΤ. \$	ΕΚΑΤ. €	ΕΚΑΤ. \$	ΕΚΑΤ. €	ΕΚΑΤ. \$
1,76	2,20	2,51	3,43	3,10	4,47	2,66	3,71	1,30	1,73	11,33	15,54

Description of an implemented project**PROJECT TITLE:****Renewable Energy Resources – promotion of solar energy applications in Armenia.****Description:**

Biannual duration programme implemented by the Centre of Renewable Sources of Energy [KAPE] in co-operation with the Scientific Research Institute of Energy of Armenia.

The objectives of the programme were: to develop a new market of thermic solar systems and to enhance co-operation at the sector of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) and Energy Saving in Armenia, to enhance the use of RES in public buildings, to reduce energy consumption, to protect the environment and assist national/local economy and to develop scientific, technological and enterprising co-operation between Greece and Armenia.



In the framework of the programme two projects were implemented, at the clinic for combating drug-addiction “Narcologic Clinic of the State Medical Centre for Psychiatry” and at the retrieval hospital “International Rehabilitation Medical Center” of the Red Cross of Armenia. Some 140m² of solar collectors were installed (at each one) that will cover the best part of the needs in hot water for use and heating.

GEORGIA



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2010

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,00	0,00
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1,28	1,69
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,01	0,01
TOTAL		1,29	1,70

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2010

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11220	Primary education	12.436,00	16.471,52
11320	Secondary education	12.436,00	16.471,52
11425	Imputed student costs	1.072.750,00	1.420.860,93
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	179.021,93	237.115,13
99810	Sectors not specified	9.000,00	11.920,53
TOTAL		1.285.643,93	1.702.839,63

Significant projects implemented in 2010

- PROVISION OF TERTIARY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- EXCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING STAFF
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS' OPERATION
- SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED

ODA granted in the years 2006-2010

year 2006		year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
1.76	2.20	2.51	3.43	3.10	4.47	2.66	3.71	1,29	1,70	11,32	15,51

2-2

Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB)

2.2.1. HiPERB Activities 2010

- **Bosnia Herzegovina. 5/7/2010.**
Selection of Technical Consultants, on the basis of an international tender for the management and supervision of the reconstruction of the “Serbia Pavilion” of the Kasindo Hospital.
- **Bulgaria. 11-15/10/2010.**
Selection of Technical Consultants, on the basis of an international tender for the management and supervision of the construction phase of the programmes which refer to the hospitals of Kurdjali and Smolyan, as well as the selection of the construction firm for the programme of the construction of the Kurdjali hospital.
- **FYROM. 26/10/2010.**
Signing of Agreement between Greece-Switzerland and FYROM for the construction of the Gevgelija Waste Water Treatment Plant.
- **Serbia. 17/11/2010.**
Signing of contract for the construction of Interbalkan Fiber Optic Network SEELight.
- **Serbia. 19/11/2010.**
Signing of contract for the construction of a section of Pan European Corridor.

2.2.2. HiPERB Disbursements 2010

The HiPERB disbursements in 2010 are as following:

Country	Program	Total amount disbursed €
Albania	Road axis Sagiada-Konispoli-Agioi Saranda 40,6 klm	5,119,305.99
	Reconstruction of main road in village of Narta	11,860.05
Serbia	Construction of a section of Pan European Corridor 10.	8,000,000.00
	Construction of Interbalkan Fiber Optic Network SEELight.	49,278.01
Bulgaria	Hospital Kurdjali	435,956.64
	Hospital Vratsa	110,250.00
	Hospital Smolyan	798,495.04
	Construction of Interbalkan Fiber Optic Network SEELight	952,000.00

Note: Chapter [2-2] was drawn up by B2 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2-3 Emergency Humanitarian and Food Aid

2.3.1. Institutional issues

During 2010 the international community repeatedly responded to appeals for emergency humanitarian aid by developing countries, which were caught up in severe humanitarian crises, caused by natural disasters or armed conflicts.

Under the international organisations' co-ordination and guidelines, in particular under those set by the United Nations and the European Union and through the co-ordination of its competent public agencies, Greece was among the first countries that sent emergency humanitarian aid, when necessary.

Greek humanitarian aid is being provided in accordance with the provisions outlined in 5-4/2009 Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) about the "procedure for the provision of humanitarian aid abroad", which describes the competent agencies' responsibilities and the procedure of aid provision to developing countries. More precisely, this document sets out the responsibilities of all competent agencies such as the Greek Ministry of National Defence, the Greek Ministry of Citizen Protection – General Secretariat of Civil Protection, the Greek Ministry of Health & Social Solidarity and the Greek Red Cross and describes the procedure to be followed for the provision of aid.

In this context, Greek agencies closely monitor the operation of two international co-ordination centres, the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Co-ordination Center (EADRCC) and the Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC). The former is under the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) auspices while the latter functions under the EU's supervision. These co-ordination centres have assumed a wide range of responsibilities such as diffusing information on the situation of a disaster affected area, sending experts to undertake disaster evaluation in the field, collecting data through their bureaus on the spot and recording the needs of the disaster affected population. They also record humanitarian aid offers made by donor countries and facilitate the co-ordination of transport efforts.

Based on this information, which is electronically transmitted on real time, and on further assessments carried out by local Greek diplomatic authorities, which closely monitor disaster evolution and participate in Co-ordination Groups and Committees, the internal mechanism of aid provision to developing countries is put in force (i.e. 5-4/2009 Standard Operating Procedure about the "procedure for the provision of humanitarian aid abroad"). Moreover, an information exchange mechanism is activated. This substantially helps to ensure an improved humanitarian aid co-ordination, apart from providing volunteering agencies with update on appeals for humanitarian aid.

According to the above, following a decision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in co-operation with the competent agencies as appropriate, the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity, our country sends items and services of humanitarian assistance, depending on the appeals and always in accordance with the Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles (23 Principles and Good Practice of Good Humanitarian Donorship).

Furthermore, Law No. 3741/06.02.2009, which is about the framework agreement between Greece and Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), has come into effect. In particular, this agreement provides that Greece takes on responsibility to financially

assist food security projects in specific target countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Albania, Armenia, Georgia, DR Congo, Moldova and Ukraine) implemented by FAO. Lastly, it leaves open the possibility of extending this co-operation to more countries, if so decided by the competent Greek authorities.

2.3.2. An outline of Greek humanitarian aid in 2010

The Greek humanitarian aid is divided into three (3) categories of financial flows:

- a. The bilateral aid which is directly channeled to developing countries through cash transfers or by supporting humanitarian NGOs projects, humanitarian and food missions.
- b. The multi – bilateral aid which reaches developing countries through international agencies.
- c. Likewise, the multilateral aid that arrives at developing countries through international agencies.

The difference between multilateral and multi – bilateral aid lays in the fact that the latter is allocated to specialised international agencies for assisting specific developing countries or sectors, defined in advance by the donor country and taking into account the current international appeals. On the other hand, in the case of multilateral aid, the international agency is fully entitled by the donor country to decide on the aim of the financial contribution as well as on the means of its realization.

2.3.2.1. An outline of the main Greek humanitarian and food aid missions in 2010

▪ Disastrous flooding in Albania (December 2009-January 2010)

On January 7th, 2010 the Albanian government appealed for humanitarian assistance due to the massive floods that hit Shkodra and Lezha in Northwestern Albania since December 27th, 2009.

Given the magnitude of this natural disaster, on January 13th, 2010, Greece dispatched by road emergency humanitarian aid, consisting of food, medicines, medical consumables, a power generator and a water pump. The general co-ordination of this humanitarian mission was undertaken by the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through Hellenic Aid.

Simultaneously, in response to an official request, transmitted through the European Civil Protection Mechanism, Greece sent two rescue teams, consisting of 29 staff members from the Greek Fire Brigade, along with their equipment, to take part in the search and rescue operations. The overall cost of the aforementioned humanitarian action amounted to 51,153 EURO.

▪ Devastating earthquake in Haiti (January 2010)

Greece responded immediately to the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti on January 12, 2010, by contributing the amount of 200,000 EURO to the World Food Programme (WFP) in the context of the Haiti flash appeal launched by the United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Furthermore, a Hellenic Imperial Airways aircraft, chartered by the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, transferred 50 tonnes of humanitarian aid (mainly consisting of food, medicines and medical consumables). The Greek mission was headed by the Greek Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Spyros Kouvelis and staff from Greek NGOs to the airport of Haiti's capital (February 8th, 2010). The latter were deployed in areas where their skills and expertise were in demand, while the Greek Deputy Minister had the opportunity to discuss the prospect of Greece's participation in Haiti's reconstruction programme with the President of the Republic of Haiti, Mr. René Garcia Préval, the Haitian Prime Minister, Mr. Jean-Max Bellerive, the Haitian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Marie Michelle Rey, as well as the President of the leading opposition party in Haiti, Mr. Victor Benoit. The total cost of this humanitarian mission amounted to 443,184 EURO.



The former Greek Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Spyros Kouvelis, is talking with staff members of Greek NGOs in the Port-au-Prince airport in Haiti.



The former Greek Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Spyros Kouvelis, in a discussion with the Prime Minister of Haiti, Mr. Jean Max Bellerive.

▪ Severe flooding in Albania (December 2010)

On December 1st, 2010, the Albanian government requested rubber boats, water pumps and helicopters through the activation of the European Civil Protection Mechanism, due to the torrential rainfalls that struck the whole country since mid November. Greece promptly responded to this appeal by dispatching a C-130 Hercules aircraft loaded with 2.7 tonnes of food aid (i.e. consisting of 200 kg olive oil, 1,152 food tins, 1,000 packages of hardtack and 1,000 packages of milk powder). The cost of this food aid amounted to 14,821 EURO.

A CH-47D Chinook helicopter was also sent to assist the transfer of supplies to the flood affected areas in Albania. Furthermore, a Super Puma helicopter was consigned to Albania to take part in the search and rescue operations.

▪ Severe flooding in Montenegro (December 2010)

On December 7th, 2010 Montenegro requested the activation of European Civil Protection Mechanism as a result of water overflow occurring in the Skadar lake as well as the Slano, Krupac and Vrtać lakes in the region of Nikšići. Once again, within a short time period, Greece responded by dispatching a C-130 Hercules aircraft with humanitarian aid, consisting of 2,000 sand bags, 500 blankets, 50 portable beds, 10 ten person tents and first aid kits.

The total cost of this humanitarian aid amounted to 42,284 EURO.

2.3.2.2. Other bilateral humanitarian aid

Due to the current budget constraints, in 2010, Hellenic Aid did not issue a call for proposals for the submission of development co-operation projects on behalf of Ministries, NGOs and other agencies.

Greece's bilateral humanitarian aid in the form of cash transfers was channeled to the following disaster affected countries: Chile, Moldova, Pakistan and Peru .

In particular, Greece contributed 200,000 EURO to Chile to upgrade health infrastructure damaged by the fierce earthquake, 70,000 EURO to Moldova for the flood affected population, 100,000 EURO to Pakistan for the flood affected population and 5,000 EURO to Peru for those affected by the cold wave.

2.3.2.3. Multilateral humanitarian aid

During 2010 Greece's multilateral humanitarian aid was channeled through the following international Agencies and United Nations' specialised Agencies and Funds: the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

In particular, the amount of 200,000 EURO was donated to the World Food Programme (WFP) in the context of the Haiti flash appeal launched by the United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Moreover, the amount of 500,000 EURO was given as a voluntary contribution to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

2.3.3. Combating trafficking in human beings

Greece has placed much emphasis on combating trafficking in human beings by supporting and shaping relevant initiatives and policies.

On October 12th, 2010, in the context of the European Day against Human Trafficking, the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with co-competent Ministries, the Delegation of the European Commission to Greece, the European Parliament Office in

Athens and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), held a conference on “European Union Policy and the National Action Plan for Fighting Human Trafficking”.

A Greek action plan on the political and legal framework for building the European Union’s co-ordinated action for combating human trafficking was presented during this conference.

At the same time, much attention was drawn to the role of the private sector and enterprises, which are expected to protect their employees from exploitation and labour trafficking in the context of their corporate social responsibility. Lastly, a series of NGOs initiatives on minors’ protection were presented in detail.

2-4**Public Opinion, Information and Development Education****2.4.1. Work and activities 2010****2.4.1.1. Special Registry of Hellenic Aid**

Until October 2010 the Special Registry continued to be updated. Since then registration at the Special Registry of newly established NGOs was suspended. During the said period until the end of 2010, YDAS-4 Directorate recorded all relevant NGOs' requests for registration at HELLENIC AID's Special Registry for NGOs.

2.4.1.2. Communication and preparation of meetings with NGOs' representatives

One meeting was held in 2010 at HELLENIC AID's premises with representatives of the most important NGOs (Greek Platform for Development). All views were recorded, while a constructive and multi-issue dialogue took place as regards the role of NGOs in the re-drawing up of Greece's international development assistance strategy. The two sides agreed to held regular meetings for exchange of views aiming at initiating in the future a wide public debate with NGOs.

2.4.1.3. Enhancing issues of volunteerism

In 2010 YDAS-4 Directorate participated at all meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on volunteerism issues, under the auspices of the General Secretariat for Youth, the works of which focused at structuring a new uniform institutional framework for NGOs and at enhancing volunteerism. The works of this Committee are in progress.

2.4.1.4. Participation at the Committee for evaluation and clearing

In 2010 YDAS-4 Directorate participated at the works of the Committee for evaluation and clearing of HELLENIC AID in order to examine and settle pending issues of old programmes.

2.4.1.5. Provision of scholarships by HELLENIC AID

In 2010 some 71 scholarships were granted to new scholars. Thus, during the said period YDAS-4 Directorate made all necessary preparations and made payments to approximately 460 students in total from developing countries.

2.4.1.6. Preparations in the framework of the 3rd Peer Review of Greece

In 2010 YDAS-4 Directorate participated at all HELLENIC AID's preparatory meetings in the framework of the forthcoming 3rd Peer Review of Greece by the DAC/OECD. This Directorate met with a party of the examiners.

2.4.1.7. Following implementation of development programmes

In 2010 YDAS-4 Directorate followed the course of development programmes that were implemented by NGOs "ActionAid", "Ance", "Greek Volunteers", "Fair Trade Hellas", "KESD", "Leadership", "ELIAMEP" and others.

Note: Chapter [2-4] was drawn up by YDAS-4 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2-5 Technical Services

2.5.1. Competences of YDAS-5 Directorate

The General Directorate for Development Co-operation (HELLENIC AID) was established by Law 2731/1999 while its competences were determined by P.D. 224/2000. YDAS-5 Directorate began to function in November 2007, indeed without implementation in practice of all anticipated competences by article 13 of P.D. 224/2000.

The competences of this Directorate are limited to date to the following:

1. Drawing up of the terms and signing of Contracts for development programmes (including for modifications).
2. Inspecting the evolution and evaluating technical works implemented via HELLENIC AID financing, following requests for approval by the competent HELLENIC AID Directorates.

2.5.2. Activities - work – pending issues

Two Contracts were signed in 2010 for the following programmes:

- a) Bosphoros Cultural Co-operation Ecological and Cultural Association of Musical Writers and Artists of Thrace (ANAP-1-2010).
- b) Initiative of Social Solidarity and Economic Development (ANAP-2-2010).

- 3 -

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE STATISTICS



3-1 Official Development Assistance – International Flows

Total ODA granted to developing countries in 2010 by DAC member states rose by 6.5% (constant prices) in relation to the previous year and reached 128.7 BUSD, while ODA/GNI ratio (Gross National Income) for all member states was 0.32%. This was a historic high. It is important to note that ODA granted to Africa in 2010 rose, in relation to 2009, by 3.6% (constant prices) reaching 29.3 BUSD, whereas 26.5 BUSD were absorbed in Sub-Saharan Africa, thus raising ODA granted to this geographical region by 6.4% in relation to the previous year.

The largest, by volume, ODA donors in 2010 were the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan, while five countries exceeded the UN target of 0.7% of GNI (Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden).

The combined ODA of the DAC members that are also EU members (15 members), increased in 2010, in relation to the previous year, by 6.7% in real terms to 70.2 BUSD (54% of all DAC members' ODA). As a share of GNI, ODA from DAC-EU members rose to 0.46%, that is +0.02% in relation to 2009.

Aid rose in :

Austria (8.8%), Belgium (19.1%), Denmark (4.3%), Finland (6.9%), France (7.3%), Germany (9.9%), the Netherlands (2.2%), Portugal (31.5%) and the United Kingdom (19.4%),

while aid fell in:

Ireland (-4.9%), Italy (-1.5%), Spain (-5.9%), Luxemburg (-0.3%), Sweden (-7.1%) and Greece (-16.2% that reflects ODA cuts due to fiscal difficulties).

Aid granted in 2010 by other DAC/OECD donors, not EU members, rose as follows: USA (3.5%), Japan (11.8%), Australia (12.1%), Canada (12.7%), Republic of Korea (25.7%), Norway (3.6%), while it fell in New Zealand (-3.9) and Switzerland (-4.5%).

ODA granted by other non member states of the DAC/OECD in 2010 rose as follows: Czech Republic (4.6%), Estonia (4.7%), Israel (12.4%), Republic of Slovakia (2.7%), Turkey (23.8%), while it fell in Hungary (-2.2%), Iceland (-22.6%), Poland (-4.1%) and Slovenia (-7.4%).

DAC member states proceeded in previous years (2005) to various statements – commitments, to increase their development aid from 80 BUSD in 2004 to 130 BUSD in 2010 (at constant 2004 prices). In this framework ODA rose by 37% (constant prices) during the period 2004-2010 or by 30 BUSD (2004 prices). Despite this there is a lag of funding by 18 BUSD and is due to violation of commitments on behalf of donors. This violation influenced also Africa since instead of a rise by 25 BUSD, this was restricted to just 11 BUSD.

Preliminary findings from the fourth survey on the future resource flows of donor aid by 2013, present a picture of reduction in the growth path in the future. This development is expected to affect more the low-income countries and Africa.

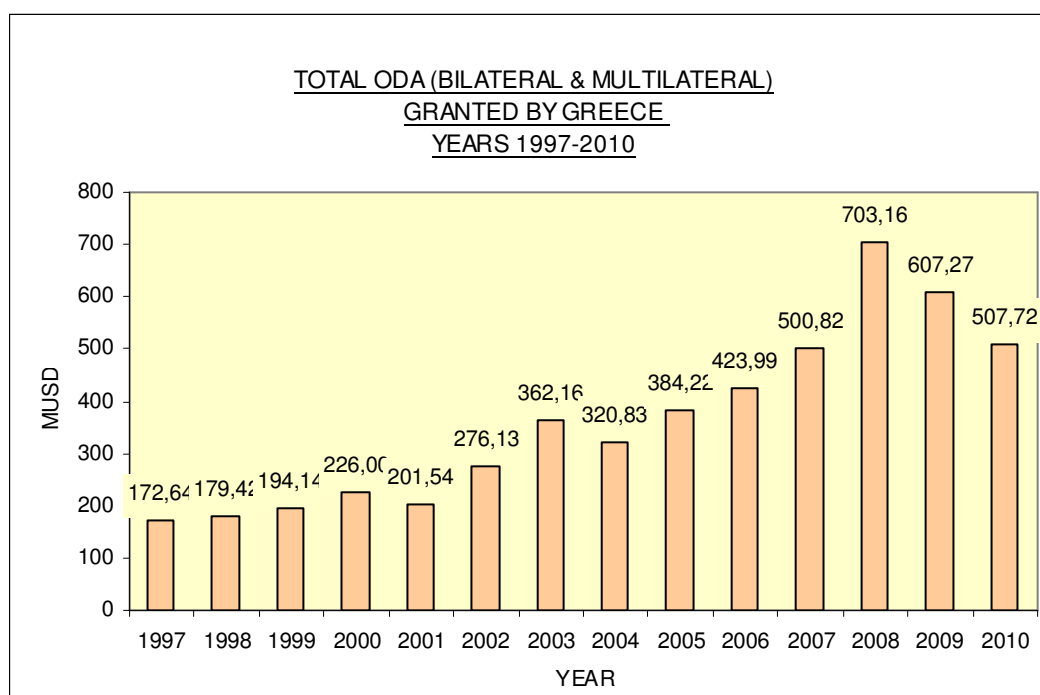
3-2 Official Development Assistance of Greece

The picture of Greece in the last two years was the following:

	Year 2009		Year 2010	
	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
Bilateral ODA	213,23	296,94	159,92	211,82
Multilateral ODA	222,85	310,33	223,40	295,90
Total (Bilateral+Multilateral) ODA	436,08	607,27	383,32	507,72
GNI	230.938,00	321.595,88	223.853,00	296.494,04

GNI/ODA	0,19%	0,17%
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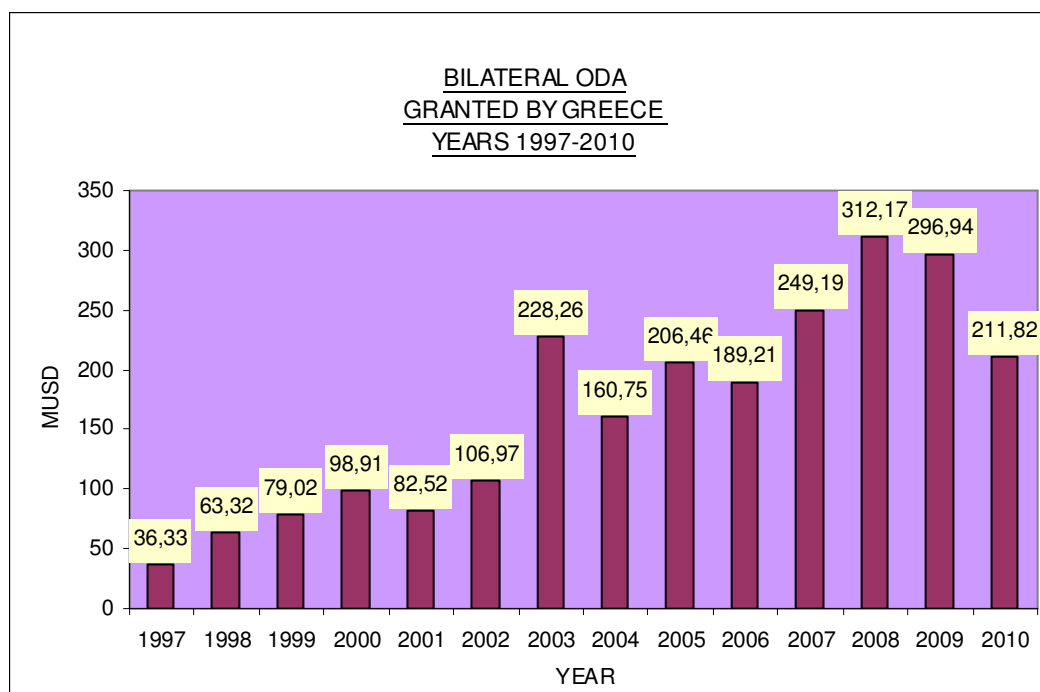
(see also GRAPH [B]):



According to preliminary DAC/OECD statistical data for the year 2010 (see ANNEX [IV]), Greece is ranked 21st among 23 DAC member states in respect of both ODA volume granted (507.72 MUSD) and ODA/GNI ratio (0.17%). In 2009 Greece was ranked 20th in both categories.

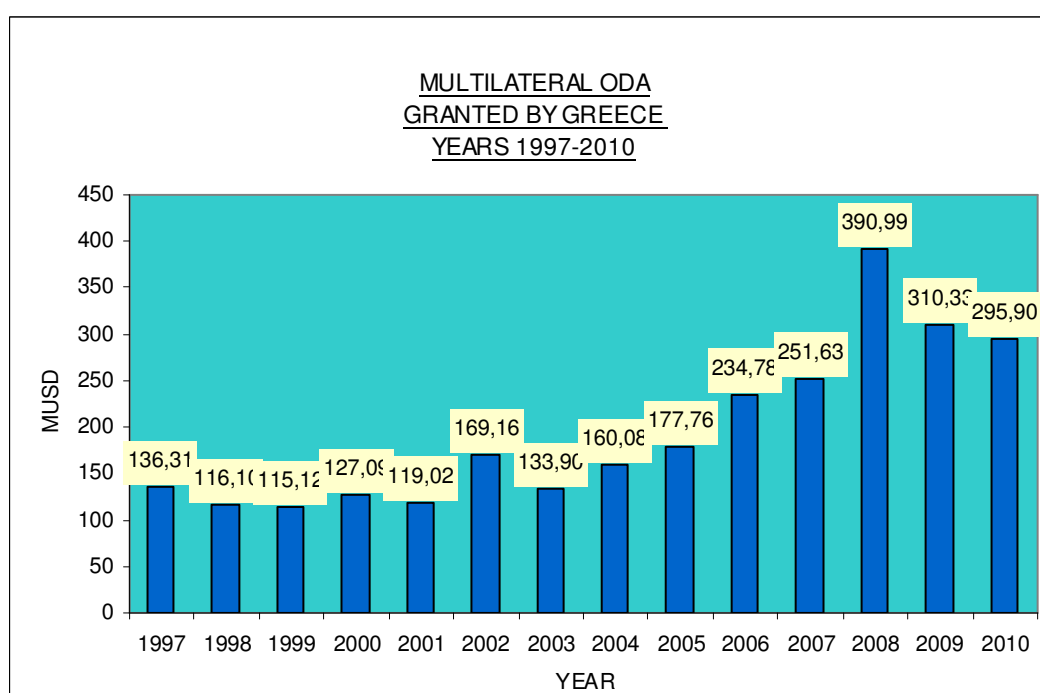
3-3 Bilateral Official Development Assistance of Greece

Total bilateral ODA granted in 2010 by Ministries, Legal Bodies, Universities, NGOs etc. reached 211.82 MUSD or 159.92 MEURO, that is 0.07% of GNI (see GRAPH [A]) reduced by 85.12 MUSD in relation to the previous year 2009 (296.94 MUSD or 0.09% of GNI).

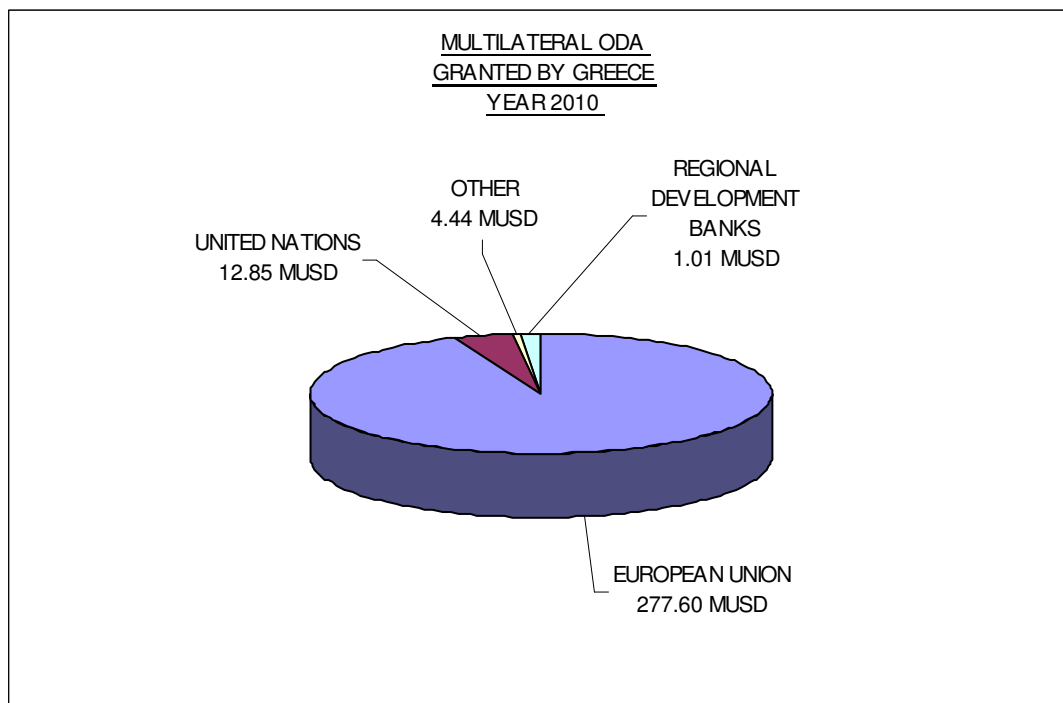


3-4 Multilateral Official Development Assistance of Greece

Total multilateral ODA subscriptions of Greece to International Organisations in the year 2010 amounted to 295.90 MUSD or 223.43 MEURO (0.10% of GNI, 58% of total bilateral and multilateral ODA), reduced by 14.43 MUSD in relation to the previous year 2009 (310.33 MUSD)



Greek multilateral aid was granted in 2010 through four sources, namely, the European Union, the United Nations, Regional Development Banks and International Financing Organizations including the World Bank. Specifically, subscriptions were paid in 2010 to the following International Organisations:



3-5

Special Account of Article 18 paragraph 6 of Law 2731/1999

At the beginning of fiscal year 2010 the starting balance of the Special Account was 4,287,749.74 EURO. During 2010, the account's one inflow amounted to 15,174.94 EURO. Consequently, the available balance on 31-12-2010 was 4,302,924.68 EURO.

Note 1:

- See TABLES [1] & [2] for aid granted by Greece during the years 1997-2006.
- See GRAPH [C] for aid granted by Greece by geographical region in 2010.
- See GRAPH [D] for aid granted by Greece by kind in 2010.
- See GRAPH [E] for aid granted by Greece by sector in 2010.
- See TABLE [5] for aid granted by Greece by sector & by kind in 2010.
- See TABLE [6] for aid granted by Greece by type in 2010.

Note 2: Chapters [3-1] to [3-4] were drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate, while Chapter [3-5] by YDAS-6 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- 4 -

CHAPTER FOUR

**TABLES
GRAPHS
ANNEXES**



4-1 Tables

TABLE 1

Total Development Assistance Resource Flows
[Years 1997-2001]

TABLE 2

Total Development Assistance Resource Flows
[Years 2002-2006]

TABLE 3

Total Development Assistance Resource Flows
[Years 2007-2010]

TABLE 4

Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) Granted by Country
[Year 2010]

TABLE 5

Distribution of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Sector
[Year 2010]

TABLE 6

Distribution of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Type of Aid
[Year 2010]

Note: Chapter [4-1] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TABLE 1
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE RESOURCE FLOWS
(YEARS 1997-2001)

in MUSD

in MUS\$										
Form of Aid	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
Resources to Part [I] Countries										
Bilateral (ODA)	36,33	0,03% GNP	63,32	0,05% GNP	79,02	0,06% GNP	98,91	0,09% GNP	82,52	0,07% GNI
Multilateral (ODA)	136,31	0,12% GNP	116,10	0,11% GNP	115,12	0,11% GNP	127,09	0,11% GNP	119,02	0,10% GNI
TOTAL (a)	172,64	0,15% GNP	179,42	0,16% GNP	194,14	0,17% GNP	226,00	0,20% GNP	201,54	0,17% GNI
Other Official Flows	12,08		9,27		0,79		2,52		0,00	
Private Flows	0,00		0,00		0,00		0,00		0,00	
NGO Grants	0,00		0,00		0,00		0,00		0,00	
TOTAL (b)	184,72		188,69		194,93		228,52		201,54	
Resources to Part [II] Countries										
Bilateral + Multilateral (OA)	9,01		15,37		10,82		12,38		8,82	
Other Official Flows Bilateral + Multilateral	6,35		1,77		0,22		0,00		0,00	
TOTAL (c)	15,36		17,14		11,04		12,38		8,82	
TOTAL (b+c)	200,08		205,83		205,97		240,90		210,36	

Notes:

- ODA: Official Development Assistance to Part (I) Countries (see ANNEX [III])
- OA: Official Aid to Part (II) Countries

TABLE 2
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE RESOURCE FLOWS
(YEARS 2002-2006)

in MUSD

Form of Aid	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
Resources to Part [I] Countries										
Bilateral (ODA)	106,97	0,08% GNI	228,26	0,13% GNI	160,75	0,08% GNI	206,46	0,09% GNI	189,21	0,08% GNI
Multilateral (ODA)	169,16	0,13% GNI	133,90	0,08% GNI	160,08	0,08% GNI	177,76	0,08% GNI	234,78	0,09% GNI
TOTAL (a)	276,13	0,21% GNI	362,16	0,21% GNI	320,83	0,16% GNI	384,22	0,17% GNI	423.99	0,17% GNI
Other Official Flows	0,00		0,00		3,55		0,00		8,20	
Private Flows	40,33		33,24		-13,71		324,63		2453,70	
NGO Grants	5,54		7,53		17,13		0,50		9,65	
TOTAL (b)	322		402,93		327,8		709,35		2.895,54	
Resources to Part [II] Countries										
Bilateral + Multilateral (OA)	15,89		81,18		103,34		0,00		0,00	
Other Official Flows Bilateral + Multilateral	0,00		0,00		11,17		0,00		0,00	
Private Flows	216,43		464,35		93,41		0,00		0,00	
NGO Grants	1,21		0,00		1,84		0,00		0,00	
TOTAL (c)	233,53		545,53		209,76		0,00		0,00	
TOTAL (b+c)	555,53		948,46		537,56		709,35		2.895,54	

Notes:

- ODA: Official Development Assistance to Part (I) Countries (see ANNEX [III])
- OA: Official Aid to Part (II) Countries [the countries of this category were considered as developed in 2005 and thus this aid was abolished].

TABLE 3
**TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE RESOURCE FLOWS
 (YEARS 2007-2010)**

in MUSD

Form of Aid	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Bilateral (ODA)	249,19	0,08% GNI	312,17	0,09% GNI	296,94	0,09% GNI	211,82	0,07% AEE		
Multilateral (ODA)	251,63	0,08% GNI	390,99	0,12% GNI	310,33	0,10% GNI	295,90	0,10% AEE		
TOTAL (a)	500,82	0,16% GNI	703,16	0,21% GNI	607,27	0,19% GNI	507,72	0,17% AEE		
Other Official Flows	3,54		1,09		0,00		0,00			
Private Flows	2.880,36		459,83		241,26		242,53			
NGO Grants	6,71		1,84		1,95		10,40			
TOTAL (b)	2.890,61		462,76		243,21		252,93			
TOTAL (a+b)	3.391,43		1.165,92		850,48		760,65			

Notes:

GNI 2007: 308.407,94 MUSD (source: Ministry of Economy & Finance)

GNI 2008: 333.600,17 MUSD (source: Ministry of Economy & Finance)

GNI 2009: 321.595,88 MUSD (source: Ministry of Economy, Competitiveness & Marine)

GNI 2010: 296.494,04 MUSD (source: Ministry of Finance)

TABLE 4
BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)
GRANTED BY COUNTRY
(YEAR 2010)

in MUSD

GEOGRAPHICAL REGION / COUNTRY	Total	Technical Co- operation	Emergency Assistance
I. EUROPE, TOTAL	88,56	63,40	1,33
ALBANIA	51,93	44,45	0,12
BELARUS	0,11	0,11	
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	0,44	0,41	0,00
CROATIA	0,21	0,20	
KOSOVO	0,03	0,03	0,00
FYROM	0,89	0,89	
MOLDOVA	1,21	1,11	0,09
MONTENEGRO	0,33	0,29	0,01
SERBIA	12,26	1,53	0,06
TURKEY	6,14	4,43	
UKRAINE	2,96	2,92	0,01
STATES OF EX-YUGOSLAVIA UNSPECIF.			
EUROPE, REGIONAL	12,05	7,03	1,04
II. AFRICA, TOTAL	32,18	29,01	1,49
II.A. NORTH OF SAHARA, TOTAL	13,41	12,36	0,47
ALGERIA	0,07	0,06	
EGYPT	9,11	8,84	
LIBYA	0,43	0,42	
MOROCCO	0,17	0,16	
TUNISIA	0,21	0,20	
NORTH OF SAHARA, REGIONAL	3,42	2,68	0,47
II.B. SOUTH OF SAHARA, TOTAL	16,23	14,97	0,62
ANGOLA	0,12	0,12	
BENIN			
BOTSWANA			
BURKINA FASO	0,07		0,07
BURUNDI	0,06	0,06	
CAMEROON	0,16	0,16	
CAPE VERDE	0,00	0,00	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	0,01	0,01	
CHAD	0,02	0,02	
COMOROS			
CONGO, DEM. REP.	1,14	1,14	
CONGO, REP.	0,58	0,58	
COTE D'IVOIRE	0,02	0,02	

DJIBOUTI	0,01	0,01	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0,01	0,01	
ERITREA	0,01	0,01	
ETHIOPIA	1,39	1,39	
GABON			
GAMBIA	0,02	0,02	
GHANA	0,06	0,06	
GUINEA			
GUINEA-BISSAU	0,01	0,01	
KENYA	0,39	0,39	
LESOTHO			
LIBERIA	0,01	0,01	
MADAGASCAR	0,08	0,08	
MALAWI	0,02	0,02	
MALI	0,01	0,01	
MAURITANIA	0,05	0,05	
MAURITIUS			
MAYOTTE			
MOZAMBIQUE	0,06	0,06	
NAMIBIA	0,02	0,02	
NIGER	0,12	0,12	
NIGERIA	1,45	1,45	
RWANDA	0,03	0,03	
ST.HELENA			
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0,03	0,03	
SENEGAL			
SEYCHELLES			
SIERRA LEONE	0,17	0,17	
SOMALIA	0,03	0,03	
SOUTH AFRICA	0,92	0,92	
SUDAN	1,04	1,04	
SWAZILAND			
TANZANIA	0,06	0,06	
TOGO	0,03	0,03	
UGANDA	0,19	0,19	
ZAMBIA	0,05	0,05	
ZIMBABWE	0,28	0,18	0,10
SOUTH OF SAHARA, REGIONAL	7,50	6,41	0,45
II.C. AFRICA, REGIONAL	2,54	1,68	0,40
III. AMERICA, TOTAL	5,51	2,55	1,12
III.A. NORTH & CENTRAL, TOTAL	2,55	0,50	0,71
ANGUILLA			
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	0,08	0,08	
BARBADOS			
BELIZE			
COSTA RICA			
CUBA	0,04	0,03	
DOMINICA			
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0,01	0,01	
EL SALVADOR	0,03	0,03	

GRENADA			
GUATEMALA			
HAITI	0,72	0,01	0,71
HONDURAS	0,01	0,01	
JAMAICA			
MEXICO	0,12	0,11	
MONTserrat			
NICARAGUA			
PANAMA	0,04	0,04	
ST.KITTS-NEVIS			
ST.LUCIA			
ST.VINCENT & GRENADINES			
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO			
WEST INDIES, REGIONAL	1,32		
N. & C. AMERICA, REGIONAL	0,18	0,18	
III.B. SOUTH, TOTAL	2,46	1,82	0,37
ARGENTINA	0,63	0,59	
BOLIVIA	0,01	0,01	
BRAZIL	0,45	0,42	
CHILE	0,41	0,10	0,29
COLOMBIA	0,08	0,08	
ECUADOR			
GUYANA			
PARAGUAY			
PERU	0,10	0,08	0,01
SURINAME			
URUGUAY	0,07	0,07	
VENEZUELA	0,14	0,11	
SOUTH AMERICA, REGIONAL	0,57	0,36	0,07
III.C. AMERICA, REGIONAL	0,50	0,23	0,04
IV. ASIA, TOTAL	27,80	20,64	0,57
IV.A. MIDDLE EAST, TOTAL	16,45	11,47	0,00
IRAN	0,65	0,65	
IRAQ	0,62	0,62	
JORDAN	2,55	2,54	
LEBANON	1,12	1,07	
OMAN			
PALESTINIAN ADMIN. AREAS	6,85	2,36	
SYRIA	3,55	3,28	
YEMEN	0,02	0,02	
MIDDLE EAST, REGIONAL	1,09	0,93	
IV.B. SOUTH & CENTR. ASIA, TOTAL	7,46	6,42	0,28
AFGHANISTAN	0,14	0,14	
ARMENIA	1,73	1,72	
AZERBAIJAN	0,14	0,13	
BANGLADESH	0,08	0,08	
BHUTAN			
GEORGIA	1,70	1,69	
INDIA	0,10	0,07	

KAZAKHSTAN	0,43	0,43	
KYRGYZ REP.	0,07	0,07	
MALDIVES	0,01	0,01	
MYANMAR (BURMA)			
NEPAL	0,06	0,06	
PAKISTAN	0,38	0,25	0,13
SRI LANKA	0,20		
TAJIKISTAN			
TURKMENISTAN	0,02	0,02	
UZBEKISTAN	0,37	0,37	
CENTRAL ASIA, REGIONAL	0,02	0,02	
SOUTH ASIA, REGIONAL	1,99	1,34	0,15
SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA, REGIONAL	0,02	0,02	
IV.C. FAR EAST, TOTAL	1,73	1,27	0,05
CAMBODIA			
CHINA	0,58	0,57	
INDONESIA	0,07		
KOREA, DEM.	0,14	0,14	
LAOS			
MALAYSIA			
MONGOLIA	0,01	0,01	
PHILIPPINES	0,08	0,07	
THAILAND	0,08	0,08	
TIMOR-LESTE			
VIET NAM	0,04	0,04	
FAR EAST ASIA, REGIONAL	0,73	0,36	0,05
IV.D. ASIA, REGIONAL	2,16	1,48	0,24
V. OCEANIA, TOTAL	0,37	0,15	0,09
COOK ISLANDS			
FIJI			
KIRIBATI			
MARSHALL ISLANDS			
MICRONESIA, FED. STS.			
NAURU			
NIUE			
PALAU			
PAPUA NEW GUINEA			
SAMOA			
SOLOMON ISLANDS			
TOKELAU			
TONGA			
TUVALU			
VANUATU			
WALLIS & FUTUNA			
	0,37	0,15	0,09
OCEANIA, REGIONAL			
VI. BILAT. UNALLOCATED	57,40	12,05	0,95
VII. BILATERAL, TOTAL	211,82	127,80	5,55

TABLE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)
BY SECTOR
(YEAR 2010)

in MUSD

SECTOR of aid	code	Total
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES (110+120+130+140+150+160)	100	107,68
EDUCATION	110	86,15
- Education, level unspecified	111	4,85
- Basic education	112	6,20
- Secondary education	113	6,30
- Post-secondary education	114	68,80
HEALTH	120	6,20
- Health, general	121	4,29
- Basic health	122	1,91
POPULATION POLICIES & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	130	0,00
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	140	0,12
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY	150	0,35
- Government & civil society - general	151	0,30
- Conflict, peace & security	152	0,05
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES	160	14,86
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES (210 έως 250)	200	18,18
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	210	17,78
COMMUNICATIONS	220	0,33
ENERGY	230	0,06
BANKING & FINANCIAL SERVICES	240	
BUSINESS & OTHER SERVICES	250	0,01

SECTOR of aid	code	Total
PRODUCTION SECTORS (310+320+331+332)	300	1,18
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	310	1,18
- Agriculture	311	1,18
- Forestry	312	
- Fishing	313	
INDUSTRY, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	320	0,00
- Industry	321	
- Mineral resources & mining	322	
- Construction	323	
TRADE POLICIES & REGULATIONS	331	0,00
TOURISM	332	0,00
MULTISECTOR / CROSS-CUTTING (410+430)	400	19,28
General environmental protection	410	6,06
Other multisector	430	13,22
TOTAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE (100+200+300+400)	450	146,32
COMMODITY AID & GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE (510 to 530)	500	0,00
GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT	510	
DEVELOPMENTAL FOOD AID/FOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE	520	
OTHER COMMODITY ASSISTANCE	530	
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	600	
HUMANITARIAN AID (720+730+740)	700	5,55
EMERGENCY RESPONSE	720	5,46
RECONSTRUCTION RELIEF & REHABILITATION	730	0,09
DISASTER PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS	740	
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	910	15,08
REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES	930	34,56
UNALLOCATED/UNSPECIFIED	998	10,31
TOTAL BILATERAL ODA (450+500+600+700+910+920+930+998)	1000	211,82

TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)
BY TYPE
(YEAR 2010)

CODE	NEW TYPE OF AID	MUSD
A02	SECTOR BUDGET SUPPORT	4,48
B01	CORE SUPPORT TO NGOS, OTHER PRIVATE BODIES, PPPS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES	0,49
B03	CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC-PURPOSE PROGRAMMES AND FUNDS MANAGED BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (MULTILATERAL, INGO)	4,76
C01	PROJECT-TYPE INTERVENTIONS	59,59
D02	OTHER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	10,66
E01	SCHOLARSHIPS/TRAINING IN DONOR COUNTRY	14,18
E02	IMPUTED STUDENT COSTS	67,86
G01	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	15,07
H01	DEVELOPMENT AWARENESS	0,15
H02	REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES	34,56
TOTAL		211,8

4-2 Graphs

GRAPH A

Total net disbursements of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of GNP [years 1995-2000] and GNI [years 2001-2010] [Years 1995-2010]

GRAPH B

Total net disbursements of Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of GNP [years 1995-2000] and GNI [years 2001-2010] [Years 1995-2010]

GRAPH C

Bilateral Official Development Assistance Granted by Geographical Region [Year 2010]

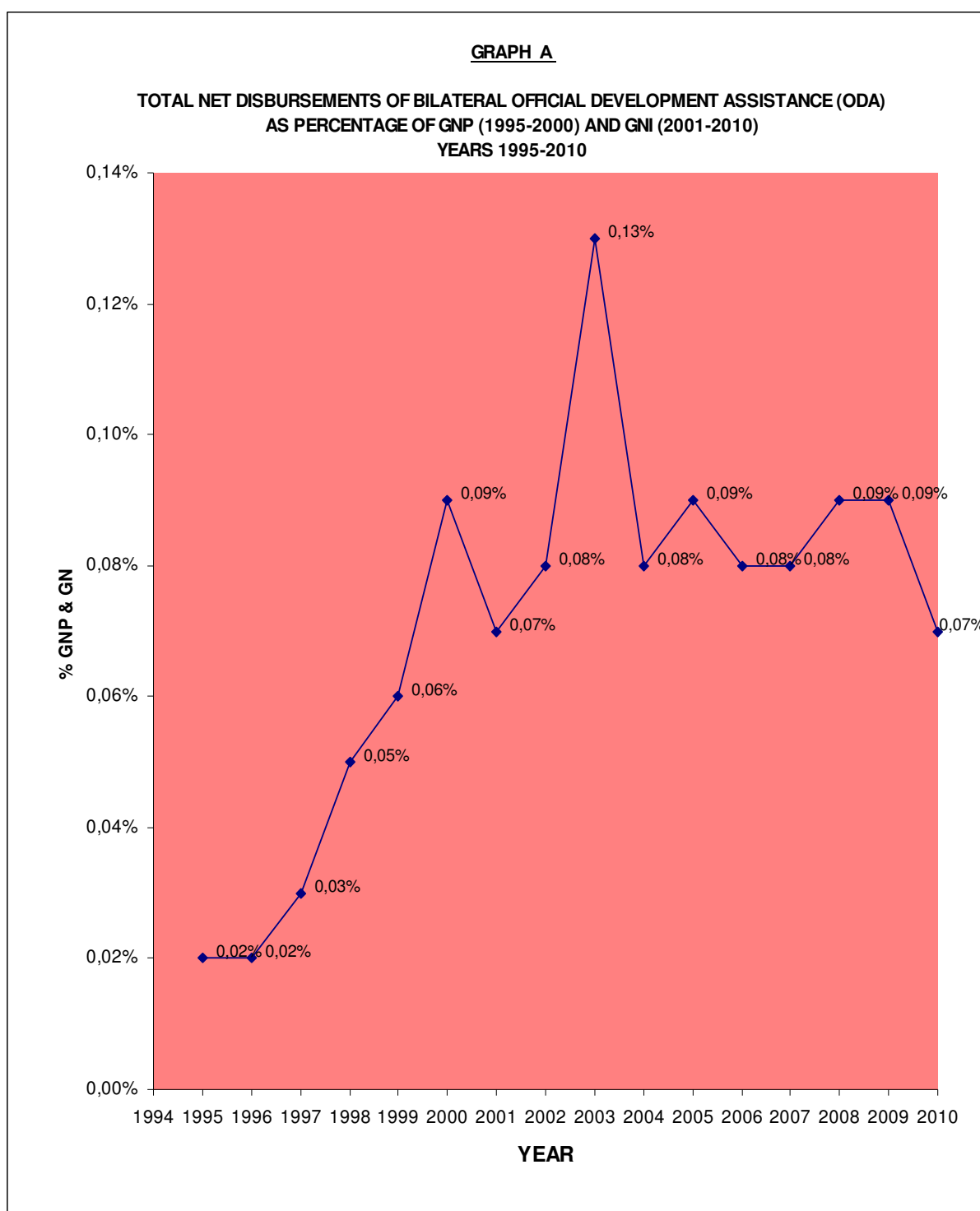
GRAPH D

Percentage allocation of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Kind of Aid [Year 2010]

GRAPH E

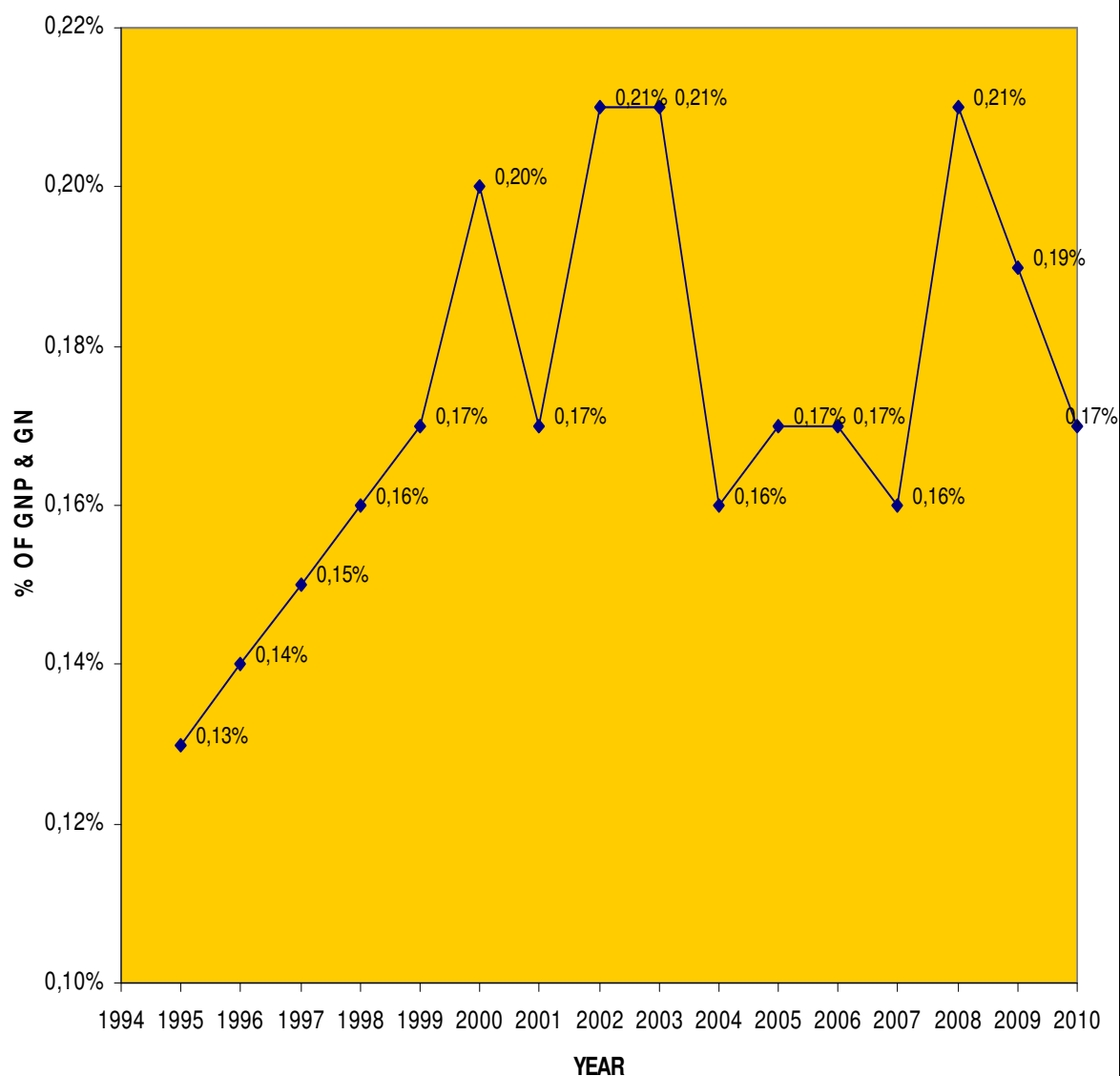
Percentage allocation of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Sector of Aid [Year 2010]

Note: Chapter [4-2] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

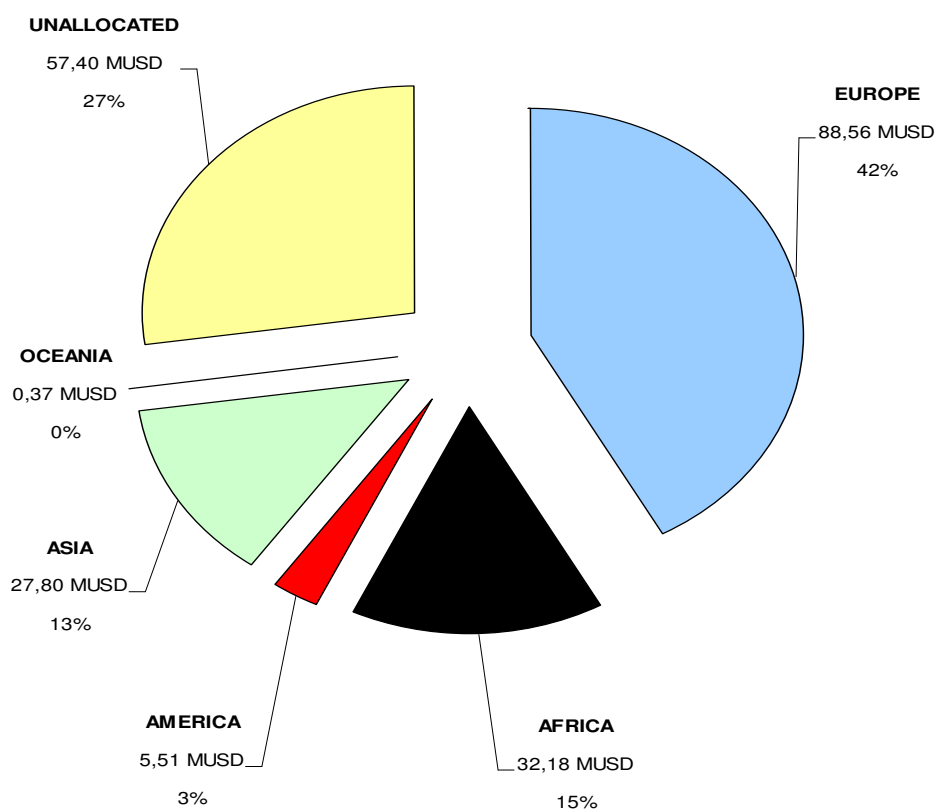


GRAPH B

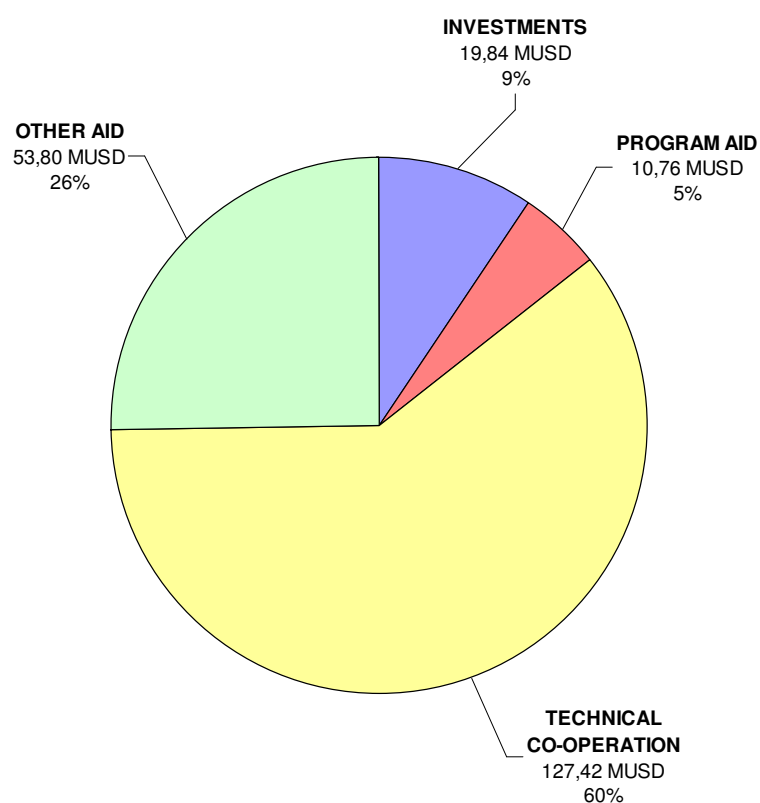
**TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS OF BILATERAL & MULTILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE (ODA) AS PERCENTAGE OF GNP (1995-2000) AND GNI (2001-2010)
YEARS 1995-2010**



GRAPH C
BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE GRANTED
BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION
YEAR 2010



GRAPH D
PERCENTAGE ALLOCATION
OF BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)
BY KIND
YEAR 2010



TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Provision of resources where the main aim is to augment the stock of human intellectual capital, i.e. the level of knowledge, skills, technical know-how or productive aptitudes of the population of developing countries.

PROGRAMME AID

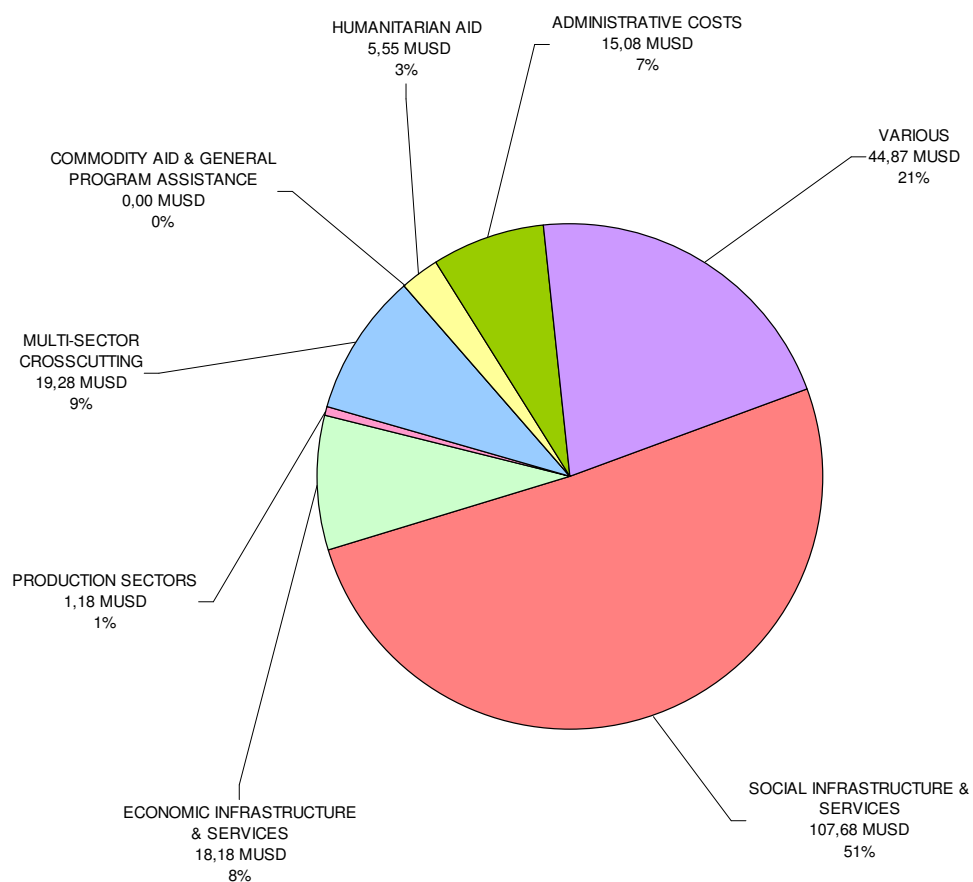
Contributions to carry out wide-ranging development plans in defined sectors.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS

- a) schemes to increase and/or improve the recipient's stock of physical capital and
- b) financing the supply of goods and services in support of such schemes.

OTHER RESOURCE PROVISION

Commodities for direct consumption or use (aid in kind) like food aid, emergency assistance, emergency – humanitarian (food, medical supplies, blankets, etc). Amounts that at the time of reporting, it is impossible to estimate the form of aid.

GRAPH E**PERCENTAGE ALLOCATION OF BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)
BY SECTOR OF AID
YEAR 2010**

4-3 Annexes

ANNEX I

Administrative Organigramme of the Greek Development Co-operation

ANNEX II

HELLENIC AID Personnel (June 2010)

ANNEX III

ODA Recipient Countries

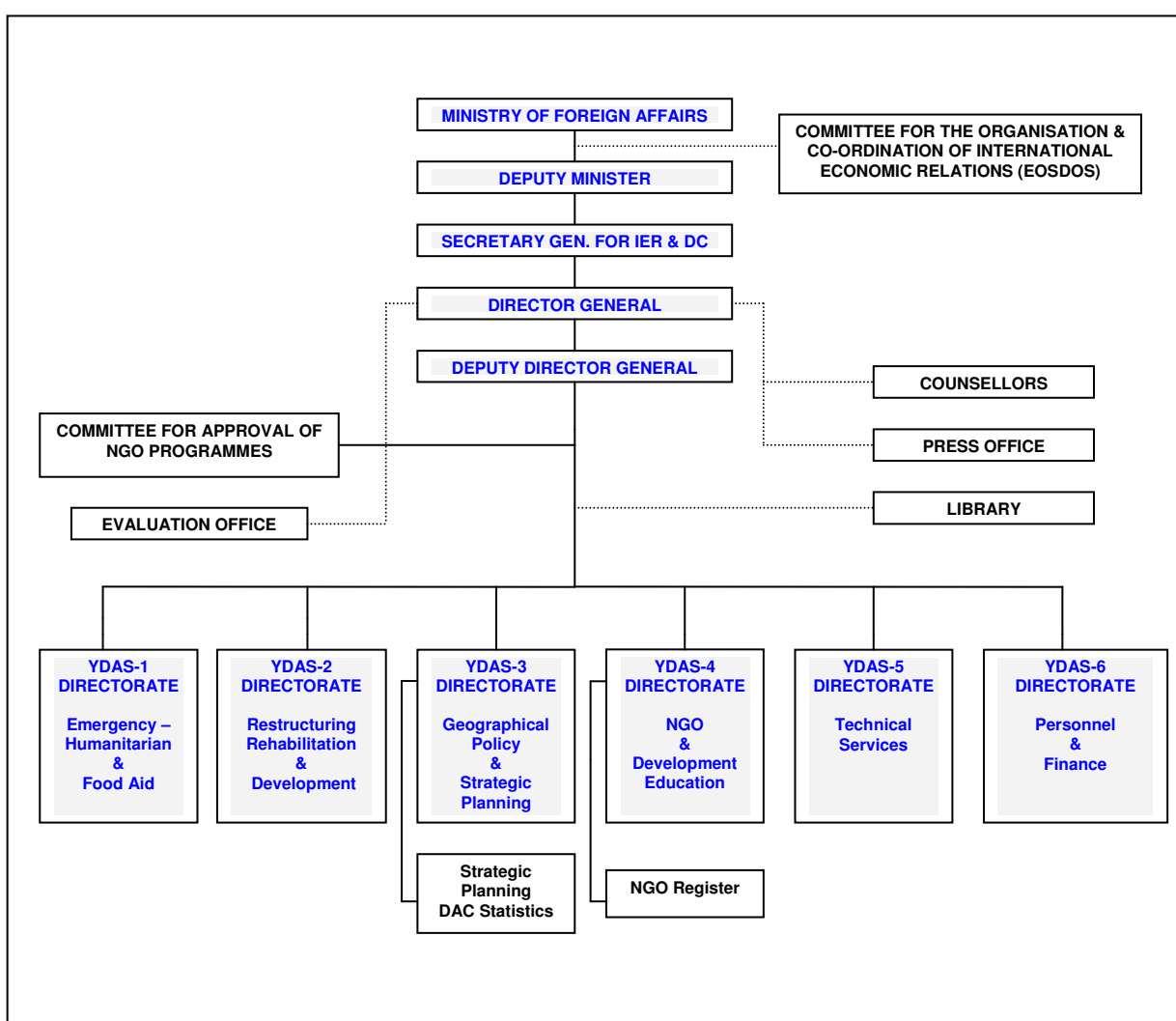
ANNEX IV

Classification of DAC Members according to ODA flows and ODA/GNI ratio
(Year 2010)

Note: Chapter [4-3] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Annex I

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIGRAMME OF THE GREEK DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION



Annex II

HELLENIC AID Personnel (June 2010)

HELLENIC AID GENERAL DIRECTORS' OFFICE

THEODORAKIS Athanasios		General Director of HELLENIC AID
NIKOLAIDOU Hellen	Expert Counsellor B'	Institutional framework of Hellenic Aid
RAMMOGIANNOPOULOU Kyriakoula	Administrative Secretary C'	Archives
ADAM Konstantinos	Administrative Secretary E'	Archives
TSOLI Ioanna	Administrative Secretary E'	Secretary
APOSTOLAS Demetrios	Prefect	
FOUKA Anastasia	Prefect	Secretary

YDAS- 1 DIRECTORATE Emergency Humanitarian & Food Aid

MICHALOPOULOS Theodoros	First Counsellor of Embassy	Director
DOUMA Dimitra	Expert Counsellor B'	European issues, human security, human trafficking
KLINT Loukianos	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs C'	Evaluation, supervision of NGO projects
MELAHRINO Athina	Administrative Assistant E'	Humanitarian issues, human security, International Organisations

YDAS- 2 DIRECTORATE Restructuring, Rehabilitation & Development

SIAFLA Ifigenia	Expert Counsellor A'	Acting Director
SEFERIADIS Alexandros	Expert Counsellor B'	Evaluation, supervision, co-ordination of public sector's development assistance projects
DIMIZA Eleni	Attaché for Economic and Commercial Affairs	Evaluation, supervision, co-ordination of NGOs' development assistance projects

YDAS- 3 DIRECTORATE Geographical Policy and Strategic Planning

DIAMANTOPOULOU Maria	First Counsellor of Embassy	Director
SIGALAS Periklis	Expert Counsellor A'	DAC/OECD Statistical system, WP- STAT, drawing up of the Annual Report of Development Co-op. & Assistance

RETALIS Michael	Expert Counsellor B´	M. East countries, Asia, Maghreb, Latin America, immigration, asylum
TSITSANI Rhea	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs A´	DAC issues
TSOUNAKOU Ekaterini	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs C´	W. Balkans, NIS & CEEC, environment, health, energy
ZACHARIADIS Ilias	Administrative Assistant B´	ACP countries, Euro-African cooperation, Trade & development
PSYCHOPEDA Eleni	Administrative Assistant B´	Secretary

YDAS- 4 DIRECTORATE
NGOs, Development Education and Evaluation

TOGIA Alexandra		Director
ECONOMOU Alexandros	Counsellor for Economic and Commercial Affairs A´	Acting Director
KOLLIAS Themistoklis	Administrative Assistant D´	Scholarships

YDAS- 5 DIRECTORATE
Technical Services

TSIBOUKELI-DOUVOU Dorothea	Minister Plenipotentiary A´	Director
BALANOU Christina	First Counsellor of Embassy	
ECONOMOU Konstantinos	Expert Counsellor A´	Technical supervision
PAPAILIOPOULOU Kanella	Administrative Secretary B´	Secretary

YDAS- 6 DIRECTORATE
Administrative and Economic Services

TSIBOUKELI-DOUVOU Dorothea	Minister Plenipotentiary A´	Director
STANTZOS Manolis	Counsellor for Economic and Commercial Affairs A´	
DERMETZOGLOU Panayotis	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs A´	
BALASSIS Konstantinos	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs A´	
SKAFIDAKI Areti	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs A´	
LAPARIDOU Nefeli	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs C´	Supervision of projects
ASSIMIADOU Sofia	Administrative Secretary C´	Secretary

Annex III

Source: OECD/DAC

DAC List of ODA Recipients

(DAC/OECD Table effective for reporting on 2008, 2009 and 2010 flows)

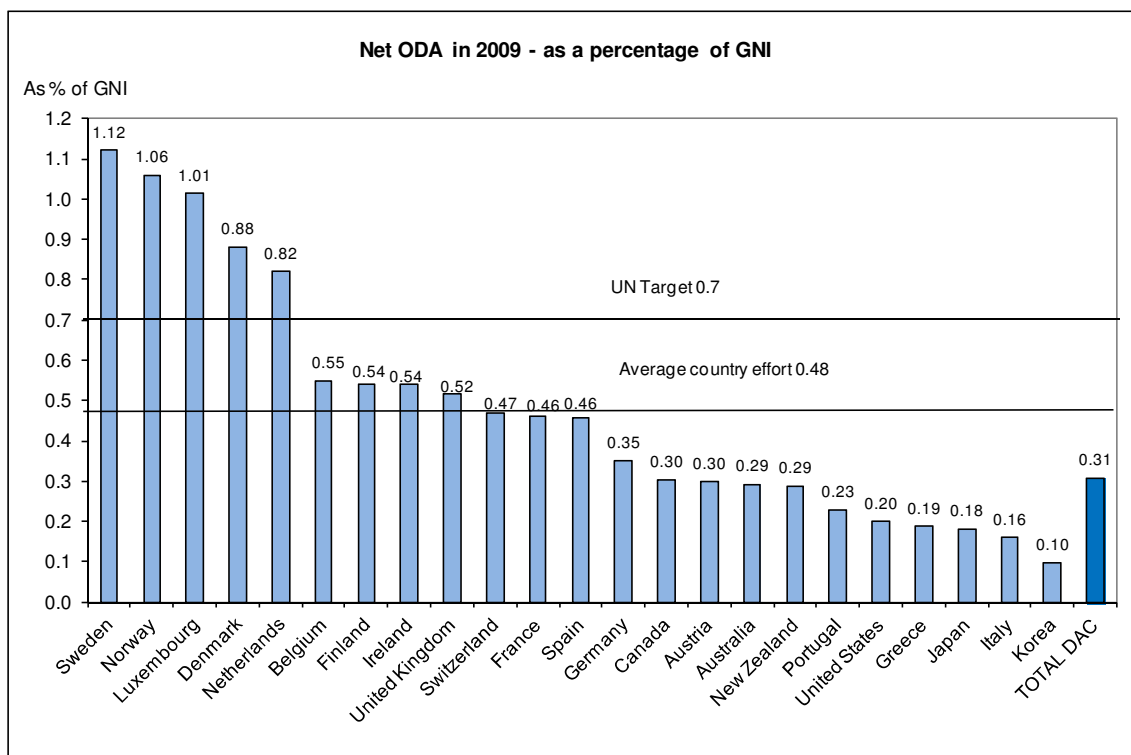
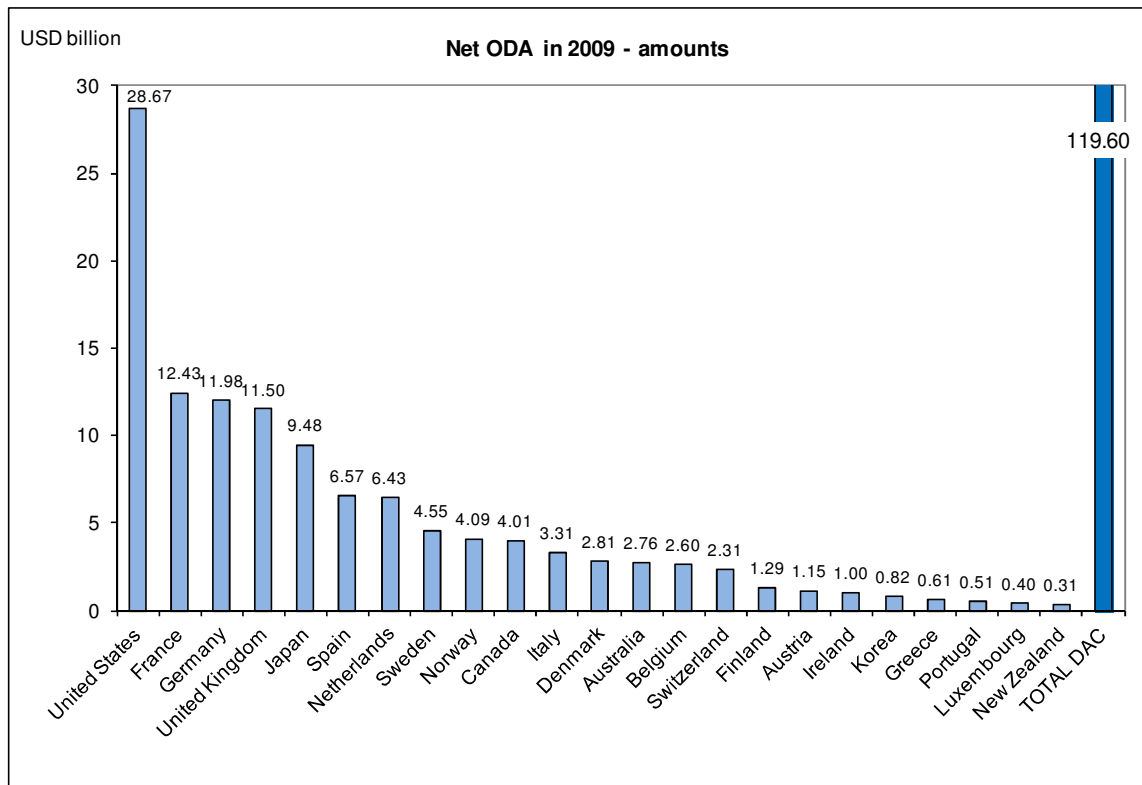
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Other Low Income Countries per capita GNI < \$ 935 in 2007	Lower Middle Income Countries and territories per capita GNI \$ 936 – \$ 3.705 in 2007	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories per capita GNI \$ 3.706 – \$ 11.455 in 2007
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Central African Rep. Chad Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep. Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Maldives Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Samoa Sao Tome & Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia Sudan Tanzania Timor-Leste Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia	Cote d'Ivoire Ghana Kenya Korea, Dem. Rep. Kyrgyz Republic Nigeria Pakistan Papua New Guinea Tajikistan Uzbekistan Viet Nam Zimbabwe	Albania Algeria Armenia Azerbaijan Bolivia Bosnia-Herzegovina Cameroon Cape Verde China Colombia Congo, Rep. Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Georgia Guatemala Guiana Honduras India Indonesia Iran Iraq Jordan Kosovo* Marshal Islands Micronesia, Fed. States Moldova Mongolia Morocco Namibia Nicaragua Niue Palestinian Adm. Areas Paraguay Peru Philippines Sri Lanka Swaziland Syria Thailand Tokelau Toga Tunisia Turkmenistan Ukraine Wallis & Futuna	Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Barbados Belarus Belize Botswana Brazil Chile Cook Islands Costa Rica Croatia Cuba Dominica Fiji Gabon Grenada Jamaica Kazakhstan Lebanon Libya Malaysia Mauritius Mayotte Mexico Montenegro Montserrat Nauru Oman Palau Panama Serbia Seychelles South Africa St. Helena St. Kitts-Nevis St. Lucia St. Vincent & Grenadines Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Turkey Uruguay Venezuela

* This does not imply any legal position of the OECD regarding Kosovo's status

Annex IV

Source: OECD/DAC

NET OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2009





HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HELLENIC AID



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Official Development Co-operation and Assistance
Year 2010**

Editing: HELLENIC AID

YDAS-3 Directorate for Geographical Policy & Strategic Planning

Photographs: Some photographs have been provided courtesy of the respective implementing Agencies,
while others come from the archives of HELLENIC AID

Front cover: A snapshot from a classroom of the school complex "Treis Hierarches" (Three Bishops) in Aleppo –
Syria. It was constructed by NGO "Development Co-operation and Solidarity" with 75% of the funding
granted by HELLENIC AID.

Translation: Periklis Sigalas (YDAS-3), Eleni Dimiza (YDAS-2), Loukianos Klint (YDAS-1)

Production: Athens, November 2011.