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



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

YEAR 2011



**Athens, GREECE
November 2012**



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



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

YEAR 2011



Table of Contents

▪ Foreword by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. K. Tsiaras	p. 6
▪ Foreword by the General Director of HELLENIC AID Mr. A. Zairis	p. 7
Acknowledgements	p. 8
Glossary of Acronyms	p. 9
Exchange Rates	p. 10

CHAPTER ONE

THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

1-1 <u>Activities of the International Development Community</u>	p. 12
1.1.1. DAC/OECD Senior Level Meeting	
1.1.2. 4 th UN Conference for the Least Developed Countries	
1.1.3. Second global meeting of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding	
1.1.4. Third global aid-for-trade review	
1.1.5. 50 th anniversary of the Development Assistance Committee DAC of the OECD	
1.1.6. Progress in the implementation of the Paris Declaration	
1.1.7. Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness	
1-2 <u>Implementation Process of the Millennium Development Goals</u>	p. 17

CHAPTER TWO

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF CO-OPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING WORLD

2-1 <u>Basic Development Policy Framework and New Orientations</u>	p. 21
2.1.1. Greece's position among development assistance donors	
2.1.2. Issues of Hellenic Aid in 2011	
2.1.3. Aid effectiveness	
2.1.4. Policy coherence for development	

CHAPTER THREE

BASIC DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME

3-1 <u>Top ten recipient countries of Greek development co-operation</u>	p. 29
▪ Albania	
▪ Serbia	
▪ Egypt	
▪ West Bank & Gaza Strip	
▪ Ukraine	
▪ Turkey	
▪ Syria	
▪ Jordan	
▪ Armenia	
▪ Moldova	
3-2 <u>Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB)</u>	p. 41
3.2.1. Extension of implementation period	
3.2.2. Progress in the field of large scale public investments	
3.2.3. Progress in the field of private productive investments	
3.2.4. Progress of Small Projects Funds	
3.2.5. Implementation of the trilateral agreement (Greece, Switzerland, FYROM)	
3-3 <u>Emergency Humanitarian and Food Aid</u>	p. 45
3.3.1. Short presentation of Greek humanitarian activities	
3.3.2. Greek actions in the humanitarian sector	
3.3.3. Greek multilateral humanitarian aid	

3.3.4.	Monitoring the implementation of humanitarian programmes	
3.3.5.	Creation of a European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps	
3-4	<u>Public Opinion, Information and Development Education</u>	p. 49
3-5	<u>Technical Services</u>	p. 51
3.5.1.	Activities – work of YDAS 5 Directorate	

CHAPTER FOUR

PEER REVIEW OF GREECE BY THE DAC/OECD

4-1	<u>Peer Review by the DAC/OECD</u>	p. 53
4.1.1.	General	
4.1.2.	1 st visit in Athens of a party of Inspectors	
4.1.3.	Submission of a Memorandum to the DAC/OECD	
4.1.4.	2 nd visit in Athens of a mixed party of Inspectors	
4.1.5.	3 rd visit in Athens of a mixed party of Inspectors	
4.1.6.	“Peer Review” Meeting in Paris	
4.1.7.	Press releases on the third Peer Review of Greece by the DAC/OECD	
4.1.8.	Main findings and recommendations of the DAC/OECD and proposed measures	

CHAPTER FIVE

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE STATISTICS

5-1	<u>Official Development Assistance – International Flows</u>	p. 64
5-2	<u>Official Development Assistance of Greece</u>	p. 65
5-3	<u>Bilateral Official Development Assistance of Greece</u>	p. 67
5-4	<u>Multilateral Official Development Assistance of Greece</u>	p. 68
5-5	<u>Special Account of Article 18 paragraph 6 of Law 2731/1999</u>	p. 71

CHAPTER SIX

TABLES – GRAPHS - ANNEXES

6-1	<u>Tables</u>	p. 73
	<u>TABLE 1</u>	
	Total Development Assistance Resource Flows [Years 1997-2001]	
	<u>TABLE 2</u>	
	Total Development Assistance Resource Flows [Years 2002-2006]	
	<u>TABLE 3</u>	
	Total Development Assistance Resource Flows [Years 2007-2011]	
	<u>TABLE 4</u>	
	Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) Granted by Country [Year 2011]	
	<u>TABLE 5</u>	
	Distribution of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Sector and Kind of Aid [Year 2011]	
	<u>TABLE 6</u>	
	Distribution of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Type of Aid [Year 2011]	
6-2	<u>Graphs</u>	p. 84
	<u>GRAPH A</u>	

Total net disbursements of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of GNP [years 1995-2000] and GNI [years 2001-2011] [Years 1995-2011]

GRAPH B

Total net disbursements of Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of GNP [years 1995-2000] and GNI [years 2001-2011] [Years 1995-2011]

GRAPH C

Bilateral Official Development Assistance Granted by Geographical Region [Year 2011]

GRAPH D

Percentage allocation of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Kind of Aid [Year 2011]

GRAPH E

Percentage allocation of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Sector of Aid [Year 2011]

6-2 Annexes

p. 90

ANNEX I

HELLENIC AID Personnel (Dec. 2011)

ANNEX II

ODA Recipient Countries

ANNEX III

Classification of DAC Members according to ODA flows and ODA/GNI ratio (Year 2011)





FOREWORD
by the
Deputy Minister
of Foreign Affairs

This Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Co-operation and Assistance presents in detail Greek activities in this sector during 2011, contributing substantially to informing the Parliament as well as the Greek and international public opinion, on Greece's "development" diplomacy, which is by now an integral part of the country's foreign policy. At the same time, dissemination of the Report seeks further support and encouragement from citizens, as regards humanitarian and development assistance provision to peoples in need around the globe.

Many new developments occurred in the world in 2011, such as the democratic movements in the Middle East and North Africa and the independence of South Sudan, after a prolonged conflict. Many people still need help and many other issues need to be addressed, like poverty and hunger in Africa, reduction of income inequalities and poverty in Asia, and tackling climate change on a global scale.

The Greek contribution to the global effort to eradicate poverty and hunger in the year 2011 amounted to 424.77 MUSD (Official Development Assistance - ODA). Of this amount, 36% was channeled bilaterally to developing countries, while 64% through International Organisations. Assistance that was provided took the form of both humanitarian and development programmes covering the sectors of education – including provision of tertiary scholarships, health, peace missions, social services, road transport, information technology, agriculture and livestock. The three main beneficiaries of Greek bilateral aid in 2011 were Albania, Serbia and Egypt.

In today's difficult financial situation, the volume of development assistance that is provided by Greece is *de facto* reduced, however, the role of "development" diplomacy remains pivotal for Greek foreign policy. Under the currently limited capabilities, Greece will proceed by concluding synergies with various countries and International Organizations to address the serious global issues of development, in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world.

Konstantinos TSIARAS



FOREWORD
by the
Director-General
of HELLENIC AID

During the last ten years that it is in operation, the General Directorate Hellenic Aid is responsible for implementing part of the Greek development and humanitarian policy. This policy has by now become a key element of Greece's external relations. In this context, both, departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs operate, as well as other Ministries, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Institutions.

Beyond the obvious political expediency for active presence of Greece in various regions of the world, it is a fact that the newly established since the previous decade Agency faced problems of staffing, appropriate programmes, lack of experience, etc., that were mainly expressed in the phases of programmes' monitoring. Greek NGOs were faced with similar problems, while over time co-ordination between various Ministries also slackened. This was the reason why it was recently decided to assess experience gathered in the previous decade in order to review the institutional framework, audit all open programmes and elaborate a new five-year programme. The new phase requires clear priorities and objectives, formulation of a strategy for priority countries, co-ordination of bilateral and multilateral assistance in order to ensure sustainability, transparency and effectiveness of our actions.

In 2011 the General Directorate Hellenic Aid did not fund development programmes. On the contrary, the first priority of the Agency was to examine the records of all open programmes (years 2002-2010) with a view to a final settlement, while investigations and controls were ongoing by various Departments of the State on Hellenic Aid's funding of NGOs.

I assumed management of General Directorate Hellenic Aid at a time of particular difficulty and challenges for Greece. Considering the fiscal situation, the recent evaluation of the policies and programmes of the Greek development co-operation by the DAC/OECD and the policy priorities for 2012, the General Directorate will focus on auditing old open programmes, and on completing the draft new institutional framework (draft: Law, Presidential Decree and Five Year Development Assistance Programme). The goals are high, yet I am determined, with the help of Hellenic Aid staff, to make a fresh start in "development" diplomacy of Greece which will undoubtedly, decisively assist the work of traditional "political" diplomacy.

Antonios ZAIRIS

Acknowledgements

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 is competent for drawing up the “Annual Report of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Co-operation and Assistance”. The undersigned was the editor of the Report, while he wrote part of it.

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 [I]),
- 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, for their constructive co-operation.

Furthermore, special acknowledgements are due to:

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- Dr. Antonios Zairis
- the Alternate General Director of HELLENIC AID,
- Mrs. Dorothea Tsiboukeli-Douvou, Minister Plenipotentiary A´
- the Director of YDAS-3 Directorate,
- Dr. G. Bakatsianos, Minister Counsellor A´

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- YDAS-1 Directorate
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- YDAS-2 Directorate
Mrs. I. Siafla, Expert Counsellor A´
- YDAS-4 Directorate
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- YDAS-5 Directorate
Mrs. Ch. Karikopoulou - Vlabianou, Minister Plenipotentiary A´
- YDAS-6 Directorate
Mrs.G. Revithi, Minister Counsellor B´

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.

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´
YDAS-3 Directorate
Athens, November 2012

Glossary of Acronyms

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Co-operation
BSTDB	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
BUSD	Billions of United States Dollars
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CIHEAM	International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies
CPA	Country Programmable Aid
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)
DG	Directorate General
EC	European Commission – Budget: Development
ECB	European Central Bank
EDF	European Development Fund
EOSDOS*	Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Co-ordination of International Economic Relations
EU	European Union
EVHAC	European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GRD	Greek Drachmas
HCDPCP	Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HiPERB	Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans
HLF	High Level Forum
HNDGS	Hellenic National Defense General Staff
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IO	International Organisations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MEURO	Millions of EURO
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MUSD	Millions of United States Dollars
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NSRF	National Strategic Reference Framework
OA	Official Aid
OAS	Organisation of American States
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in UN
ODA	Official Development Assistance

OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PD	Presidential Decree
PPASBE*	Five Year Programme of Development Co-operation and Assistance of Greece
SLM	Senior Level Meeting
TR-AID	Transparent Aid tool
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNPKO	United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollars
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
YDAS*	Hellenic Aid
YDE*	Financial Auditing Authority
YPEKA*	Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate Change
YPOIK*	Ministry of Finance

* Denotes acronym in original language

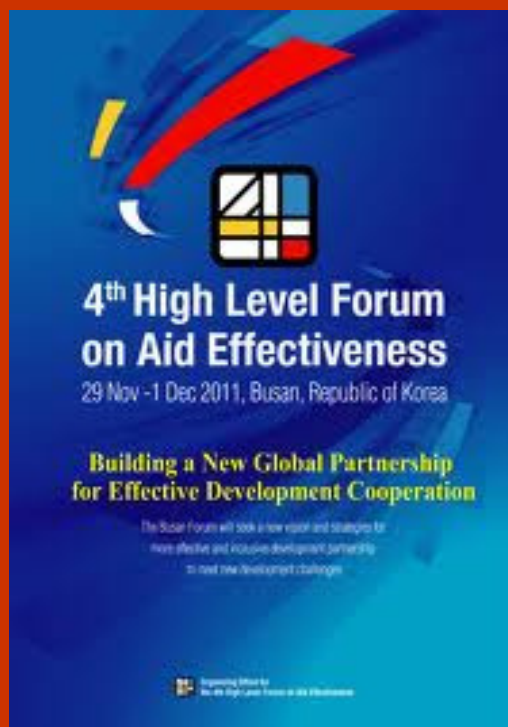
Exchange Rates

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
Year 2011:	1 US Dollar =	0,7192 EURO

- 1 -

CHAPTER ONE

THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION



1-1 Activities of the International Development Community in 2011

1.1.1. Senior Level Meeting – SLM of the DAC/OECD - Paris (France) - 6-7/4/2011



On 6-7 April, senior representatives from member countries of the DAC/OECD met (Senior Level Meeting – SLM) to discuss current and emerging development co-operation challenges. For the first time, the meeting was attended by representatives from China, Brazil, India, Indonesia and South Africa.

There have been important shifts in the international development landscape over recent years. A range of non-DAC/OECD donors, including emerging economies, private philanthropies and sector-specific funds, have rapidly increased support to developing countries. To encourage co-ordination, the SLM issued a statement welcoming non-DAC partners to engage in a mutual dialogue.

Participants in the SLM discussed a number of outstanding political issues that are critical to achieving a positive outcome in Busan (Nov. 2011) to forge a broader international partnership with the full integration of donors (public and private) non-members of the DAC/OECD, that will focus on results, mutual accountability and transparency. Participants acknowledged the unique character of the DAC/OECD Working Party on Aid Effectiveness in the process of strengthening the role of developing countries.

Participants in the SLM agreed:

- on the need for a joint approach among donors to measuring results and on the crucial importance of strong leadership from developing countries in the definition and measurement of results
- that the DAC should undertake to measure and assess development flows other than ODA, referred to as “development-related financing” and
- that the DAC should play a more active role in OECD work in development-related areas such as agriculture, migration, education, climate change and others.

Finally the SLM adopted a recommendation to ensure that future aid targets and pledges are clear, comparable and realistic, and that they can be monitored and attained. Greece reserved its position.

1.1.2. 4th United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries – Istanbul (Turkey) 9-10/5/2011



On 9 and 10 May 2011, the former Deputy Foreign Minister Sp. Kouvelis, accompanied by the former Director General of Hellenic Aid Mr. A. Theodorakis and other officials participated at the 4th UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul. In the framework of the conference, an action plan was adopted to support the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

In addition, Mr. Sp. Kouvelis was invited to speak at one of the themed speakers' panels, organized by the conference, entitled "Building productive structures and cooperation with the private sector in Least Developed Countries".

On May 11, Mr. Sp. Kouvelis signed in Istanbul the "Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence." The Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 7-4-2011 and opened for signature on the sidelines of the 121st Ministerial Meeting held in Istanbul.



This is the first legally binding document which defines the forms that violence takes against women and presents a comprehensive legal framework for its prevention, protection of victims and ending impunity.

The Convention also provides for the establishment of an international group of experts to monitor implementation at national level.

1.1.3. Second global meeting of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding – Monrovia (Liberia) 15-16/6/2011



During the Second global meeting of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding participants discussed the role that governments, aid donors and civil society in developing and developed countries must play to build sustainable peace and develop capable, accountable states.

Some of the questions set were:

- Have the populations of fragile states and countries affected by conflict benefited from the money, effort and time devoted to peacebuilding and statebuilding?
- Are they any nearer to achieving the Millennium Development Goals?

- What lessons can these states – and the international community – learn from recent experiences, both positive and negative?

Over 130 participants from conflict-affected and fragile countries, including the G7+, joined international partners and civil society organisations in signing a ground-breaking agreement on five peacebuilding and statebuilding objectives that are considered prerequisites to meeting the Millennium Development Goals in fragile and conflict-affected states. These objectives are brought together in the “Monrovia Roadmap”, which also sets out a set of commitments to be endorsed at the Fourth High Level Forum in Busan, centred on the following priorities:

- support to nationally led assessments of fragility
- emphasis on inclusive political dialogue
- compacts between the national government and international partners defining priorities and results based on consultations with national stakeholders and
- improved delivery of international assistance in fragile situations.

1.1.4. Third Global Aid for Trade Review – Geneva (Switzerland) 18-19/7/2011

Specialists gathered at the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Geneva to examine what has been achieved by the joint OECD-WTO Aid for Trade Initiative since it began in 2005.

The picture is encouraging. Aid for trade is improving the lives of many people in developing countries and, increasingly, is being integrated within broader development strategies with a focus on competitiveness, economic growth and poverty reduction. Aid-for-trade flows continue to grow, reaching 40 BUSD in 2009 (an increase of 60% since 2005).

Participants agreed that progress has been made in joint monitoring and evaluation among donor and partner countries, but challenges still remain when it comes to mutual accountability and managing aid to achieve results.

The third survey “*Aid for Trade at a Glance 2011: Showing Results*” was launched during the review. This joint OECD-WTO publication provides a comprehensive analysis of aid trends and developments that help developing countries play a more central role in the global economy and benefit from trade opportunities.

1.1.5. 50th anniversary of the Development Assistance Committee DAC of the OECD



In 2011 the DAC of the OECD completed fifty years of operation. The Committee in the course of time helps Member States and the donor community in the implementation of their commitments, while contributes to global efforts to make aid more functional. However, successful development requires much more than simply providing development assistance. For this purpose, more and more, the DAC/OECD looks beyond traditional development assistance to address pressing development challenges - such as climate change, conflict, vulnerable countries, corruption, free trade - and works to ensure that all available sources of financing for development is a lever to produce concrete results of development.

1.1.6. Progress in the implementation of the Paris Declaration



In 2005, more than one hundred donors agreed to implement by 2010 a set of obligations set out in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. A voluntary monitoring process was since launched for measuring progress and capacity to improve obligations. The results were presented on 22-9-2012 at the "OECD Report Aid Effectiveness 2011: Progress Report on Implementing the Paris Declaration". The report was a valuable contribution to the negotiations and discussions leading up to HLF-4.

The most important points of the Report:

The measurement of progress, as regards the implementation of the Paris Declaration, was based on the results of relevant research conducted in 2011, based on similar surveys conducted in 2006 and 2008.

The results are disappointing. Globally, only one out of the thirteen goals that were to be implemented by the year 2010 (co-ordinated technical cooperation) has been achieved. Nevertheless, it is important to note that considerable progress is presented in many of the other twelve objectives.

Overall, the survey results show significant differences with regard to the direction and rate of progress among donors and partner countries. Specifically, progress presented the following picture:

- Significant progress
 - The share of developing countries with serious national development strategies has tripled since 2005.
 - In one fourth of developing countries there is high-quality capacity for monitoring progress, as regards national development priorities, while statistics on the MDGs are by now more readily available.
- Moderate or mixed progress
 - While non-state actors are more involved in the planning of national development strategies, in many developing countries there is still a non favorable environment for the activities of civil society.
 - Efforts to improve capacity building present a mixed picture.
 - More than one third of all developing countries surveyed in 2011, presented improvement in the quality of public financial management in the period 2005-2010. In addition, one fourth reported failures in the quality of these systems.
 - Donors utilize more the systems for developing countries than in 2005, but not to the extent agreed in the Paris Declaration. More specifically, donors do not use more the systems of those countries that are more reliable.
 - Overall, donors have not made progress towards further untying aid to the countries surveyed in 2011.
 - There are some promising examples of efforts to improve the transparency of aid.

- Little or no progress
 - Development assistance provided to the public sector is not systematically reflected in the budgets of developing countries.
 - Little progress has been made among donors in the implementation of common procedures and joint missions.
 - Development aid is increasingly fragmented, despite the initiatives to address this challenge.
 - The medium-term predictability of aid remains a challenge for developing countries, since the communication of information on future aid provided by donors to individual governments of developing countries remains fragmentary.

1.1.7. Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4), Busan (South Korea) 29/11 – 1/12, 2011)



It was the fourth of a series of major international meetings on issues of aid effectiveness conducted every four years or so and measure progress towards achieving the MDGs, as well as new trends in the field of international development policy.

Some three thousand delegates from one hundred and sixty countries, seventy international organizations, parliaments and about a hundred groups of civil society and eminent personalities gathered in Busan. Greece was represented by the former Deputy Foreign Minister D. Dollis and the Director of YDAS-3 Directorate Mrs. M. Diamantopoulou (First Counsellor of Embassy).

The basic innovation of the Busan Conference was the extension of the traditional concept of international development assistance, which is no longer limited to Official Development Assistance (ODA) but is evolving into a new form of global co-operation "all inclusive international partnership" that includes countries beyond traditional donors, the new emerging economies (notably China, India, Mexico, Brazil), new forms of co-operation (South-South, triangular co-operation) and the private sector.

The need to broaden the actors involved in international development policy arose from the fact that just four years before the end of the commitment of the international community to achieve the MDGs, it is apparent that developed countries will be unable to provide 0.7% of their GNI for the developing world. Notably, the problem lies especially in sub-Saharan Africa.

During the HLF-4, the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-Moon called on the international community not to allow the international financial crisis to affect the level of ODA, and called on developing countries to establish clear development strategy, enhance mechanisms of transparency and fight corruption. Moreover, he urged old and new donors to support the UN's programme "Delivering as One". The Secretary General of OECD, Mr. A. Gurria reported that the Organisation is drawing up the "OECD Strategy on Development" giving priority to policies on gender equality, green growth and capacity building, and stressed that the progress record of implementation of the "Paris Declaration" is disappointing, as only one (co-ordinated technical cooperation) of the thirteen targets set for 2010 is marginally achieved.

The proceedings of the international conference were structured around three major categories of issues:

- progress from the "Paris Declaration" (2005) to date
- open issues and future challenges in relation to the commitments of the past
- maximizing the contribution of aid to growth and shaping a new international consensus on aid and development.

Furthermore, thematic units were organized that discussed in detail all sectoral issues of aid effectiveness.

The Busan Declaration aspires to be remembered as an internationally agreed comprehensive framework of development co-operation, which includes traditional donors, the South-South synergies, emerging donors and private financiers. It takes into account previous commitments stemming from the "Paris Declaration" and the "Accra Agenda for Action" and proceeds to establish the "Global Partnership" to further enhance development co-operation effectiveness.

See the text "Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation" in:

http://www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhlf4/images/stories/hlf4/OUTCOME_DOCUMENT_-_FINAL_EN.pdf

1-2 Implementation Process of the Millennium Development Goals

The report of the United Nations (UN) on the MDGs presents the yearly assessment of global progress towards their achievement, pointing out that three important objectives have been achieved well before the closing date (2015). The report states that the achievement of other goals, while challenging, remains possible only if governments do not resign from their commitments undertaken a decade ago. Specifically:



According to the World Bank, despite the reduction of progress due to the economic crisis (2008-2009), the target for less than 15% of the world population living below the poverty line of USD 1.25 per day, has been achieved. The percentage of these people decreased from 47% (over 2 billion) in 1990 to 24% (less than 1.4 billion) in 2008. Economic growth continues in developing countries, but inequalities persist and growth is not translated to decent work for all. The most significant reduction in poverty occurred in China and India, while Sub-Saharan Africa continues to lag behind. However, extreme poverty is expected to decline there too by under 36% by 2015.



Provision of education to young people between 15 and 24 years old increased from 83% in 1990 to 89% in 2009. The percentage of children enrolling in primary education continues to

grow steadily, but progress has slowed in recent years. Today, 87% of children complete their primary education. Africa presents the largest increase (18% between 1999 and 2009), while a slight decrease is observed in the Caucasus region and Central Asia. The objective of ensuring that all children complete primary education is not expected to be achieved by the year 2015.



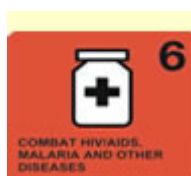
Important steps towards achieving this goal have been taken if one considers that today, in developing countries, for every 100 boys, 96 girls enroll in primary and secondary education. This is a significant improvement in respect to the year 2000. In East Asia, there are more girls in primary education than boys, while in Latin America and the Caribbean, more girls than boys enroll in secondary education. Globally, a large percentage of women are still employed in the agricultural sector and the situation in North Africa, in reality remains completely unchanged.



Progress is gradual as regards child mortality. The overall mortality rate for children under 5 years of age decreased by one third, from 89 deaths per 1,000 children in 1990 to 60 in 2009, so deaths declined by 12,000 a day. Sub-Saharan Africa still has the highest infant mortality rates, with one in eight children not reaching their fifth birthday. Diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia, three preventable and curable diseases, continue to wreak death. In sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, malnutrition is the underlying cause of more than one third of child deaths.



Good nutrition, prenatal and postnatal care and monitoring by qualified health professionals during childbirth, can significantly reduce the rates of maternal mortality. Between 1990 and 2008, the maternal mortality rate in developing countries fell from 440 to 290 deaths per 100,000 births. Despite significant progress, we are still far from achieving the target set. In Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, 87% of global maternal deaths is recorded. The situation in Sub-Saharan Africa is improving at a slower rate than in South Asia. Maternal mortality can be prevented with relatively small interventions and investments. Pregnancy continues to be a major threat to women's health.



The number of people infected with HIV fell by almost 25% between 2001 and 2009, while there are major differences between geographical regions. Women and young people are the most vulnerable. The largest decrease of infections occurs in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. At the same time, the number of infections in Eastern Asia, Western and Central Europe and North America remains high, while the number of infections in Eastern Europe and Central Asia has increased in recent years. The number of people receiving antiretroviral drugs increased by 13% between 2004 and 2009. For this reason, the number of AIDS-related deaths during the same period was reduced by 19%.



- The rate of *deforestation* is alarmingly high, but its velocity decreases steadily. The problem is more severe in South America and Africa. In Asia, there is an increase of forest areas due to large-scale forestation in China, India and Vietnam.
- *Biodiversity* of the planet is rapidly reduced, but the number of protected areas has increased to cover almost 13% of the global forest area.
- The protection of *wetlands* is lacking behind.
- Global *fish stocks* decline rapidly. It is estimated that 50% of fish stocks are overexploited.
- Global *carbon dioxide emissions* increased about 2% annually and negatively affect climate change.
- Regarding *water resources*, the prospects are worse for North Africa and West Asia.
- Approximately 2.6 billion people have no access to *sanitation*. In this area, most progress has occurred in North Africa and the target has already been achieved.



- From 2004 to 2010, total official development assistance increased by 30 BUSD. This equals to 0.32% of the combined gross national income of donor countries. The projections show that the official development assistance is likely to continue to rise over the coming years, although at a much slower pace. Least Developed Countries receive gradually an increasing part of the disbursed assistance.
- Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage of developing countries' debt declined from 12.5% to 3.6% in 2009. Indeed, 36 of the 40 heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) received further relief of their debt.
- At the end of 2010, 90% of the world's population was covered by mobile telephone network, while two billion people used the Internet. Internet penetration is 21% in the South.

The report is available at the site:

<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2012/English2012.pdf>

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

- 2 -

CHAPTER TWO

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF CO-OPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING WORLD



2-1

Basic Development Policy Framework and New Orientations of Greece

2.1.1. Greece's position among development assistance donors

While the international crisis was raging Greece continued in 2011 to have its economy supported by a mechanism backed 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 developments, Greece will continue to strive, according to its capabilities, for the implementation of the MDGs, that compose a policy framework for economic stability and prosperity, mainly via intensifying efforts to achieve the quality objectives of development assistance for which Greece has been committed internationally by the "Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development" (2002), the "Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness" (2005), the "European Consensus on Development" (2005), the "Accra Agenda for Action" (2008) and recently the "Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation" (2011).

Despite the difficult fiscal circumstances, Greece implemented a limited number of development activities in 2011 at bilateral level. Greece continued to implement the Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB), the objective of which is political, economic and social stability in South Eastern Europe, via 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 2011 was mainly granted to the sectors of education (including provision of tertiary scholarships), social services and road transport. At the multilateral level, Greek development assistance was basically channeled through the European Union, and Organisations of the United Nations.

Meanwhile, the framework of donor activity changes. This became clear during the international conference held in Busan, which concluded a broad partnership of numerous development actors for effective development co-operation (Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation). The number of actors in international development co-operation has increased dramatically. Development aid, is no longer provided solely by traditional donor countries, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and International Organizations, since, on the one hand, a growing number of specialized funds and on the other, South-South co-operation (provision of aid by developing countries that have developed in recent years and some of them have become donors) have both undertaken a key role in the international arena.

Greece participated at the international conference in Busan and reaffirmed its commitments stemming from the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action as regards aid effectiveness. In this context, the emphasis is not only on outcome and transparency, but also on ownership of partner countries, on co-ordination of aid with partners' policies, as well as on harmonization, complementarity and division of labor between various donor countries. The new partnership also highlights the differentiation between developing countries, which often requires special approach.

In this context, a new government was sworn in Greece (11-11-2011), following the announcement of the resignation of the Prime Minister G. Papandreou and his Government, in order to create the conditions for the formation of a broadly acceptable Government. Following an agreement among three parliamentary parties (PASOK, New Democracy and Popular Orthodox Rally) the President of the Republic appointed Mr. L. Papademos at the post of Prime Minister, former Vice President of the European Central Bank and former Governor of the Bank of Greece. The Government was considered transitional, with the aim of achieving, the objectives set by the agreements of the Eurozone's Summit (26-10-2011), the implementation of economic policy related to these decisions and conducting elections in 2012.

2.1.2. Issues of Hellenic Aid in 2011

2.1.2.1. Review of the legislative and institutional framework

In 2011 Hellenic Aid developed drafts of legal and institutional frameworks that will condition Greek development assistance in the future, with a view to establish a modern and flexible institutional layout.

In this regard Hellenic Aid prepared:

- a draft Law for regulating development co-operation, to replace Law 2731/1999 and an Explanatory Memorandum,
- a draft Presidential Decree for the organization and staffing of Hellenic Aid to replace Presidential Decree 224/2000 and an Explanatory Memorandum.

For the preparation of the draft Law and Presidential Decree, there was prior consultation with all departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In addition, Hellenic Aid produced a draft new Five Year Development Co-operation and Assistance Programme (PPASBE), i.e. the framework for the strategic planning of Greek development co-operation. In order to be implemented, the Programme must be previously adopted by the Council of Ministers, following the adoption of the above two drafts.

The recommendations of the DAC/OECD - the outcome of detailed discussions with the Greek side during the third Peer Review of Greece (January-November 2011) - will be incorporated in the new institutional framework following consultations with the political hierarchy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and activation of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Co-ordination of International Economic Relations (EOSDOS).

2.1.2.2. Third (3rd) Peer Review of Greece by the DAC/OECD

The 3rd Peer Review of Greece by the DAC/OECD took place in 2011, an obligation resulting from the participation of our country to the Committee, aiming to assess Greek development policy and explore perspectives for improvements in development co-operation.

The schedule included:

- Submission of a Memorandum to the DAC/OECD (until 1/3/2012)
- 1st visit to Athens of a party of Inspectors composed of DAC Secretariat's members (31/1/2011)
- 2nd visit to Athens of a party of Inspectors composed of DAC Secretariat's members and representatives from two inspecting countries [Belgium and Portugal] (12-14/4/2011)
- 3rd visit to Athens of a party of Inspectors composed of DAC Secretariat's members and representatives from two inspecting countries [Belgium and Portugal] (26-27/9/2011)
- "Peer Review" Meeting in Paris (08/11/2011)

(see details of the Peer Review of Greece in Chapter [4]).

2.1.2.3. Clearance of pending development programmes

The first priority of Hellenic Aid in 2011 was to examine the files of all open programmes (2002 - 2010) (199 in total), in order to proceed to their settlement. By the end of 2011, the Committee for Settlement of Open Programmes, which was established by decision of the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. D. Dollis, had examined around 40 open programmes.

Until the completion of this task, Hellenic Aid does not intend to issue a new annual call for proposals for Submission of Applications for Programmes.

2.1.2.4. Checking statistics

a) Completion of checking Official Development Assistance Statistics regarding NGO disbursements.

The problem of incorrect registration of Hellenic Aid statistics, as regards funding of NGOs for the decade 2000-2010, emerged at the end of 2010 in the context of parliamentary control. As soon as it appeared, it was addressed by the political hierarchy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a prompt and responsible manner. In this context:

- Clear instructions were given and orders to officials of Hellenic Aid and other General Directorates of the Foreign Ministry for rapid mobilization of services in order, on the one hand, to identify errors and discrepancies and on the other, to analyse the causes that created them, in order to prevent repetition of similar problems in the future.

- For deontological reasons, it was decided to conduct an independent research. This was assigned to the company "Collaborating Certified Public Accountants Company of Chartered Accountants" (SOL SA) in order to present the Parliament with fully reliable data based on cross-checks and on relevant international auditing standards. The Report of "Collaborating Certified Public Accountants Company of Chartered Accountants" (SOL SA) was submitted to the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. D. Dollis on 6-12-2011, was submitted to the Special Committee on Institutions and Transparency of the Parliament, and on 10-1-2012 this Committee was briefed in detail by the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. This report analyses in detail the issue and the causes that led to incorrect entries in the database of Hellenic Aid, while a table is attached to it presenting the correct payments to NGOs (see www.hellenicaid.gr). The research was thorough and was based on cross-checking of all data available to competent departments of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Finance. Since 2009 there are no disparities recorded between Hellenic Aid and the Financial Auditing Authority (YDE).

In February 2012 Hellenic Aid also received the findings-conclusion of the Internal Audit Service of Public Administration (SEEDD) on the above subject, following a thorough research, with cross-checks of data from relevant departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. Tables are attached to the conclusion that present an analysis of the causes which led to incorrect data entries.

The conclusion recommends establishment of an appropriate, economically and technically specified, integrated system for recording and monitoring programmes of NGOs, as well as planning for training officials who will handle it, according to the specific requirements of each task they will be called upon to implement.

b) Provision of Hellenic Aid's records of Programmes to Various Authorities and Public Sector Services:

- Financial Police - Ministry of Citizen Protection

- Anti-Money Laundering, Counter-Terrorist Financing and Source of Funds Investigation Authority
- Financial and Economic Crime Unit – Ministry of Finance

2.1.2.5. Relations and consultations with NGOs

Six meetings were held in 2011 among representatives of Hellenic Aid and the Greek Platform of NGOs for Development. During the meetings NGOs' views were recorded, while a constructive dialogue was developed on strategic issues of Greece's international development policy.

2.1.2.6. Initiatives for a more efficient operation of Hellenic Aid

In the framework of efforts to improve Hellenic Aid's operation and meet its specialized task, which requires personnel with specialized knowledge and expertise, Hellenic Aid requested from "F" General Directorate for Personnel, Administrative and Financial Management of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

- secondment of expert staff from the public sector to Hellenic Aid
- adequate staffing of YDAS-6 Directorate.

In that regard, Hellenic Aid submitted proposals for staff training on development co-operation at the Diplomatic Academy and at the Institute of Training.

In addition, a proposal was submitted to the Special Secretariat for Exploiting International Programmes to establish an integrated information system for Hellenic Aid in the context of the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF). Digitalization of Hellenic Aid's workflows, through development of an electronic application and designing of integrated processes or purchasing of an information system with the appropriate standards, will enhance efficiency of Hellenic Aid's operation and facilitate dissemination of information as regards its activities.

In this context Hellenic Aid considers necessary to develop an integrated computer application to manage development and humanitarian aid programmes. The objective of the information system will be to support all basic workflows of Hellenic Aid. General access to the system will be available to all Hellenic Aid employees, each having different access rights to the available information, depending on rank and competence. The system should also include all information requested by the DAC/OECD in the process of preparing the annual statistical bulletin, in co-operation with YDE.

Specifically, Hellenic Aid requested technical assistance from "F" General Directorate in order to describe the needs of Hellenic Aid and then find the appropriate method of acquisition and operation of the relevant programme (software specifically for processing statistical data). In parallel, within the context of reorganization of Hellenic Aid, it was proposed to the "F" General Directorate to urgently establish and staff, with the appropriate expert personnel, a Statistical Data Office, by submitting a relevant amendment to Parliament, since there is an urgent and pressing need to meet the statistical obligations of Hellenic Aid, both abroad (to International Organizations, the EU, the DAC/OECD, [in view of the overall reconstruction of the statistical system], the UN, and others) and in Greece (MFA hierarchy other Ministries, Parliament, Embassies, Hellenic Aid, etc.).

2.1.2.7. Scholarships

In 2011 no scholarships were granted to fresh students. Therefore during this period Hellenic Aid was assigned the preparation and implementation of payments for about 460 active students from developing countries.

Under the new Ministerial Decree, 2012 will bring about a 5% decrease to the allowance of scholarships, from 600 EURO to 540 EURO per month. Beyond the need to adapt to the current adverse fiscal climate, alignment occurs as regards the amount of the allowance for scholarships awarded by E-1 Directorate, while at the same time a more rational programming of appropriations for 2012 is achieved.

2.1.2.8. Conclusion

Hellenic Aid went through a difficult period and is currently in a phase of consolidation. Given the fiscal situation of the country, the assessment by the DAC/OECD and policy priorities for 2012, Hellenic Aid will focus on:

- a) clearance of old open pending development programmes
- b) conclusion of the new institutional framework
- c) qualitative goals and a limited number of recipient countries and priority sectors (due to fiscal constraints).

Based on the above, Hellenic Aid's services must follow a radical reorganization, the main purpose being successful implementation of the above targets.

2.1.3. Aid effectiveness

The agenda for aid effectiveness is currently the focus of development assistance issues, encompassing topics such as predictability of aid, use of recipient country systems and management of development results.

Greece is taking steps in its policy to implement the commitments of the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA). In particular, the 100% grants-based policy, amongst others, applies no conditionality to disbursements, ensures anticorruption measures are effective and emphasizes that all projects must be consistent with the internationally-agreed commitments on gender equality, respect for human rights and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, in order to promote country "ownership", all projects are demand driven including the capacity development ones.

Aid untying

Aid untying was one of the highest priorities for developing countries during the HLF-4 negotiations. In this regard Greece has fully met the commitments of the 2001 DAC/OECD Recommendation on untying aid to LDCs and Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) and is contemplating the possibility of elaborating plans to progressively further untie its aid grants, in agreement with commitments stemming from the Accra Agenda for Action and the HLF-4.

It is very important to note that the issue of the "tying status of aid" is not simple. Repeatedly, during various DAC/OECD meetings on untying, DAC Members have noted that the notion of "fully untied aid" that some donor countries use as regards their "tying status" requires further clarification, since in some cases it is impossible to untie aid. Consequently, there is an urgent need for DAC guidance on how to report the "tying status" of certain aid categories where it seems that Members report in different ways, thus undermining credibility of statistical data, as well as the "tying status" achievements of certain Members.

A first positive step towards improving reporting on the "tying status of aid" is the recent proposal for in-donor refugee costs to be considered as "non-untiable aid" and therefore be excluded from all tying status reporting. Greece is confident that this DAC/OECD effort, as well as similar others that should follow in the near future, seeking to address other issues related to tying status, will lead to better quality, clarity and comparability of DAC/OECD statistics.

Implementation of a common, open standard for electronic publication of information

Greece is eager to contribute to the transparency agenda of the “Paris Declaration”, the “Accra Agenda for Action” and the “Busan Partnership Agreement” via the implementation of a common open standard for electronic publication of timely comprehensive and forward looking information on resources provided through development co-operation. In this respect, Greece will seek to publish its implementation schedule by the end of 2012, with the aim of implementing the standard fully by December 2015. Institutionalising the standard will certainly require an adequate time frame, taking into account political, procedural and systemic parameters. Greece may request expertise assistance from the DAC/OECD. In the mean time and in the framework of Greece’s eagerness to contribute to aid effectiveness and indeed to the transparency agenda, our country shares since 2011 its development aid data with the EU through the Transparent Aid tool (TR-AID).

Provision of 3-5 year indicative forward spending and/or implementation plans

The international development community was committed through the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership Agreement to improve the medium-term predictability of aid by 2013 to all developing countries with which they co-operate. Due to the severe fiscal crisis it faces, Greece has not as yet adopted (although it has prepared a draft [PPASBE]) a new five-year development assistance programme in order to be able to determine the development aid that will be provided for the next three to five years to recipient countries. The new five-year programme that will have to be approved by the Cabinet, will be the government’s commitment for the medium term development assistance strategy. Furthermore, at present, Greece develops and implements annual state budgets, thus making it difficult to determine the amount of development assistance that will be provided in the next few years to recipient countries.

The draft PPASBE recognizes that Greece will support and participate in efforts to co-ordinate and rationalise burdens and responsibilities among developing partners in ways that seek to increase efficiency and reduce duplication. In this context, Greece will seek to ensure that poverty reduction will continue to be a key issue on the agenda for development and that aid effectiveness will bring about a better future for the poor.

2.1.4. Policy coherence for development

Policy Coherence between development co-operation policy and other sectoral policies of donors is a significant prerequisite for achieving the international targets for development. This entails ensuring that donors pursue policies that support efforts to sustain the development process. Thus, greater development coherence will allow for a more equitable distribution of the benefits of globalisation.

General principles for policy coherence for development have been formulated in the context of the EU and the DAC/OECD. For the first time in 2005 the EU enlisted Policy Coherence for Development in its decisions as regards the process of implementing the MDGs. It was then decided that twelve basic policy sectors were to be examined.

Greece’s membership of the EU provides a very important opportunity to participate and influence policy issues that impact on developing countries through addressing coherence in its engagement in the EU policy-making process. By following EU prospects on policy coherence in various sectors, Greece strives to improve administrative procedures. Greek efforts are especially focused on enhancing coherence for development in the areas of migration, environment and climate change.

The DAC/OECD “Guidelines on Poverty Reduction” outline a number of ways that can promote policy coherence for poverty reduction. A key step is a commitment by the highest political authorities to ensuring that public policies which impact economic prospects and

poverty reduction in developing partners are coherent. The DAC/OECD “Guidelines” recommend also establishment of a political mechanism for exchange and consultation within and across Ministries, development of a Government wide policy brief on poverty reduction, as well as systematically vetting legislation for policy coherence in the context of poverty reduction.

To ensure that all government policies will support, or at least will not undermine development objectives, Greece plans, in the context of the new institutional framework, to commit itself in order to ensure coherence between, on the one hand, its domestic and international policies and on the other, its general development objectives. Furthermore, to plan clear priorities for policy coherence for development, based on the EU programme and draw up the next steps in the process of achieving these priorities. Policy coherence work that is already being implemented at the sectors of immigration, environment and climate, provides a good model for the form of intergovernmental mechanisms.



Note: Chapter [2-1] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- 3 -

CHAPTER THREE

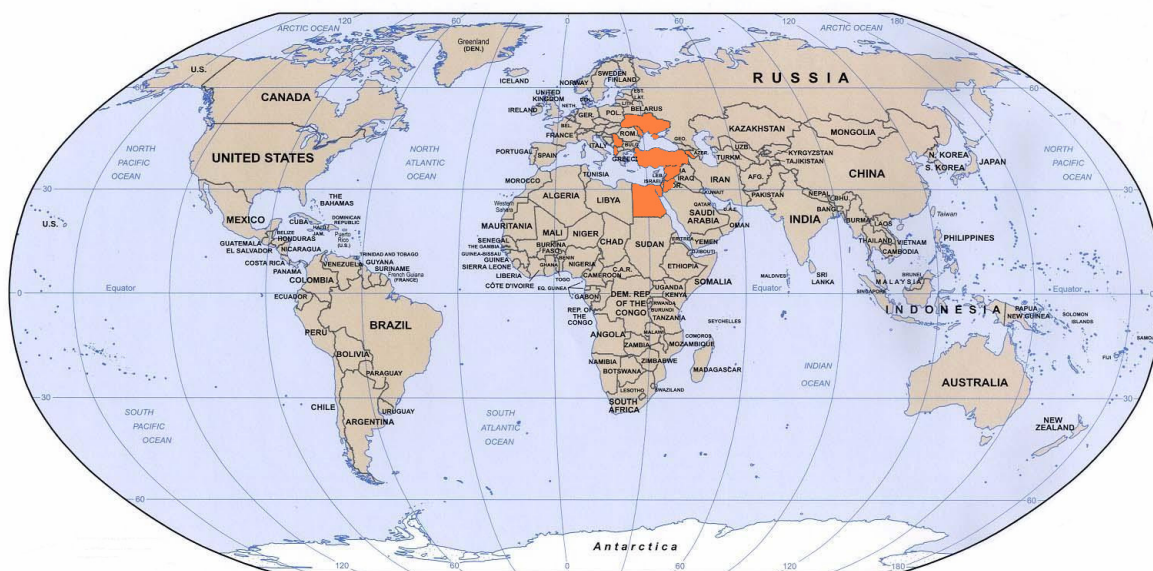
BASIC DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME



3-1 Top ten recipient countries of Greek development co-operation

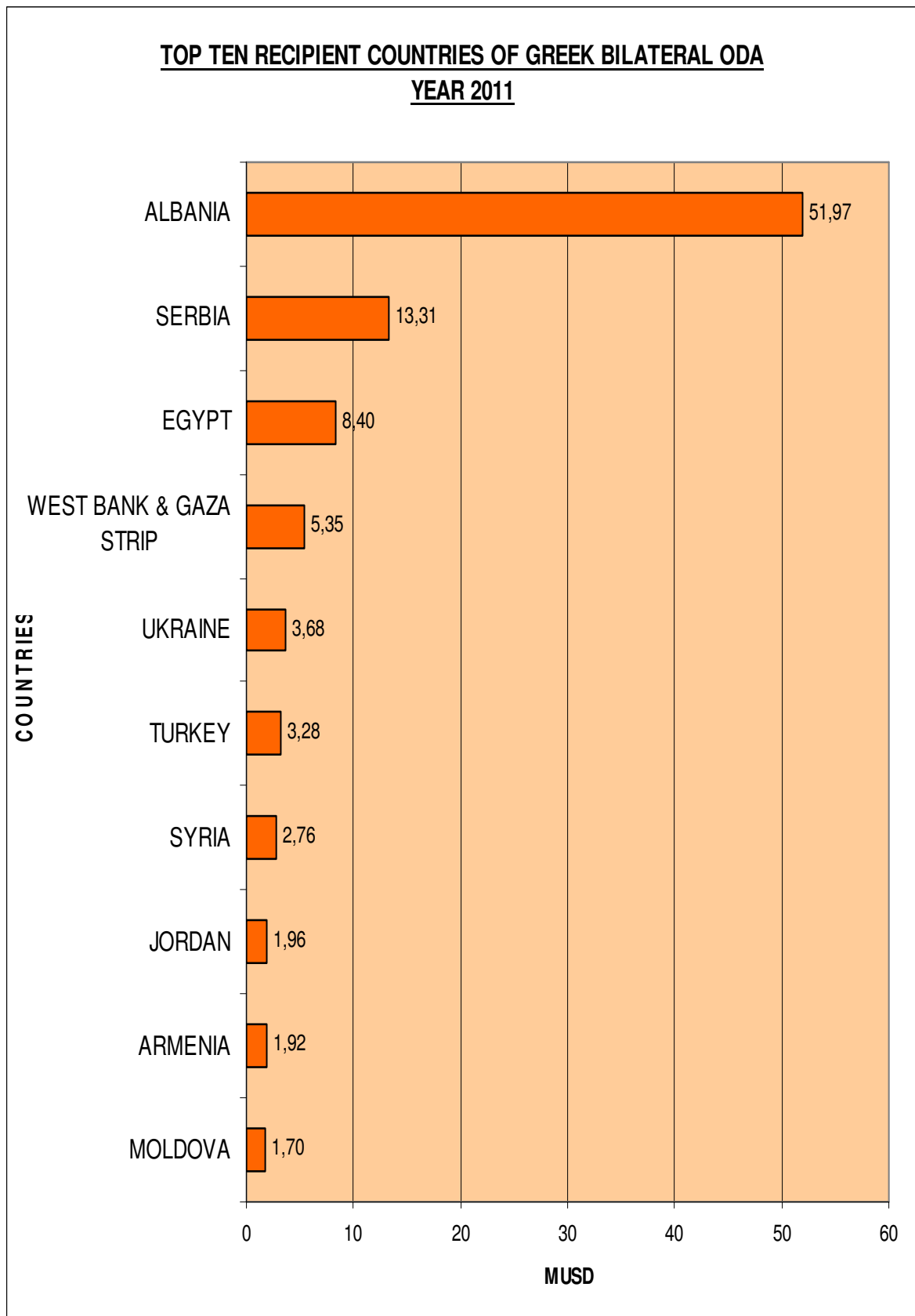
All development co-operation and assistance programmes are part of the Greek economic diplomacy and consequently an important tool of Greek foreign policy. In the framework of development co-operation strategic planning for the year 2011, a process that sought to enhance effectiveness of aid management, 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 [II] – source DAC/OECD).

In 2011 Greece provided bilateral official development assistance (ODA) in the form of grants amounting to 153,90 MUSD or 110,68 MEURO (see TABLES [3] & [4]).



The top ten recipient countries of Greek bilateral ODA in 2011 were:

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



ALBANIA



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2011

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	6,22	8,65
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	31,16	43,32
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		37,38	51,97

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2011

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11120	Education facilities and training	390.330,00	542.728,03
11425	Imputed student costs	29.697.100,00	41.291.852,06
11430	Advanced technical and managerial training	2.795,00	3.886,26
12181	Medical education/training	63.951,60	88.920,47
21020	Road transport	6.218.073,98	8.645.820,33
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	1.004.505,10	1.396.697,86
TOTAL		37.376.755,68	51.969.905,01

Significant projects implemented in 2011

- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATION
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- ORGANIZATION OF THE MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR ASSESSMENT OF EXTERNAL EXPOSURE, OPERATION AND CALIBRATION OF DOSIMETRY SYSTEMS, DOSE CALCULATION METHODOLOGY, QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- REHABILITATION AND UPGRADING OF THE EXISTING ROAD CONNECTING THE ALBANIAN-GREEK BORDER (SAGIADA) WITH KONISPOLI AND FINALLY WITH AGIOI SARANDA. THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE ROAD IS 40.635 km AND WILL HAVE 2 LANES PLUS THE EMERGENCY LANES, THUS ENABLING VEHICLES TO DEVELOP SPEED UP TO 80 km/h.

ODA granted in the years 2007-2011

year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		year 2011		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
22,37	30,62	48,85	70,46	39,49	54,99	39,20	51,93	37,38	51,97	187,29	259,97

SERBIA



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2011

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	8,66	12,04
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0,91	1,27
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		9,57	13,31

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2011

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11120	Education facilities and training	120.848,00	168.031,15
11425	Imputed student costs	544.150,00	756.604,56
12181	Medical education/training	32.539,20	45.243,60
21020	Road transport	8.054.200,00	11.198.832,04
22040	Information and communication technology (ICT)	608.000,00	845.383,76
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	214.767,51	298.620,01
43082	Research / scientific institutions	232,34	323,05
TOTAL		9.574.737,05	13.313.038,17

Significant projects implemented in 2011

- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATION
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- EXCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING STAFF
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- 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
- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR THE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL EVALUATION AND MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT PANEUROPEAN CORRIDOR X
- 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

ODA granted in the years 2007-2011

year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		year 2011		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
26,21	35,88	25,26	36,44	1,85	2,58	9,26	12,26	9,57	13,31	72,15	100,47

EGYPT



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2011

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.)	5,85	8,14
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,19	0,26
TOTAL		6,04	8,40

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2011

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11120	Education facilities and training	914.574,00	1.271.654,62
11425	Imputed student costs	782.000,00	1.087.319,24
12181	Medical education/training	5.282,40	7.344,83
16010	Social/welfare services	3.953.389,82	5.496.926,89
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	194.023,72	269.777,14
72010	Material relief assistance and services	190.000,00	264.182,42
TOTAL		6.039.269,94	8.397.205,14

Significant projects implemented in 2011

- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATION
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES
- MATERIAL RELIEF ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES

ODA granted in the years 2007-2011

year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		year 2011		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
5,07	6,94	8,84	12,76	10,26	14,30	6,88	9,11	6,04	8,40	37,09	51,51

WEST BANK & GAZA STRIP

Development co-operation grants by kind in 2011

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.)	3,08	4,28
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	0,77	1,07
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		3,85	5,35

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2011

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11110	Education policy and administrative management	1.540.806,91	2.142.390,03
11425	Imputed student costs	415.250,00	577.377,64
12110	Health policy and administrative management	1.540.806,91	2.142.390,03
12181	Medical education/training	4.965,40	6.904,06
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	346.736,14	482.113,65
TOTAL		3.848.565,36	5.351.175,41

Significant projects implemented in 2011

- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- SECTOR BUDGET SUPPORT

ODA granted in the years 2007-2011

year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		year 2011		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
2,32	3,17	4,94	7,13	7,69	10,71	5,17	6,85	3,85	5,35	23,97	33,21

UKRAINE



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2011

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.)	2,64	3,68
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		2,64	3,68

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2011

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11120	Education facilities and training	370.448,00	515.083,43
11425	Imputed student costs	1.990.600,00	2.767.797,55
12181	Medical education/training	440,20	612,07
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	282.405,39	392.666,00
43082	Research / scientific institutions	377,58	525,00
TOTAL		2.644.271,17	3.676.684,05

Significant projects implemented in 2011

- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATION
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- EXCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING STAFF

ODA granted in the years 2007-2011

year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		year 2011		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
1,83	2,50	2,54	3,66	2,86	3,99	2,23	2,96	2,64	3,68	12,10	16,79

TURKEY

Development co-operation grants by kind in 2011

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.)	2,36	3,28
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		2,36	3,28

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2011

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11120	Education facilities and training	1.467.440,00	2.040.378,20
11425	Imputed student costs	752.900,00	1.046.857,62
12181	Medical education/training	5.282,40	7.344,83
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	132.526,34	184.269,10
43082	Research / scientific institutions	398,34	553,87
TOTAL		2.358.547,08	3.279.403,62

Significant projects implemented in 2011

- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATION
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- EXCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING STAFF

ODA granted in the years 2007-2011

year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		year 2011		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
2,92	3,99	3,44	4,96	4,65	6,47	4,64	6,14	2,36	3,28	18,01	24,84

SYRIA



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2011

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.)	1,99	2,76
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		1,99	2,76

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2011

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11120	Education facilities and training	53.664,00	74.616,24
11425	Imputed student costs	1.682.300,00	2.339.126,81
12181	Medical education/training	17.607,80	24.482,48
21081	Education and training in transport and storage	41.964,00	58.348,16
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	190.808,50	265.306,59
TOTAL		1.986.344,30	2.761.880,28

Significant projects implemented in 2011

- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATION
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- MARITIME VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING AT THE MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMIES OF GREECE THAT OFFER FOUR YEAR SPECIALISED RESIDENTIAL STUDIES (FREE OF CHARGE) FOR DECK AND ENGINE OFFICERS

ODA granted in the years 2007-2011

year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		year 2011		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
2,92	3,99	3,44	4,96	4,01	5,59	2,68	3,55	1,99	2,76	15,04	20,85

JORDAN

Development co-operation grants by kind in 2011

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.)	1,41	1,96
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		1,41	1,96

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2011

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11120	Education facilities and training	11.323,00	15.743,88
11425	Imputed student costs	1.049.850,00	1.459.746,94
12181	Medical education/training	23.312,00	32.413,79
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	322.289,20	448.121,80
TOTAL		1.406.774,20	1.956.026,41

Significant projects implemented in 2011

- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATION
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

ODA granted in the years 2007-2011

year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		year 2011		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
3,56	4,87	2,15	3,10	3,21	4,47	1,92	2,55	1,41	1,96	12,25	16,95

ARMENIA

Development co-operation grants by kind in 2011

No.	Kind of Aid	MEURO	MUSD
1.	INVESTMENTS (construction and rehabilitation of various works and infrastructure etc.)	0,22	0,30
2.	PROGRAMME AID (wide-ranging development plans etc.)	0,00	0,00
3.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (experts, equipment, studies, training, scholarships, etc.)	1,16	1,62
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		1,38	1,92

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2011

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11120	Education facilities and training	23.153,00	32.192,71
11425	Imputed student costs	813.950,00	1.131.743,60
12181	Medical education/training	5.352,80	7.442,71
31140	Agricultural water resources	37.397,97	51.999,40
31195	Livestock / veterinary services	218.269,16	303.488,82
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	284.939,61	396.189,67
TOTAL		1.383.062,54	1.923.056,91

Significant projects implemented in 2011

- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATION
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A LABORATORY FOR THE NITRATES AND HEAVY METALS CONTENT ASSAY OF IRRIGATION WATERS
- ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF AN ANIMAL FEED PLANT

ODA granted in the years 2007-2011

year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		year 2011		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
2,51	3,43	3,10	4,47	2,66	3,71	1,30	1,73	1,38	1,92	10,95	15,26

MOLDOVA



Development co-operation grants by kind in 2011

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.)	1,22	1,70
4.	OTHER AID (distress relief, emergency humanitarian aid, etc.)	0,00	0,00
TOTAL		1,22	1,70

Development co-operation grants by sector in 2011

Code & Sector of Aid		€	\$
11120	Education facilities and training	46.306,00	64.385,43
11425	Imputed student costs	947.400,00	1.317.297,00
12181	Medical education/training	35.603,20	49.503,89
43081	Multisector education / training (scholarships)	192.780,67	268.048,76
TOTAL		1.222.089,87	1.699.235,08

Significant projects implemented in 2011

- SUPPORT TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATION
- PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES
- AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

ODA granted in the years 2007-2011

year 2007		year 2008		year 2009		year 2010		year 2011		TOTAL	
MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
2,51	3,43	3,10	4,47	2,66	3,71	1,29	1,70	1,22	1,70	10,78	15,01

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

3-2 Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB)

3.2.1. Extension of implementation period

HiPERB was drawn up, initially, as a five-year (2002-2006) programme for Greek development assistance with a total budget of 550 MEURO (Law 2996/2002). Taking, however, into consideration the delays in HiPERB's practical implementation, it was considered necessary to prolong the programme for a further five - year period (2007-2011), so as to give to recipient countries the possibility to make use of more of the HiPERB funds allocated to them (Law 3530/2007).

As a result, a satisfactory amount of project proposals were submitted and approved for co-financing. Except for the "Building of Friendship between Greece and Bosnia-Herzegovina" that is completed since July 2007, the completion date of all other projects was anticipated after the expiration date of HiPERB (31.12.2011).

In this context and within 2011, all necessary actions for a new extension of the Programme till 2020 were taken, so that the beneficiaries have the ability to complete the approved till the end of 2011 projects. More specifically, the extension that was decided with the Law 4033/2011 refers to approved till 31.12.2011 projects and in the case of Romania and Bulgaria, only to approved projects whose implementation had begun.

3.2.2. Progress in the field of large scale public investments

3.2.2.1. Albania

The total available amount for large scale public investments is 39,413,100 EURO. In total, 4 projects are approved, exhausting the total available amount.

Currently, the project "**Upgrading of the Road Axis Sagiada – Konispol – Sarande**" (40.5 km in total length), in South Albania, is under implementation.



The total budget of the project is 29,869,983.19 EURO, with HiPERB contribution 23,895,986.55 EURO (80% of the budget). The contractor that was selected, following an international tender, is the Greek company AEGEK. Till now, 80% of the construction activities are completed and 19,116,789.25 EURO are, in total, disbursed by the Greek side. In 2011, 6,218,073.98 EURO were disbursed by the Greek side for this project.

3.2.2.2. Bosnia and Herzegovina

The total available amount for large scale public investments is 15,428,700 EURO. In total, 2 projects are approved, exhausting the total available amount.

The project “Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Government Building 3” (renamed as “Building of Friendship between Greece and BiH”) is completed, since July 2007 and currently, the project “**Reconstruction of Srbija Pavilion within Kasindo Hospital**” in East Sarajevo, is under implementation. The total budget of the project is 3,556,052 EURO, with HiPERB contribution 1,900,000 EURO (54,23 % of the budget). Since the end of 2010, the Project Manager and the Supervisor Engineer are selected, following international tenders. In 2011, the tender documents for the construction were prepared. Delays are occurring due to lack of know-how by the Bosnian side in preparing a complete design based on European standards. In 2011, 20,405.22 EURO were disbursed as an advance payment for the signed contracts.

3.2.2.3. Bulgaria*

The total available amount for large scale public investments was 42,889,100 EURO. In total, 4 projects are approved, with total HiPERB contribution 6,855,703.80 EURO (16% of the total available amount). The project “Medical equipment for the Vratsa regional oncology hospital” is, since 2010, completed, whereas the other 3 projects are under implementation:

1. “**Construction and Equipment for the Kurdzhali regional hospital operational ward**” (total budget: 918,420 EURO, HiPERB contribution: 734,736 EURO): The purchase of the medical equipment and ambulances is completed since 2010. In 2011, all construction activities were completed.



2. “**Construction and Equipment of a regional oncology clinic in Smolyan**” (total budget: 1,425,884 EURO, HiPERB contribution: 1,140,707 EURO): The purchase of the medical equipment is, since 2010, completed. Following the unsuccessful tender procedure for the works contract in 2010, a redesign of the physical object was needed, with the aim of reducing the budget. The new design was completed within 2011. The respective tender will be launched within the following period.
3. “**SEELight programme**” (South-East European Lambda Network Facility for Research and Education/Interbalkan optic fibre network infrastructure for Research and Education), an optic-fibre broadband network for the interconnection of academic communities (total budget: 6,028,451 EURO, HiPERB contribution: 4,822,760 EURO). The 1st phase of the project, i.e. the selection of Project Manager and Supervisor, is already completed. In 2011, the design of the network was done, but the respective tender procedure was unsuccessful (December 2011). The re-launch of the tender is anticipated to occur within the following period.

3.2.2.4. Serbia

The total available amount for large scale public investments was 183,675,000 EURO. In total, 2 projects are approved, with total HiPERB contribution 104,900,673.60 EURO (57 % of the total available amount). Both projects are under implementation:

1. **“Construction of a part of Pan-European Corridor X”**, between the cities of Donji Neradovac and Levosoje, with a total length of 16.3 km and HiPERB contribution 87,700,000 EURO.

The section Donji Neradovac-Srpska Kuća of a length of 7.97 km is under construction by the selected, following an international tender, Greek company AKTOR. The contract signature took place in November 2010 and within 2011, construction activities were done corresponding to approximately 14% of the physical object. In 2011, 8,000,000 EURO were disbursed by the Greek side. The section Srpska Kuća-Levosoje of a length of 8.06 km is expected to be tendered next year.



2. **“SEELight programme”** (South-East European Lambda Network Facility for Research and Education/Interbalkan optic fibre network infrastructure for Research and Education), an optic-fibre broadband network for the interconnection of academic communities (total budget: 6,125,842 EURO, HiPERB contribution: 4,900,673.60 EURO). The 1st phase of the project, i.e. the selection of Project Manager and Supervisor, is already completed.



In 2011, the 2nd phase of the project was completed. The 2nd phase consisted of the construction and leasing of an optical network, of a total length of 4,072 km, by Telekom Srbija, based on the signed contracts of November 2010. In 2011, 608,000 EURO were

disbursed by the Greek side as an advance payment for the signed contracts. The 3rd and last phase of the project is expected to commence within 2012.

3.2.3. Progress in the field of private productive investments

Within 2011, the following private investments schemes were approved to be subsidized in the framework of HiPERB:

1. Shoes' production unit in Vranje, Serbia: total amount of investment: 1,614,541 EURO / HiPERB subsidy: 922,000 EURO
2. Fish farming unit in Himara, Albania: total amount of investment: 445,000 EURO / HiPERB subsidy: 127,500 EURO
3. Plastic and paper cards' (smart or not) production unit in Sopot, Serbia: total amount of investment: 1,250,194 EURO / HiPERB subsidy: 337,500 EURO
4. Unit for dyeing process and yarn / knitted fabric treatment in Lescovac, Serbia: total amount of investment: 6,147,251 EURO / HiPERB subsidy: 1,232,212 EURO

3.2.4. Progress of Small Projects Funds

In 2011, no small project, in the framework of HiPERB, was implemented.

3.2.5. Implementation of the trilateral agreement (Greece, Switzerland, FYROM) for Gevgelija Waste Water Treatment Plant

In implementation of the Interim Accord of 1995 and the commitments made therein, Greece has signed a **bilateral Agreement of Development Co-operation** with FYROM, for the financial support (2 MEURO) of the construction of a waste water treatment plant, in Gevgelija. With the aim of a technical and financial feasible project, a trilateral agreement was signed on 26.10.2010, between Greece, Switzerland and FYROM, which supplements the initial agreement with the participation of Switzerland in the financial scheme and the procedures to be followed.



In 2011, the tendering procedure for the selection of the Project Management was completed. The winning Swiss company "Holinger", which co-operates with the Greek company "Karavokyris SA" for the part co-financed by Greece, has completed, in 2011, the necessary studies. In addition, all preparatory works were completed within the reference period. The tender for the construction works is to launch within 2012.

* Assistance given to Bulgaria, as an EU member state, is not eligible, according to DAC criteria, and is not registered under Official Development Assistance-ODA reported to the OECD.

Note: Chapter [3-2] was drawn up by B2 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3-3 Emergency Humanitarian and Food Aid

3.3.1. Short presentation of Greek humanitarian activities

In 2011, Greece continued its bilateral and multilateral humanitarian activities under the international organisations' co-ordination, principles and guidelines, in particular under those set by the United Nations, the European Union and OECD/DAC.

As in the past years, the provision of in-kind humanitarian assistance was carried out with the contribution of the remaining competent Ministries and of other entities, based on Standing Order 5-4/2009 of the Greek Ministry of National Defence.

However, the adverse conjuncture regarding public finances obliged Greece to respond to a limited number of appeals for the provision of emergency humanitarian and food aid.

Moreover, in 2011 no call for proposals was issued for humanitarian programmes and/or programmes to combat human trafficking to be implemented by Greek NGOs, with co-financing by Hellenic Aid.

3.3.2. Greek actions in the humanitarian sector

▪ Libyan crisis

From the very beginning of the Libyan crisis (February 2011), Greece responded immediately to the humanitarian needs of people stranded in Libya and its neighboring countries, by contributing the amount of 50,000 EURO to the International Organization of Migration (IOM), in the context of a relevant regional flash appeal issued by the UN's Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).



At the end of February 2011, Greece sent three C-130 Hercules airplanes in order to evacuate hundreds of EU citizens as well as third country nationals from Libya. This mission was headed by the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. D. Dollis. At the same time, the entire Greek state apparatus was mobilized so as to facilitate the repatriation of thousands of third country nationals who fled Libya, via Crete, in co-ordination with the island's regional authorities. The total cost of these operations reached 1,308,245 EURO.

On May 27, 2011, Greece sent to Libya humanitarian aid consisting in food items, medicines, medical equipment and blankets, of total worth 155,000 EURO, with the cargo ship “St. Raphael”. These materials were gathered by the Greek Ministry of Defence, with contributions made from all three branches of the Greek armed forces (HNDGS).



The relevant decision was taken by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time, Mr. Sp. Kouvelis. The Greek humanitarian aid was accompanied by two staff members of Hellenic Aid, who delivered the materials to the UN representatives in Benghazi, in co-operation with a team of staff members of the Greek MFA who were present in the field.



The total cost of the Greek humanitarian mission to Libya (aid items and sea transport) reached the amount of 302,507 EURO.



A medical team of the Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention (HCDCP) provided medical services to the affected Libyan population of the wider Benghazi area for 15 days. This team had traveled to Benghazi on May 22, 2011 with a C-130 transport aircraft.

On September 6, 2011, two C-130 transport airplanes of the Hellenic Air Force landed in Tripoli, Libya, carrying 48,000 bottles (24 tons) of water, offered by the Church of Greece.



Aboard the aircraft was the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. D. Dollis, accompanied by staff members of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Subsequently, the Greek delegation traveled to Benghazi, where Mr. Dollis held meetings with the President and members of the National Transitional Council and visited the Liberty Square as well as the Greek school, where he met with representatives of the Greek community. The cost of this mission amounted to approximately 110,000 EURO.



With a view to meeting the humanitarian needs arising from the Libyan crisis, Greece made available a total amount of 1,770,752 EURO.

▪ **Disastrous earthquake in Japan (March 2011)**

Responding to the international appeals for the provision of urgent relief to those affected in Japan by the earthquake of March 11, 2011, the ensuing tsunami and the radioactivity leakage from the nuclear reactor in Fukushima, Greece offered 100,000 EURO to the Japanese Red Cross, through its Embassy in Tokyo.

▪ **Food aid to Kenya**

On September 30, 2011, DG Hellenic Aid asked the World Food Programme that the unspent balance of previous' years contributions by Greece to the WFP, namely an amount of 126,671 USD, be used to finance food aid projects in Kenya.

3.3.3. Greek multilateral humanitarian aid

At the multilateral level, Greece contributed the amount of 500,000 USD (370,000 EURO) to the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), as its annual voluntary contribution for 2011.

3.3.4. Monitoring the implementation of humanitarian programmes

In 2011, YDAS-1 Directorate kept monitoring the developments concerning two FAO programmes in Armenia, which are being carried out with an up to 2,5 MEURO funding by Greece and are expected to be completed in August 2013.

3.3.5. Creation of a European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps

Within the framework of the EU, Greece followed closely and supported all the actions concerning the operational setup of a European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps (EVHAC).

A staff member of YDAS-1 Directorate participated in the special meeting on EVHAC that was convened by the Hungarian Presidency of the EU on June 17, 2011. Participants included, apart from representatives of EU Member States, the Commissioner of International Co-operation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Mrs. Kristalina Georgieva, as well as members of European entities (public and private) which are active in the fields of volunteerism and the provision of humanitarian aid. The results drawn by the works of this meeting shall be taken into consideration by the European Commission for the preparation of its legislative initiative, which is expected to be brought forward within 2012.



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

3-4 Public Opinion, Information and Development Education

The Former General Director of Hellenic Aid Mr. A. Theodorakis, accepting an invitation of the NGO "European Perspective", participated in a seminar on "International Development Co-operation – Creating Synergies for Development", which was held on February 10-12, 2011 at the "Caucasus" hall, with participation of NGO members of the "Greek Platform for Development".

Analyzing the main strategic axes of Greek Development Co-operation policy, Mr. A. Theodorakis informed participants about the effort (2011) to elaborate the new institutional framework which will apply to Hellenic Aid and referring to the new prospects that are opened, he emphasized the need to further enhance effectiveness of Greek development co-operation, as well as the significance of the concept of "synergy" to achieve the desired results, where a crucial role will be played henceforth, beyond NGOs, by the private sector and Local Authority stakeholders.

Answering questions of the attending NGO representatives on new funding and new prospects that will be opened in the framework of the new call for proposals, the former General Director of Hellenic Aid made it clear that, at the present stage, Hellenic Aid sets special emphasis on settling any outstanding old programmes, while he underlined that based on the ten-year experience of Hellenic Aid, the new call for proposals will focus on targeted activities by country and sector, balancing accordingly both actual needs of recipient countries and the realistic capabilities of potential contractors.

Finally, participants expressed their interest to actively participate in the processes of formulating the final texts. Mr. A. Theodorakis assured attendees that Hellenic Aid pays particular attention to their views and asked them to participate in the dialogue to be held in the context of open consultation with civil society stakeholders.

Furthermore, on February 16th a meeting was held at the meeting room of Hellenic Aid between the former General Director of Hellenic Aid and representatives of the "Greek Platform for Development", which was re-established in 2010 under this name and having the legal form of a non-profit company, is the co-ordinating body of twelve NGOs presenting considerable activity, both in Greece and in other parts of the developing world.

Representatives of these NGOs informed Mr. Theodorakis on the most important of their activities in the field of humanitarian, food aid and development assistance and, in the light of their experience, declared their readiness to contribute both, to the campaign of informing the Greek public on volunteerism and the role played by NGOs as well as to the national dialogue taking place in the context of reforming the institutional framework for NGOs.

During the meeting, representatives of the "Greek Platform for Development" asked for Hellenic Aid's support from the former General Director in order to ensure co-financing in EU activities, while they expressed their special interest in participating at the new call for proposals. Finally, NGO representatives expressed their deep concern about articles referring to delinquent activities of some NGOs, affecting the overall image and reputation of worthy organizations displaying significant work in various regions of the developing world.

On behalf of Hellenic Aid Mr. A. Theodorakis explained, in the light of recent developments, the main lines of the Greek International Development Co-operation policy and referring to

the processes of reforming the institutional framework, informed NGOs representatives on the main points and innovations that the Draft Law and Presidential Decree under elaboration, will bring about.

Finally, referring to the debate which took place in the Committee on Institutions and Transparency of the Parliament, Mr. A. Theodorakis briefed NGO representatives on the positions put forward by the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs on the need to introduce a new single institutional framework which will apply to NGOs, tightening of conditions to register at the Registry and activation of effective control mechanisms for funding, in compliance with the principles of transparency and effectiveness of development policy.



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

3-5 Technical Services

3.5.1. Activities – work of YDAS 5 Directorate

In 2011, the Hellenic Aid Directorate for Technical Services (YDAS 5) continued its inspections with regard to the implementation of development projects. In particular, it conducted eight (8) technical inspections on development aid projects abroad and specifically in Albania, Moldova, Romania, and Turkey. Furthermore, one technical inspection took place in Greece (Komotini).



Note: Chapter [3-5] was drawn up by YDAS-5 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- 4 -

CHAPTER FOUR

**PEER REVIEW
OF GREECE
BY THE DAC/OECD**



4-1 Peer Review by the DAC/OECD

4.1.1. General

Greece is a member of the Development Assistance Committee – DAC of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – OECD since 1999. This Committee serves as a forum of development aid donor countries to exchange experiences and discuss issues of common interest. The main objective is the continuous improvement of member states' efforts in all fields of development co-operation, through exchange of best practices and promotion of co-ordination and co-operation.

The DAC undertakes every four years to conduct inspections and evaluations (Peer Reviews - inspections between equal members) of the development co-operation systems of all member states.

Within this context the 3rd Peer Review of Greece was conducted in 2011. The whole process of organizing and implementing the Review of Greece was undertaken by Hellenic Aid. The schedule was as follows:

- 1st visit in Athens of a party of Inspectors composed of DAC Secretariat members (31/1/2011)
- Submission of a Memorandum to the DAC/OECD (until 1/3/2011)
- 2nd visit in Athens of a mixed party of Inspectors composed of DAC Secretariat members and representatives of the two inspecting countries [Belgium and Portugal] (12-14/4/2011)
- 3rd Visit in Athens of a mixed party of Inspectors composed of DAC Secretariat members and representatives of the two inspecting countries [Belgium and Portugal] (26-27/9/2011)
- "Peer Review" Meeting in Paris (8/11/2011)

4.1.2. 1st visit in Athens of a party of Inspectors (31/1/2011)

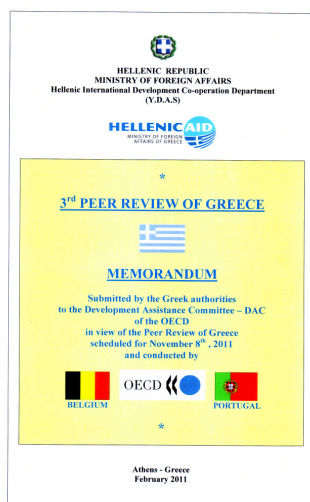
The first, informal, visit in Athens of a party of the DAC/OECD Secretariat took place on Monday 31/1/2011. The party was composed of Mrs. Karen Jorgensen, Director of the Directorate of Peer Reviews of the DAC/OECD and Mrs. Ida McDonnell, responsible for conducting Peer Reviews of DAC/OECD member states. The schedule of the visit was as follows:

- Meeting with the former Deputy Foreign Minister and the former General Director of Hellenic Aid
- Meeting with the former General Director of Hellenic Aid and the former Director of YDAS-3 Directorate
- Meeting of the representatives of DAC/OECD Secretariat with the Directors of Hellenic Aid and members of the Greek task force to prepare the Peer Review.

The informal working visit was very useful for both sides as it provided the opportunity to update the DAC Secretariat on the preparation of Greece as regards the institutional and operational reforms of Greek development policy. Furthermore, the competent Directorates of Hellenic Aid were further acquainted with the content and process of the upcoming Peer Review and were informed on the experiences of the DAC from Peer Reviews of other countries.

4.1.3. Submission of a Memorandum to the DAC/OECD

YDAS-3 Directorate in co-operation with other Hellenic Aid Directorates drew up and edited the text of a seventy page long Memorandum in English which was submitted to the DAC/OECD within the prescribed deadline (1/3/2011).



The Memorandum took credit for its integrity and documentation, both from the political hierarchy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and from the competent services of the DAC/OECD. The topics of the chapters of the Memorandum were the following:

- Strategic orientation
- Policy coherence
- ODA volumes, channels and allocations
- Organization and management
- Aid effectiveness
- Humanitarian assistance

See the whole text at:

<http://www.hellenicaid.gr/appdata/documents/greece-memorandum-pr-2011-text.pdf>

4.1.4. 2nd visit in Athens of a mixed party of Inspectors (12-14/4/2011)

The advisory mission of the team of inspectors from the DAC/OECD took place in Athens during the period 12-14 April 2011. The team was composed of seven people, including three officials of the OECD, two representatives of Belgium and two representatives of Portugal:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ▪ Mr. Martinus Desmet
(Belgium) | Director General for Development Co-operation at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| ▪ Mr. Peter Moors
(Belgium) | Counsellor of International Co-operation and DAC Delegate for Belgium |
| ▪ Mrs. Inês Rosa
(Portugal) | Vice President, Portuguese Institute for International Development (IPAD) |
| ▪ Mrs. Ana Paula
Fernandes (Portugal) | Counsellor and DAC Delegate for Portugal |
| ▪ Mrs. Karen Jorgensen
(DAC/OECD) | Head of Division for Peer Reviews DCD/DAC |
| ▪ Mrs. Ida Mc Donnell
(DAC/OECD) | Policy Analyst and lead for the Review |
| ▪ Mrs. Rachel Scott
(DAC/OECD) | Humanitarian Aid Advisor |

During their three-day stay in Greece the Inspectors made a series of contacts with:

- The political hierarchy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the competent former Deputy Minister Mr. Sp. Kouvelis and the former Secretary General for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation Mr. K. Papadopoulos. Furthermore, a presentation took place regarding the new institutional framework that was drawn up by Hellenic Aid.

- Representatives of the political parties of the Greek Parliament (PASOK, ND, LAOS), who participate at the Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defence, competent for development co-operation issues.
- The former General Director of Hellenic Aid, the Directors and administrators from all Directorates of Hellenic Aid, as well as Directors from other Directorates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as A10 Directorate, C1 Directorate, D2 Directorate, F1 Directorate.
- Representatives from other Ministries, competent for development co-operation.
- Representatives from NGOs, Universities and Research Centers.

The inspectors concluded to a series of first assessments and recommendations, which they submitted in writing, on the development policy of Greece, taking into account the new institutional framework of the national development policy that is being shaped. Hellenic Aid submitted its comments and remarks, while it undertook the following additional actions:

- Organization of an interministerial meeting EOSDOS (7/6/2011) at General Directors level aiming to enhance policy coherence among Ministries on development assistance issues and improve co-ordination.
- Meeting of former General Director of Hellenic Aid and of the Directors of YDAS-3 and YDAS-4 Directorates with NGO representatives to provide information on the Peer Review process and exchange views on development policy issues.
- Preparation of the framework for co-operation with the Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate Change and the General Secretariat for Equality, on protecting the environment and gender equality issues, which, according to the draft PPASBE, will be horizontal sectoral priorities of Greece's policy in the following years.

4.1.5. 3rd visit in Athens of a mixed party of Inspectors (26-27/9/2011)

During the period 26-27 September 2011 the 3rd Visit of the DAC/OECD took place in Athens, in the context of the 3rd Peer Review of Greece by the DAC/OECD. The party of inspectors, consisting of two representatives of the DAC/OECD, a representative from Belgium and one from Portugal, had contacts with the hierarchy of the Foreign Ministry and in particular with the former Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. D. Dollis, the former Secretary General Ambassador I. Zeppos, the former Secretary General for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation Mr. K. Papadopoulos, the former Director of F1 Directorate of Personnel, Ambassador D. Sarris, as well as with former General Director of Hellenic Aid Mr A. Theodorakis and the former Director of YDAS-3 Directorate Mrs. M. Diamantopoulou (First Counsellor of Embassy). The Inspectors also met with Mr. E. Kosmatos, representative of the SOL (Chartered Accountants), who audited the financing of NGOs from Hellenic Aid for the years 2000-2010.

4.1.6. "Peer Review" Meeting in Paris (8/11/2011)

On November 8, 2011 the final stage of the third Peer Review of Greece by the DAC/OECD was held in Paris. At the Peer Review Meeting, that was chaired by the Chairman of the DAC/OECD Mr. Brian Atwood, Greece was represented by:

- the former Secretary General for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation Mr. K. Papadopoulos (head of the Greek Delegation),
- the former General Director of Hellenic Aid Mr A. Theodorakis,
- the former Director of YDAS-3 Directorate Mrs. M. Diamantopoulou (First Counsellor of Embassy) and
- the Expert Counsellor A' of YDAS-3 Directorate Mr. P. Sigalas.

The meeting took place in a very constructive atmosphere of understanding and co-operation, both on the part of the DAC/OECD Chairman and on the part of the participating member-states of the Committee, due to the difficult fiscal situation in Greece, and the serious efforts undertaken to reform the institutional framework of Greece's development

policy, based on the principles of efficiency, sustainability and transparency. The head of the Greek delegation presented the Greek priorities for the following years at the sectors:

- Strategic orientation
- Policy coherence
- ODA volumes, channels and allocations
- Organization and management
- Aid effectiveness
- Humanitarian assistance

Both the DAC/OECD Chairman, as well as the inspectors (from Belgium, Portugal and the DAC/OECD Secretariat), having recognized the difficult problems-challenges that Greece is faced up with, referred to the opportunity that is opened for Greece, after the Peer Review, to reform its system of development assistance, in order to promote effectiveness (quality part), the final goal being to raise development assistance (quantitative part) when conditions permit.



The Greek delegation replied afterwards to a good number of questions raised by representatives of DAC/OECD member states.

The analysis of the 3rd Peer Review of policies and development assistance programmes of Greece is recorded at the text "Draft Secretariat Report - Review of the Development Co-operation Policies and Programmes of Greece - Part 2". The Peer Review results are summarized in the final text "DAC's Main Findings and Recommendations - Review of the Development Co-operation Policies and Programmes of Greece - Part 1", (see: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/19/13/49235273.pdf>). This document (Part-1) includes recommendations to improve the development assistance of Greece and resulted from the Recommendations of the inspectors, in conjunction with comments of the Greek delegation.

It is noted that after the adoption of the text of "Part-1" by the DAC/OECD, the Recommendations included are subject to implementation by the Peer Reviewed country. Although there is no legal obligation to implement the recommendations, their acceptance by Greece, entails commitment at political level. In the meantime, until the next Peer Review, i.e. about the year 2013, the DAC/OECD will investigate, through written questions, the degree of implementation of its recommendations.

According to the above, the DAC/OECD recommendations will be the future road map in the process of reforming Greece's development aid system, that will be based on the principles of transparency, sustainability and openness.

4.1.7. Press releases on the third Peer Review of Greece by the DAC/OECD

▪ Press release by the DAC/OECD

Greek official development assistance was USD 508 million, amounting to 0.17% of its national income, in 2010. By volume, this represents a 28% fall over the past 2 years, from USD 703 million in 2008 and USD 607 million in 2009.

In its Review of the Development Co-operation Policies and Programmes of Greece, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), which groups the world's largest donors, recognises the constraints the country is facing as it attempts to recover from the economic crisis. However, the Review does make recommendations that will help Greece build a modern aid system.

Greece's development programme needs to focus more on results and quality. It should also co-ordinate better among the ministries involved; DG Hellenic Aid has the legal mandate to oversee development co-operation but no say in the development activities financed by 14 Greek ministries. In addition, Greek aid would have greater impact if spent in fewer countries, through fewer organisations.

To rectify these shortcomings, Greece is drafting new legislation and a 5-year programme to build a new effective aid system. The recommendations of the DAC Review will feed into this new legislation and programme:

- During the drafting process, consult with the parliament, government and civil society to ensure their buy-in;
- The 5-year programme should be a binding government-wide medium-term strategy for development co-operation that includes all activities and makes all ministries accountable;
- Ensure that all domestic and international policies are coherent with development goals;
- Strengthen and restructure DG Hellenic Aid by streamlining the administration, focusing on fewer countries and larger programmes, investing in training and retaining development professionals, and evaluating results.

Greece's reforms aim at adopting modern, efficient and effective development assistance policies to ensure a more transparent and demand-driven delivery of aid.

▪ Press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece

Completion of the 3rd Peer Review of Greece by the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD

The 3rd Peer Review of Greece was completed successfully by the Development Assistance Committee – DAC of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – OECD. On the Greek side, the Peer Review process, which lasted one year, was co-ordinated by the Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. D. Dollis, while Ministries, agencies and representatives of civil society participated. The Peer Review Team was attended by representatives of Belgium, Portugal and the DAC/OECD Secretariat.

The DAC/OECD acknowledged the financial difficulties that Greece is faced with, trying to recover from a deep economic crisis and proceeded, as usual, to recommendations for adoption by Greece, in order to reform its system of development assistance, to improve its effectiveness.

The DAC/OECD considered that Greece has already taken positive steps in the process of designing the new modern institutional framework and the new five-year programme, which

will anticipate for more co-ordination between Ministries, limit the number of aid recipient countries and synergies with International Organizations. The DAC/OECD also recommended more direct and effective involvement of the Greek Parliament, the Government and civil society in the process of granting development assistance to developing countries.

Moreover, the DAC/OECD recommended promotion of policy coherence between, on the one hand, internal and international policies of Greece and on the other, of its general development objectives, as well as strengthening and restructuring General Directorate Hellenic Aid of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MFA's intention is for the recommendations of the DAC/OECD to become the future road map in the process of reforming the system of development assistance of Greece.

4.1.8. Main findings and recommendations of the DAC/OECD and proposed measures

1. Overall framework for development co-operation

1.1 Key findings

Greece lacks a modern legal and strategic framework to create a sound basis for its development cooperation, reduce fragmentation and increase the effectiveness of its aid. To address this, Greece has prepared new legislation and a five-year programme. These draft documents need to be further refined to ensure that the reform is specific, effective and follows international best practice. Greece will need to secure broad cross-government and cross-party ownership and political backing to ensure approval, implementation and sustainability for the projected legislative, institutional and programmatic reforms.

Recommendation

To build a sound basis for a new, effective aid system and programme, Greece should:

- Secure broad backing and ownership of the reform of Greek development co-operation by consulting across the administration and with government, parliament and civil society. This should help the approval and implementation of the reform.
- Include the recommendations of this peer review in the draft legislation and five-year programme to ensure a strong and sound basis for the reform and its implementation.
- Ensure that the reform is adopted and effectively implemented.

1.2 Key findings

Greece's development co-operation involves several ministries and development actors which appear not co-ordinate their action. While the draft law and the five-year programme seek to create a coherent and unified development co-operation system and policy, they do not completely ensure that all institutional players are obliged to work within the new common framework or are accountable for following the vision and policy. This must be addressed if all Greek aid is to be coherent, efficient and effective.

Recommendation

To achieve a unified, coherent and effective development co-operation system and programme, Greece should:

- Apply the principles and policy priorities outlined in the new law and draft programme to all actors of Greek development co-operation – i.e. activities financed through the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs' (MFA) development budgets and through the separate budget lines of other ministries - and make all institutional players accountable.

- Formalise the proposed new inter-ministerial committee for co-ordinating international development policy; make membership by key line ministries mandatory, and outline rules of procedure and accountability mechanisms.
- Make the five-year programme, to be approved by the Council of Ministers, the binding government-wide medium-term strategy for development co-operation planning and implementation.
- Ensure that all relevant ministries are engaged in the finalisation and monitoring of the current draft five-year programme through the inter-ministerial committee, under DG Hellenic Aid's leadership. Engage all relevant ministries and development actors early in the process of designing future five-year programmes.
- Ensure that DG Hellenic Aid has the authority and capacity to take the lead in aid policy making, co-ordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

2. Policy Coherence

2.1 Key findings

Greece is already bound by its EU commitments on policy coherence for development. However, none of the building blocks for policy coherence (political commitment, co-ordination mechanisms, monitoring systems) are in place and the draft law and five-year programme do not specify clearly the objectives and mechanisms for ensuring that policies across all Greece's government departments are coherent with development goals.

Recommendation

To ensure that all government policies support, or at least do not undermine development objectives, Greece should:

- Make a clear commitment in the law and five-year programme to ensuring that domestic and international policies are coherent with its overall development goals. Outline clear priorities for coherence for development based on the EU programme, as well as steps for achieving these priorities.
- Ensure that the new law clearly mandates the inter-ministerial committee to scrutinise domestic, foreign and EU policy proposals for their impact on development and to monitor and report on the impact of incoherence in Greek policies on developing countries.
- Reinforce DG Hellenic Aid's role and capacity to support the inter-ministerial committee, and to promote and build awareness of policy coherence for development across the administration, parliament and Greek society.

3. Aid volume and allocation

3.1 Key findings

Development expenditure of all development actors is hard to identify in the state budget, thus making the visibility, planning and monitoring of ODA difficult. By putting in place mechanisms for strategic budgeting and programming in its proposed reform Greece aims to lay sound foundations for managing and using resources effectively. The allocation of aid

resources needs to be strategic and predictable, in line with the new development policy, and put greater emphasis on development results.

Recommendation

To allocate its aid resources strategically, and to maximise the overall value of these flows, Greece should:

- Move to programmatic aid budgeting through multi-year planning, with indicative budgets proposed annually by the inter-ministerial committee.
- Identify all ODA expenditures, including those from line ministries' budgets, in the state budget.
- Ensure that all development aid is planned and disbursed in the framework of the five-year programme, and responds to identified expected results.

3.2 Key findings

Greece's aid is allocated to many beneficiary countries, through many implementing partners, and to many small projects, including a large number of scholarships. This reduces the impact and focus of Greek development aid. Greece can improve on that by allocating a larger share of its aid budget directly to a limited number of partners, priority countries and programmes, in line with aid effectiveness principles.

Recommendation

To focus its aid and make it more effective, Greece should:

- Concentrate its bilateral aid on a limited number of priority countries, based on strategy papers commonly agreed with the partner country. It should also reduce the number of projects it funds in these countries, so it can increase the funding allocated to a few strategic programmes.
- Evaluate whether and how a scholarships programme can contribute to strengthening capacity building in developing countries.
- Rationalise the aid channeled through multilateral agencies and NGOs by supporting fewer partners and larger programmes.
- Limiting the range of sectors and sub-sectors that Greece will support, being clear how they relate to the overall policy priorities and Greece's comparative advantages in development co-operation.

4. Organisation and management: the need for thorough review and reform

4.1 Key findings

The current organisation of DG Hellenic Aid makes it ill-suited to manage development aid effectively and to lead the enhanced Greek development aid system planned in the draft law and five-year programme. There is no evaluation function. DG Hellenic Aid needs to be restructured to allow for a more programmatic and results-based approach as well as a culture of co-operation and evaluation.

Recommendation

To make DG Hellenic Aid fit for purpose, Greece should:

- Restructure DG Hellenic Aid to make it simpler and flatter, with fewer directorates and larger teams focusing on key functions such as policy, programming and corporate processes.
- Use a new business model for delivering aid and limit calls for proposals to specific, targeted programmes. The line ministries that are to be implementing agencies should be identified through the five-year programme and in the country strategy papers. The country strategy papers, agreed together with the partner countries, should be the basis for delivering Greece's bilateral aid.
- Create a culture of results, monitoring and evaluation, by updating and rationalising DG Hellenic Aid's procedures and creating an evaluation function following international standards.

4.2 Key findings

DG Hellenic Aid finds it difficult to acquire and retain a cadre of development professionals in a system that is not geared for such staff management. Recruiting specialist staff is not currently a viable option, given budget constraints. For DG Hellenic Aid to play a leading role in Greek development co-operation and ensure high quality aid, it is crucial that it maintains a professional staff with expertise in and knowledge of development co-operation issues. DG Hellenic Aid therefore needs to identify ways to ensure a more strategic human resources management.

Recommendation

To improve development co-operation capacity and expertise despite DG Hellenic Aid's constrained context, Greece should:

- Promote development co-operation as a career path, and allow staff with an interest and competence in development to have longer-term assignments at DG Hellenic Aid and be posted to embassies in priority countries which are implementing projects and programmes.
- Invest in regular staff training on key aspects of managing development co-operation, in line with international best practice. Use training already provided by other donors, organise exchanges of staff with line ministries and other donors and use outside expertise (i.e. from civil society) where possible.
- Recruit staff to DG Hellenic Aid based on clear development competencies and specific job descriptions.

5. More effective aid and achieving results

5.1 Key findings

Greece faces challenges in implementing its commitments to delivering more effective aid as it lacks a co-ordinated and systematic approach to the implementation of its international commitments. However, there is scope for learning from successful initiatives, such as the Mediterranean component of the EU Water Initiative.

Recommendation

To deliver on its commitments to deliver aid following the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, Greece should:

- Use the five-year programme as the basis for implementing the Paris and Accra principles and collaborate with line ministries in identifying common objectives and for monitoring progress.
- Employ a range of different ways to implement activities, including programme-based approaches and co-ordinated arrangements with other donors.
- Promote a culture of results orientation by planning, implementing and monitoring for results.
- Formulate priority country strategies in consultation with partner countries and other donors to foster ownership and alignment.

6. Towards better humanitarian donorship

6.1 Key findings

Greece does not yet have an overall clear definition of its humanitarian goals; however, it is developing a new humanitarian framework. This provides a much-needed opportunity to narrow and deepen Greece's humanitarian strategy, and back it up with an effective law that will support constructive humanitarian programming into the future.

Recommendation

To promote more coherent and strategic programming, Greece should finalise its legal framework and cross-government strategic plan for humanitarian assistance. This will also require:

- Stronger links with overall Greek development priorities and a better reflection of Greece's comparative advantage.
- Continued formal legal recognition of the Good Humanitarian Donorship principles.
- Coherence with Greek development programmes, country strategies and operations.

6.2 Key findings

Greece's systems, operational capacity and partnership processes need to be streamlined and updated if they are to support properly strategic humanitarian programming.

Recommendation

To support its new humanitarian framework and deliver coherent programming, Greece should:

- Streamline procedures for working with NGOs and other donors, develop strategic partnerships with key operational actors, and deliver more flexible and predictable funding.
- Develop a coherent and transparent system for monitoring programme results and learning lessons.
- Outline clear criteria and guidelines for Greek in-kind aid.

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

- 5 -

CHAPTER FIVE

**DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
STATISTICS**



5-1 Official Development Assistance – International Flows

Until 2011 development assistance was steadily rising for more than a decade. Between 2000 and 2010 Official Development Assistance (ODA) rose by 63%. In 2011, members of the DAC/OECD provided 133.5 BUSD of net ODA, representing 0.31% of their combined Gross National Income (GNI). This was a drop of 2.7% in real terms compared to 2010, the year it reached its peak. This decrease reflects fiscal constraints in several DAC countries which have affected their ODA budgets. In this regard, the OECD Secretary-General A. Gurría remarks that the fall of ODA is a source of great concern, coming at a time when developing countries have been hit by the knock-on effect of the crisis and need it most, while he commends donor countries that are keeping their commitments, in relation to their ODA disbursements, in spite of tough fiscal consolidation plans.

In 2011, the largest ODA donors (DAC members) were the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Japan, while five countries exceed the United Nations' ODA target of 0.7% of GNI, namely, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

ODA from the EU countries that are DAC members (15) was 72.3 BUSD in 2011 (54% of total net ODA by all DAC donors). DAC-EU members' ODA was 0.45% of their combined GNI, above the DAC average (0.31%). The picture of ODA disbursements for the above mentioned countries in relation to the previous year (real terms) was: Austria (-14.3%), Belgium (-13.3 %), Denmark (-2.4%), Finland (-4.3%), France (-5.6%), Germany (+5.9%), Greece (-39.3% following the country's severe fiscal crisis), Ireland (-3.1%), Italy (+33.0%), Luxembourg (-5.4%), Netherlands (-6.4%), Portugal (-3.0%), Spain (-32.7%), Sweden (+10.5 %) and United Kingdom (-0.8%).

In 2011, ODA from non EU countries that are DAC members was as follows, in relation to 2010: USA (-0,9%), Japan (-10,8%), Australia (+5.7%), Canada (-5.3%), Korea Republic (+5.8%), Norway (-8.3%), New Zealand (+10.7%) and Switzerland (+13.2 %).

Net ODA disbursed by other non-DAC OECD members was as follows in 2011, compared to 2010: Czech Republic (+4.2%), Estonia (+21.1%), Hungary (+16.2%), Iceland (-18.2%), Israel (+14.9%), Poland (+5.6%), Slovak Republic (+10.1%), Slovenia (+1.7%), Turkey (+38.2%).

Bilateral aid to sub-Saharan Africa was 28.0 BUSD, representing a fall of 0.9% in real terms compared to 2010. A relevant fall in aid was observed as regards the group of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by 8.9% in real terms (27.7 BUSD). By contrast, aid to the African continent increased by 0.9% to 31.4 BUSD, as donors provided more aid to North Africa after the revolutions in the region.

A useful measure of receipts by developing countries is country programmable aid (CPA) which was estimated in 2011 at 93.1 BUSD (-2.4% compared to 2010). Looking ahead, the DAC/OECD Survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans for 2012 to 2015 anticipates that global CPA may rise (approximately by 6% in real terms) in 2012.

However, from 2013, global CPA is expected to stagnate. For Africa, the Survey projects few changes in CPA, though recent events in Sahel and North African countries may result in

some reprogramming of donor efforts. For countries in fragile situations (46 countries in 2011), the Survey projects little change in total CPA.

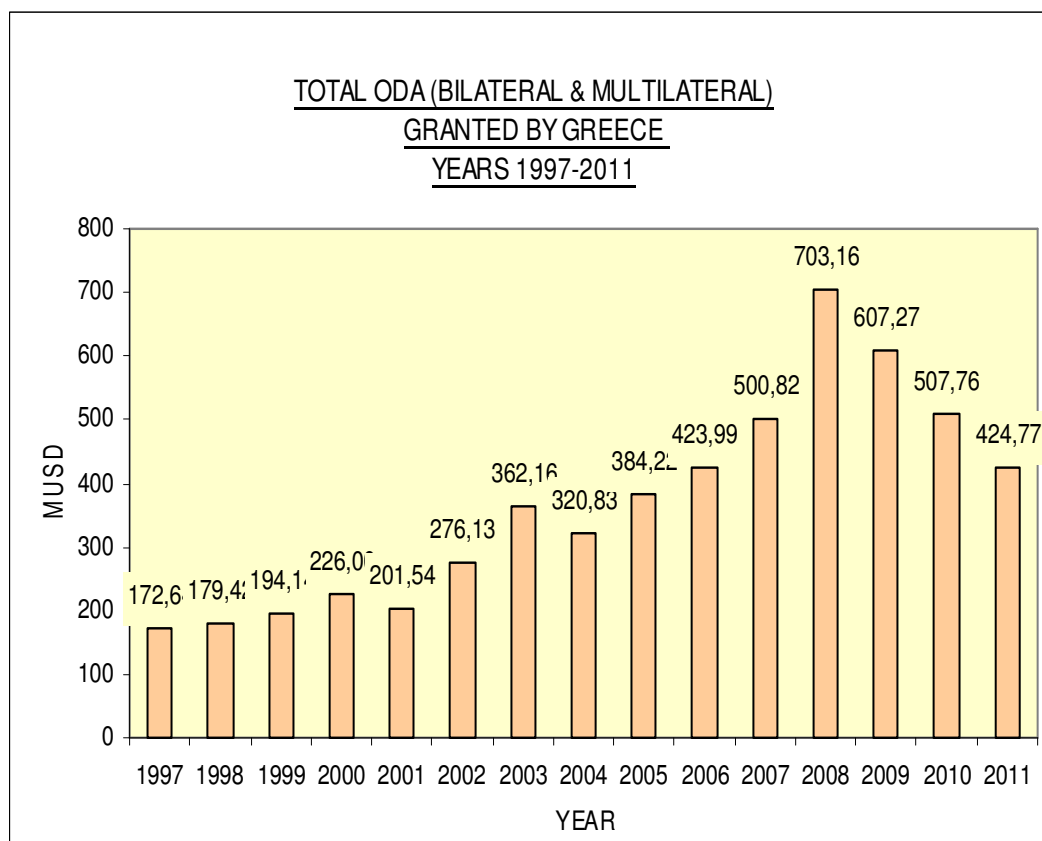
It is noted that the new global partnership that was agreed to improve aid effectiveness in the framework of the HLF-4, as well as the new OECD development strategy, will provide the road map of future development.

5-2 Official Development Assistance of Greece

The following is reported as regards Greece (see GRAPH [B]):

Total (bilateral and multilateral) ODA granted by Greece in 2011 reached 424.77 MUSD or 305.49 MEURO, that is 0.15% of GNI (GNI 2011 = 208,242.00 MEURO or 289,546.72 MUSD according to data from the Ministry of Finance from 17-5-2011).

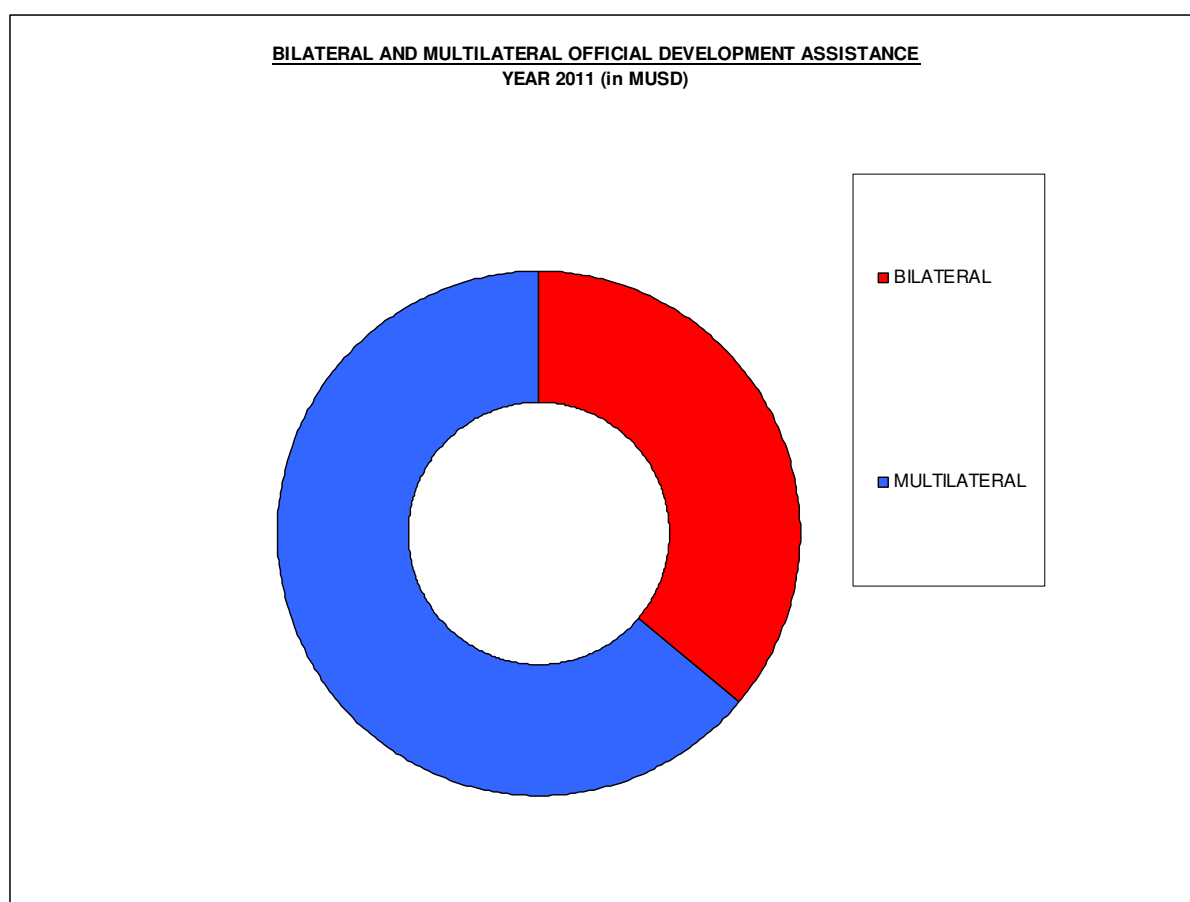
Multilateral ODA reached 270.87 MUSD or 194.81 MEURO, while bilateral ODA amounted to 153.90 MUSD or 110.68 MEURO.



In relation to 2010, total Official Development Assistance of Greece was reduced due to the difficult fiscal circumstances by 82.95 MUSD or 59.66 MEURO (approximately 19.5%), while ODA/GNI ratio dropped respectively by 0.02% (from 0.17% in 2010 to 0.15% in 2011). The picture of Greece in the last two years was the following:

	Year 2010		Year 2011	
	MEURO	MUSD	MEURO	MUSD
Bilateral ODA	159,92	211,82	110,68	153,90
Multilateral ODA	223,40	295,90	194,81	270,87
Total ODA	383,32	507,72	305,49	424,77
GNI	223.853,00	296.494,04	208.242,00	289.546,72
ODA/GNI	0,17%		0,15%	

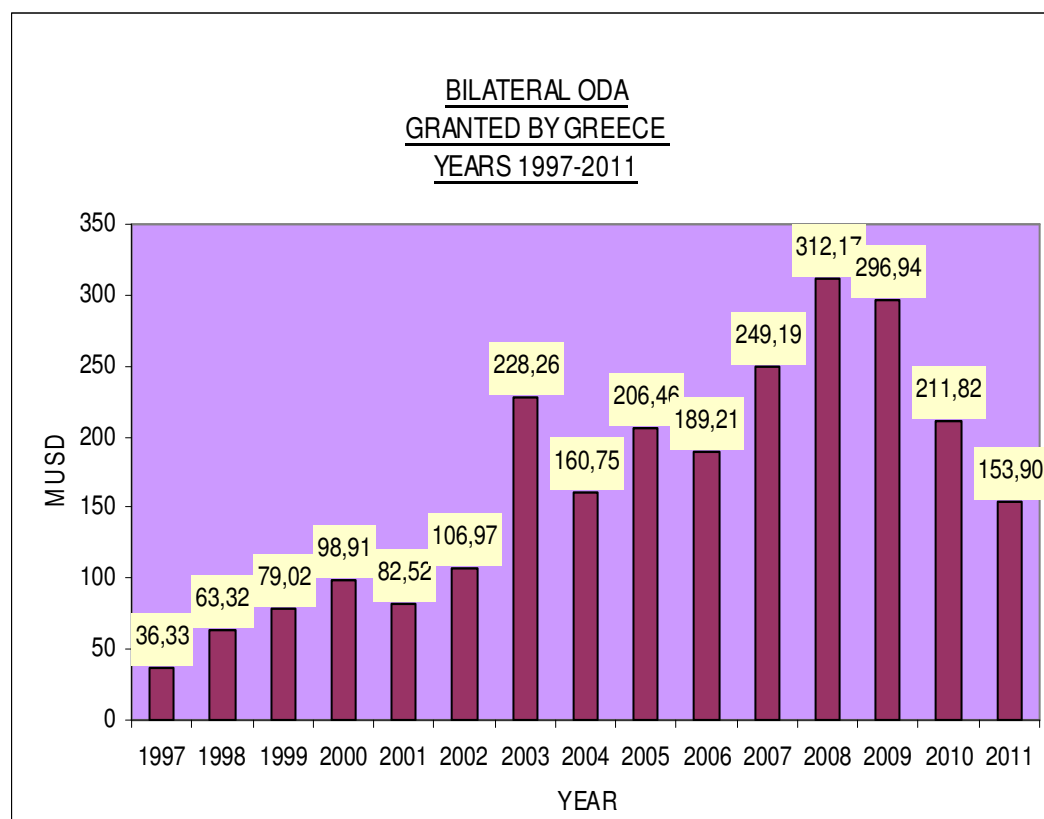
The basic breakdown of the Greek development Co-operation in 2011 (bilateral – multilateral aid) is presented at the following GRAPH



According to preliminary DAC/OECD statistical data for the year 2011 Greece is ranked 23rd (last) among 23 DAC member states in respect of both ODA volume granted and ODA/GNI ratio (see ANNEX [III]). In 2010 Greece was ranked 21st in both categories.

5-3 Bilateral Official Development Assistance of Greece

Total bilateral ODA granted in 2011 reached 153.90 MUSD or 110.68 MEURO, that is 0.05% of GNI (see GRAPH [A]) reduced by 57.92 MUSD in relation to the previous year 2010 (211.82 MUSD or 0.07% of GNI).



Bilateral activities by Ministry in 2011:

Ministry	Activity	MEURO	%
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	HIPERB PROJECTS, TERTIARY SCHOLARSHIPS, FREIGHTING A SHIP TO TRANSPORT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LIBYA, ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	23,249,844.75	21
NATIONAL DEFENCE	MATERIAL RELIEF ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES, POST CONFLICT PEACE BUILDING	1,366,903.50	1
DEVELOPMENT, COMPETITIVENESS & SHIPPING	MARITIME VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING AT THE MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMIES	41,964.00	0
EDUCATION, LIFE LONG LEARNING & RELIGIONS	SUPPORT TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATION PROVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES, IMPUTED COSTS OF TUITION FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN GREEK UNIVERSITIES	54,473,303.32	49
EMPLOYMENT & SOCIAL SECURITY	SOCIAL/WELFARE SERVICES	4,031,322.96	4
HEALTH & SOCIAL SOLIDARITY	ANNUAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS, AWARD OF MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE TO REFUGEES	18,621,799.87	17
VARIOUS	VARIOUS	8,897,861.20	8
GENERAL TOTAL		110,682,999.60	100

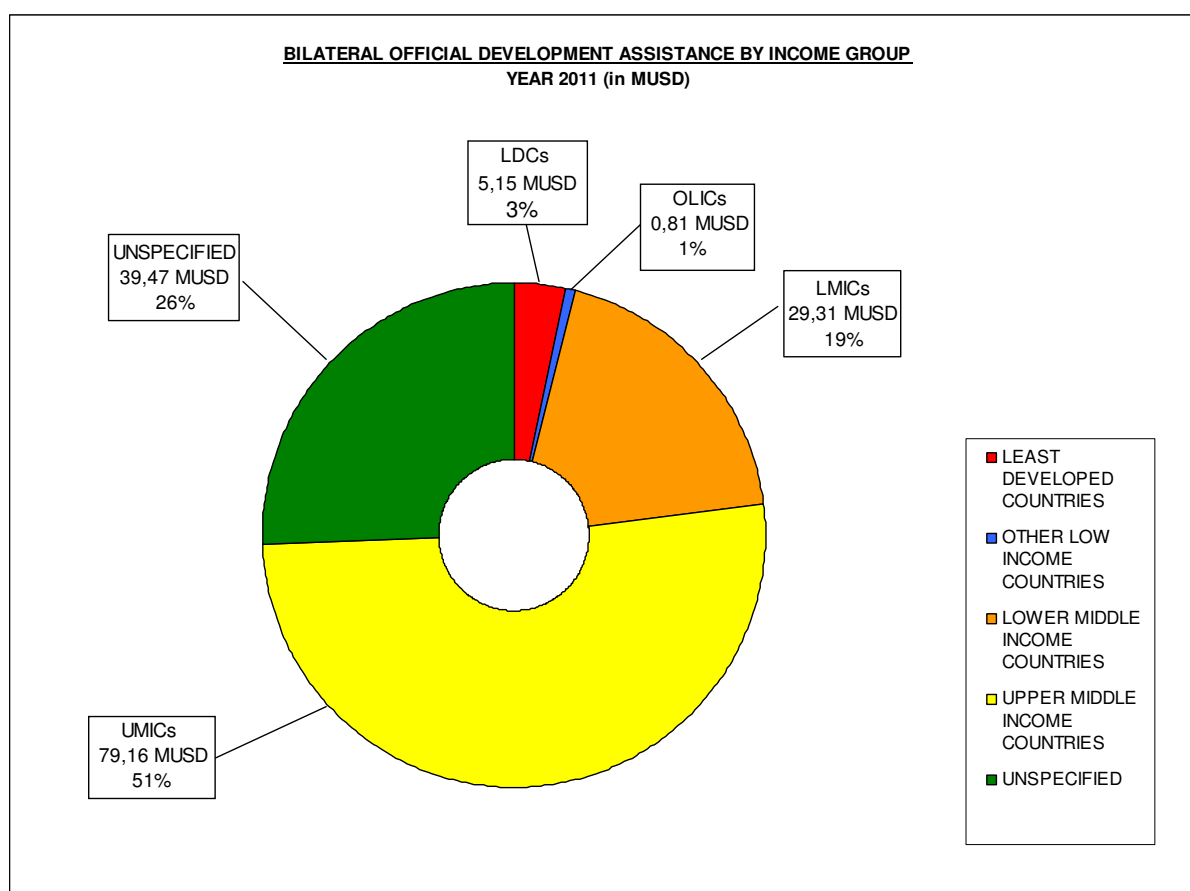
Tied and Untied Aid (according to DAC/OECD definitions)
 (excluding: technical co-operation and administrative costs)

in MUSD

Form of tied and untied aid	Amount
Untied aid	24.93
Partially untied aid	0.05
Tied aid	27.17
Total	52.15

Bilateral ODA granted in 2011 by Greece, by income group of partner countries, was the following (see ANNEX [II]):

Least Developed Countries (LDCs): 5.15 MUSD or 3%
 Other Low Income Countries (OLICs): 0.81 MUSD or 1%
 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs): 29.31 MUSD or 19%
 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs): 79.16 MUSD or 51%
 Unspecified: 39.48 MUSD or 26% (including administrative costs and refugees costs)



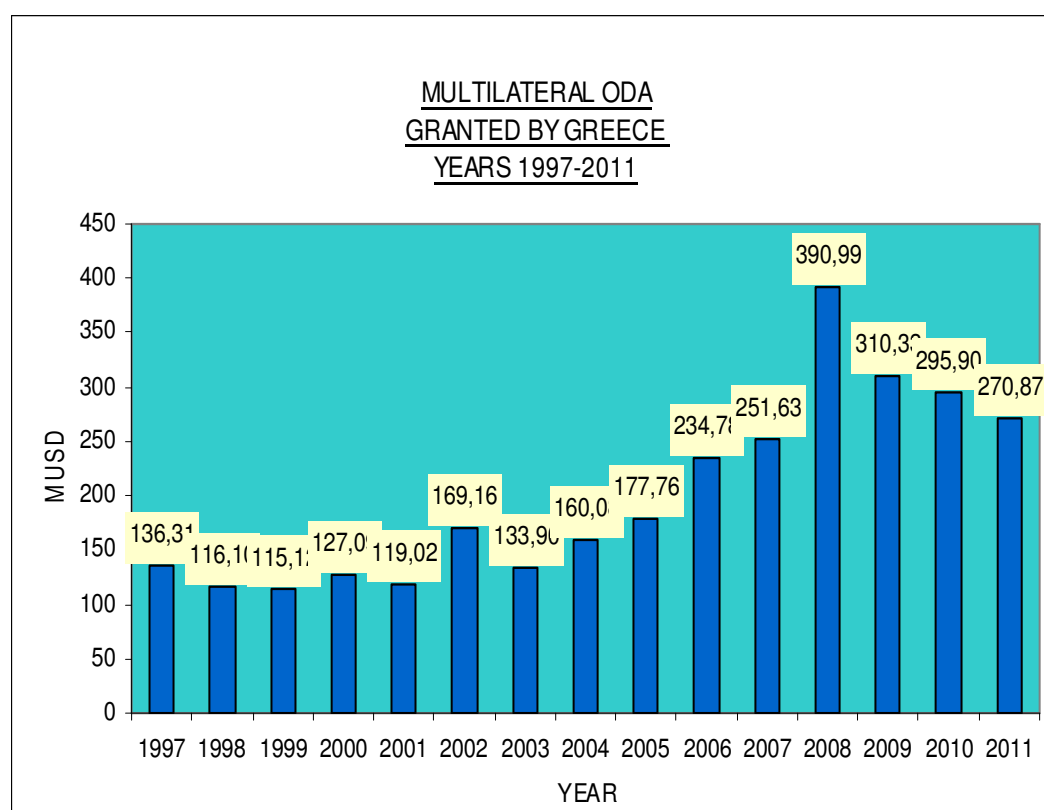
5-4

Multilateral Official Development Assistance of Greece

Greek multilateral development assistance is granted by line ministries which, depending on their purpose and responsibilities, disburse funds for international development purposes

through International Organizations (IO). There is no single co-ordinating body for the provision of Greek multilateral aid.

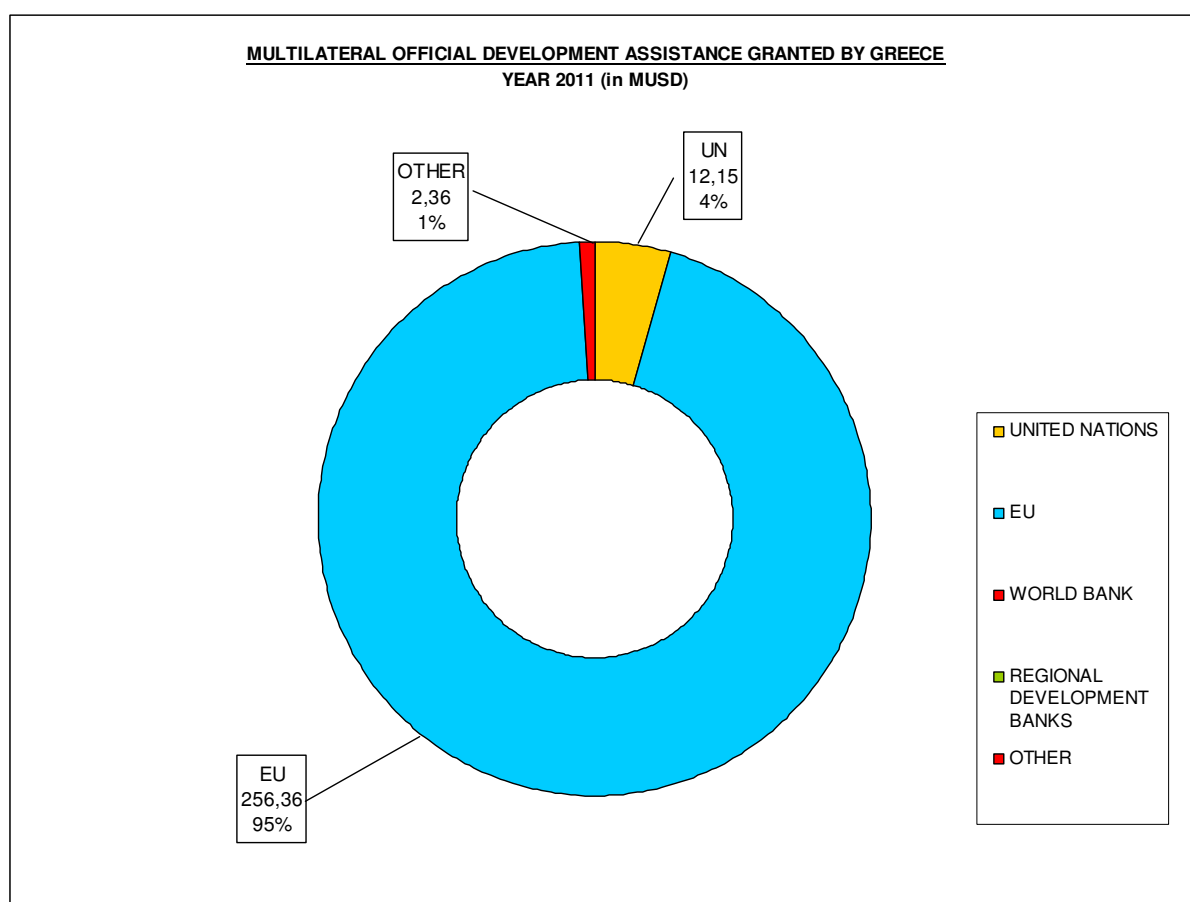
In the context of the current difficult fiscal climate, actions are needed in order to review and rationalize all multilateral aid that will be granted by Greece in the coming years. This review should consider issues such as, expediency in continuing contributions to IOs, volume of disbursements, avoiding contributions to the same IOs from different Public Authorities and reciprocity of development activities through contributions to IOs.



Therefore, there is need for co-ordination within the MFA, as well as inter-ministerial co-ordination among Agencies implementing multilateral development co-operation, through EOSDOS and introduction of the issue of multilateral aid implementation to the Cabinet, via submitting a new draft Medium Term Development Assistance Programme. This is also the spirit of DAC/OECD recommendations, following the Peer Review of Greece (November 2011). A first step of a broader data recording, beyond quantitative contributions, with regard to multilateral action of Public Authorities (legal basis of contributions, methodology of calculating contributions, actions and proposals for restructuring contributions) and detecting problems of multilateral assistance provision by Greece has already taken place in the framework of a meeting held on 7-6-2011 at administrators' level.

Total multilateral ODA subscriptions of Greece to IOs in the year 2011 amounted to 270.87 MUSD or 194.81 MEURO (0,10% of GNI, 64% of total bilateral and multilateral ODA), reduced by 25.03 MUSD in relation to the previous year 2010 (295.90 MUSD). Multilateral ODA in 2011 was disbursed by Ministries as follows (ODA percentage):

MINISTRY	EURO	USD	%
FINANCE EC, EDF	184,375,307.00	256,361,661.57	95
FOREIGN AFFAIRS BSEC, BSECBC, UN, UNPKO, OAS, UNESCO, UNHCR	5,510,210.96	7,661,583.63	2
NATINAL DEFENCE WMO	13,769.86	19,146.08	0
DEVELOPMENT, COMPETITIVENESS & SHIPPING BSTDB, IDA-MDRI, WTO, UNIDO	1,262,205.00	1,755,012.51	1
ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY & CLIMATE CHANGE UNEP	287,680.00	400,000.00	0
EDUCATION, LIFE LONG LEARNING & RELIGIONS UNESCO	4,800.00	6,674.08	0
INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT & NETWORKS ITU, UPU	62,742.00	87,238.59	0
HEALTH & SOCIAL SOLIDARITY WHO	1,754,090.25	2,438,946.40	1
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT & FOOD CIHEAM, FAO	1,528,862.90	2,125,782.67	1
CULTURE & TOURISM UNESCO, WIPO	10,566.82	14,692.47	0
GENERAL TOTAL	194,810,234.79	270,870,738	100



Finally, it is noted that Greece, eager to contribute to the transparency agenda, in the framework of the "Paris Declaration" and the "Accra Agenda for Action", after exploring the potential of the Transparent Aid tool (TR-AID) of the EU, shares since 2011 its development assistance analytical statistical data with TR-AID in the form of DAC/CRS++. In fact, Hellenic

Aid was informed by TR-AID that it used Greece's data at a "model" presentation during the works of the HLF-4.

5-5 Special Account of Article 18 paragraph 6 of Law 2731/1999

According to information provided by the Bank of Greece (excerpt 24/5/2012) during the period 1/1/2011-31/12/2011 no activity took place (credit or debit) as regards the "Special Account for the provision of humanitarian/developmental aid to third countries" (No. 2341065503). Consequently, the disposable balance of the account in question is 4,302,924.68 EURO, the same as at the end of 2010.



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 2011.
- See GRAPH [D] for aid granted by Greece by kind in 2011.
- See GRAPH [E] and TABLE [5] for aid granted by Greece by sector in 2011.
- See TABLE [6] for aid granted by Greece by type in 2011.

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

- 6 -

CHAPTER SIX

**TABLES
GRAPHS
ANNEXES**



**6-1
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 2007-2011]

TABLE 4
Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) Granted by Country
[Year 2011]

TABLE 5
Distribution of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA)
by Sector and Kind of Aid
[Year 2011]

TABLE 6
Distribution of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Type of Aid
[Year 2011]

Note: Chapter [6-1] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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

in MUSD

Form of Aid	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
Resources to Part [I] Countries										
Bilateral (ODA)	36,33	0,03% GNP	63,32	0,05% GNP	79,02	0,06% GNP	98,91	0,09% GNP	82,52	0,07% GNI
Multilateral (ODA)	136,31	0,12% GNP	116,10	0,11% GNP	115,12	0,11% GNP	127,09	0,11% GNP	119,02	0,10% GNI
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 2007-2011)

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	153,90	0,05% AEE
Multilateral (ODA)	251,63	0,08% GNI	390,99	0,12% GNI	310,33	0,10% GNI	295,90	0,10% AEE	270,87	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	424,77	0,15% AEE
Other Official Flows	3,54		1,09		0,00		0,00		0,00	
Private Flows	2.880,36		459,83		241,26		242,53		59,84	
NGO Grants	6,71		1,84		1,95		10,40		0,25	
TOTAL (b)	2.890,61		462,76		243,21		252,93		60,09	
TOTAL (a+b)	3.391,43		1.165,92		850,48		760,65		484,86	

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)

GNI 2011: 289.546,72 MUSD (source: Ministry of Finance)

TABLE 4
BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)
GRANTED BY COUNTRY
(YEAR 2011)

Σε εκατ. Δολ. ΗΠΑ

GEOGRAPHICAL REGION / COUNTRY	Total	Technical Co-op.	Emergency Assistance
I. EUROPE, TOTAL	75,67	54,91	
ALBANIA	51,97	43,32	
BELARUS	0,17	0,17	
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	0,66	0,59	
KOSOVO	0,03	0,03	
FYROM	0,57	0,57	
MOLDOVA	1,70	1,70	
MONTENEGRO	0,16	0,16	
SERBIA	13,31	1,27	
TURKEY	3,28	3,28	
UKRAINE	3,68	3,68	
STATES OF EX-YUGOSLAVIA UNSPECIF.			
EUROPE, REGIONAL	0,14	0,14	
II. AFRICA, TOTAL	18,38	16,97	1,41
II.A. NORTH OF SAHARA, TOTAL	10,29	8,88	1,41
ALGERIA	0,07	0,07	
EGYPT	8,40	8,13	0,27
LIBYA	1,53	0,39	1,14
MOROCCO	0,16	0,16	
TUNISIA	0,13	0,13	
NORTH OF SAHARA, REGIONAL			
II.B. SOUTH OF SAHARA, TOTAL	7,45	7,45	
ANGOLA	0,03	0,03	
BENIN			
BOTSWANA			
BURKINA FASO			
BURUNDI	0,08	0,08	
CAMEROON	0,15	0,15	
CAPE VERDE	0,01	0,01	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.			
CHAD	0,01	0,01	
COMOROS			
CONGO, DEM. REP.	1,00	1,00	
CONGO, REP.	0,36	0,36	
COTE D'IVOIRE	0,03	0,03	
DJIBOUTI	0,02	0,02	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0,01	0,01	
ERITREA	0,02	0,02	
ETHIOPIA	1,10	1,10	

GABON			
GAMBIA	0,02	0,02	
GHANA	0,08	0,08	
GUINEA	0,01	0,01	
GUINEA-BISSAU	0,01	0,01	
KENYA	0,32	0,32	
LESOTHO			
LIBERIA	0,01	0,01	
MADAGASCAR	0,08	0,08	
MALAWI	0,02	0,02	
MALI			
MAURITANIA	0,02	0,02	
MAURITIUS			
MAYOTTE	0,02	0,02	
MOZAMBIQUE	0,02	0,02	
NAMIBIA	0,05	0,05	
NIGER	1,45	1,45	
NIGERIA	0,02	0,02	
RWANDA			
ST.HELENA	0,04	0,04	
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0,01	0,01	
SENEGAL	0,02	0,02	
SEYCHELLES	0,19	0,19	
SIERRA LEONE	0,01	0,01	
SOMALIA	0,75	0,75	
SOUTH AFRICA			
SUDAN	0,93	0,93	
SWAZILAND			
TANZANIA	0,03	0,03	
TOGO	0,02	0,02	
UGANDA	0,20	0,20	
ZAMBIA	0,04	0,04	
ZIMBABWE	0,26	0,26	
SOUTH OF SAHARA, REGIONAL			
II.C. AFRICA, REGIONAL	0,64	0,64	
III. AMERICA, TOTAL	1,82	1,81	
III.A. NORTH & CENTRAL, TOTAL	0,35	0,34	
ANGUILLA			
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	0,06	0,06	
BARBADOS			
BELIZE	0,01	0,01	
COSTA RICA	0,05	0,05	
CUBA			
DOMINICA			
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0,05	0,05	
EL SALVADOR			
GRENADA			
GUATEMALA	0,01	0,01	
HAITI			
HONDURAS		0,00	
JAMAICA	0,00	0,11	

MEXICO	0,12		
MONTSERRAT			
NICARAGUA		0,05	
PANAMA	0,05		
ST.KITTS-NEVIS			
ST.LUCIA			
ST.VINCENT & GRENADINES			
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO			
WEST INDIES, REGIONAL			
N. & C. AMERICA, REGIONAL	0,00	0,06	
III.B. SOUTH, TOTAL	1,47	1,47	
ARGENTINA	0,52	0,52	
BOLIVIA	0,01	0,01	
BRAZIL	0,45	0,45	
CHILE	0,16	0,16	
COLOMBIA	0,08	0,08	
ECUADOR			
GUYANA			
PARAGUAY			
PERU	0,08	0,08	
SURINAME			
URUGUAY	0,08	0,08	
VENEZUELA	0,09	0,09	
SOUTH AMERICA, REGIONAL			
III.C. AMERICA, REGIONAL			
IV. ASIA, TOTAL	19,42	14,84	
IV.A. MIDDLE EAST, TOTAL	12,44	8,16	
IRAN	0,77	0,77	
IRAQ	0,55	0,55	
JORDAN	1,96	1,96	
LEBANON	0,98	0,98	
SYRIA	2,76	2,76	
WEST BANK & GAZA STRIP	5,35	1,07	
YEMEN	0,05	0,05	
MIDDLE EAST, REGIONAL	0,02	0,02	
IV.B. SOUTH & CENTR. ASIA, TOTAL	6,00	5,70	
AFGHANISTAN	0,77	0,77	
ARMENIA	1,92	1,62	
AZERBAIJAN	0,19	0,19	
BANGLADESH	0,20	0,20	
BHUTAN			
GEORGIA	1,66	1,66	
INDIA	0,21	0,21	
KAZAKHSTAN	0,26	0,26	
KYRGYZ REP.	0,08	0,08	
MALDIVES	0,02	0,02	
MYANMAR (BURMA)			
NEPAL	0,10	0,10	
PAKISTAN	0,21	0,21	
SRI LANKA	0,01	0,01	
TAJIKISTAN	0,01	0,01	

TURKMENISTAN	0,01	0,01	
UZBEKISTAN	0,35	0,35	
CENTRAL ASIA, REGIONAL			
SOUTH ASIA, REGIONAL			
SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA, REGIONAL			
IV.C. FAR EAST, TOTAL	0,92	0,92	
CAMBODIA			
CHINA	0,52	0,52	
INDONESIA	0,03	0,03	
KOREA, DEM.	0,14	0,14	
LAOS			
MALAYSIA			
MONGOLIA	0,01	0,01	
PHILIPPINES	0,08	0,08	
THAILAND	0,09	0,09	
TIMOR-LESTE			
VIET NAM	0,05	0,05	
FAR EAST ASIA, REGIONAL			
IV.D. ASIA, REGIONAL	0,06	0,06	
V. OCEANIA, TOTAL	0,00	0,00	
COOK ISLANDS			
FIJI			
KIRIBATI			
MARSHALL ISLANDS			
MICRONESIA, FED. STS.			
NAURU			
NIUE			
PALAU			
PAPUA NEW GUINEA			
SAMOA			
SOLOMON ISLANDS			
TOKELAU			
TONGA			
TUVALU			
VANUATU			
WALLIS & FUTUNA			
OCEANIA, REGIONAL			
VI. BILAT. UNALLOCATED	38,61	0,42	
VII. BILATERAL, TOTAL	153,90	88,95	1,41

TABLE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)
BY SECTOR AND KIND OF AID
(YEAR 2011)

Ποσά σε εκατ. Δολ. ΗΠΑ

SECTOR & KIND of aid	code	Total	%
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES (110+120+130+140+150+160)	100	84,65	55%
EDUCATION	110	75,64	
- Education, level unspecified	111	9,73	
- Basic education	112		
- Secondary education	113		
- Post-secondary education	114	65,91	
HEALTH	120	2,72	
- Health, general	121	2,65	
- Basic health	122	0,07	
POPULATION POLICIES & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	130		
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	140		
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY	150	0,69	
- Government & civil society - general	151		
- Conflict, peace & security	152	0,69	
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES	160	5,60	
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES (210 έως 250)	200	20,82	14%
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	210	19,90	
COMMUNICATIONS	220	0,84	
ENERGY	230		
BANKING & FINANCIAL SERVICES	240	0,08	
BUSINESS & OTHER SERVICES	250		

SECTOR of aid	code	Total	%
PRODUCTION SECTORS (310+320+331+332)	300	0,35	0%
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	310	0,35	
- Agriculture	311	0,35	
- Forestry	312		
- Fishing	313		
INDUSTRY, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	320	0,00	
- Industry	321		
- Mineral resources & mining	322		
- Construction	323		
TRADE POLICIES & REGULATIONS	331		
TOURISM	332		
MULTISECTOR / CROSS-CUTTING (410+430)	400	8,47	6%
General environmental protection	410		
Other multisector	430	8,47	
TOTAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE (100+200+300+400)	450	114,29	
COMMODITY AID & GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE (510 to 530)	500		0%
GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT	510		
DEVELOPMENTAL FOOD AID/FOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE	520		
OTHER COMMODITY ASSISTANCE	530		
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	600		0%
HUMANITARIAN AID (720+730+740)	700	1,41	1%
EMERGENCY RESPONSE	720	1,41	
RECONSTRUCTION RELIEF & REHABILITATION	730		
DISASTER PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS	740		
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	910	12,80	8%
REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES	930	25,40	16%
UNALLOCATED/UNSPECIFIED	998		0%
TOTAL BILATERAL ODA (450+500+600+700+910+920+930+998)	1000	153,90	100%

TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)
BY TYPE OF AID
(YEAR 2011)

CODE	NEW TYPE OF AID	€	\$	%
A02	SECTOR BUDGET SUPPORT	3.081.613,82	4.284.780,06	3%
B01	CORE SUPPORT TO NGOS, OTHER PRIVATE BODIES, PPPS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES	50.000,00	69.521,69	0%
C01	PROJECT-TYPE INTERVENTIONS	20.785.253,99	28.900.520,01	19%
D01	DONOR COUNTRY PERSONNEL	3.032,32	4.216,24	0%
D02	OTHER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	5.471.226,00	7.607.377,64	5%
E01	SCHOLARSHIPS/TRAINING IN DONOR COUNTRY	6.433.391,54	8.945.205,14	6%
E02	IMPUTED STUDENT COSTS	47.388.000,00	65.889.877,64	43%
G01	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	9.202.853,93	12.795.959,30	8%
H02	REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES	18.267.628,00	25.399.927,70	16%
TOTAL		110.682.999,6	153.897.385,42	100%

6-2 Graphs

GRAPH A

Total net disbursements of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of GNP [years 1995-2000] and GNI [years 2001-2011] [Years 1995-2011]

GRAPH B

Total net disbursements of Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of GNP [years 1995-2000] and GNI [years 2001-2011] [Years 1995-2011]

GRAPH C

Bilateral Official Development Assistance Granted by Geographical Region [Year 2011]

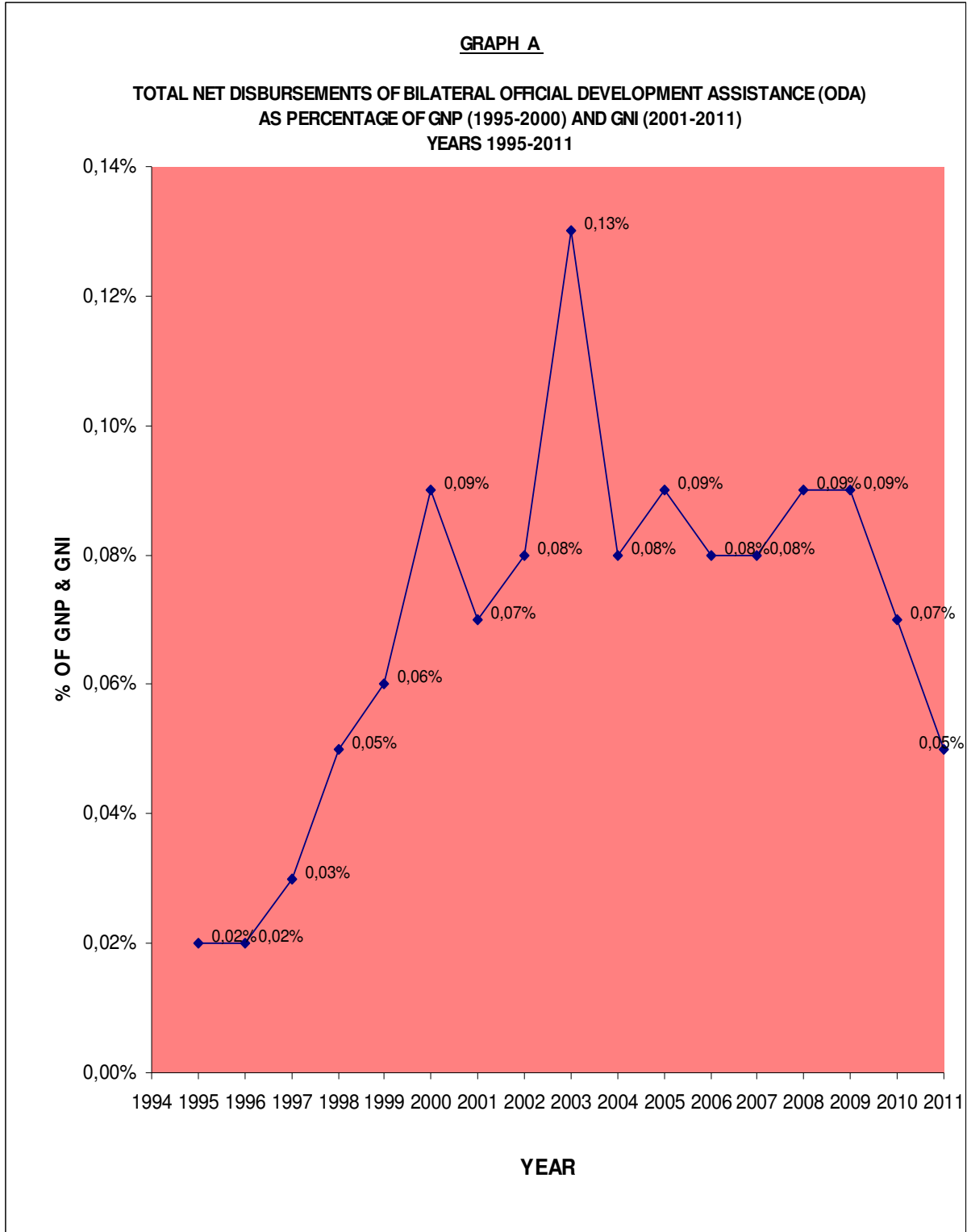
GRAPH D

Percentage allocation of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Kind of Aid [Year 2011]

GRAPH E

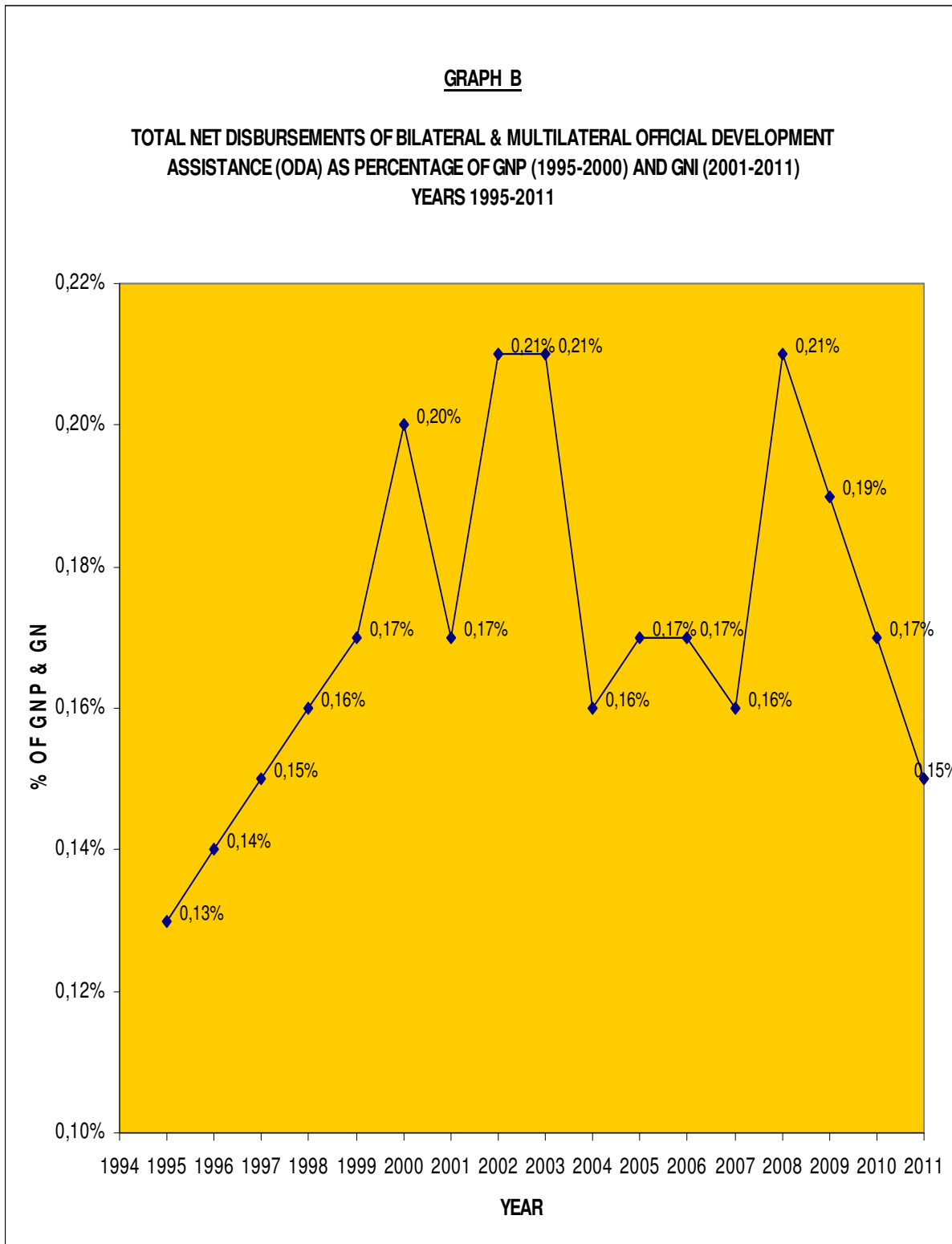
Percentage allocation of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Sector of Aid [Year 2011]

Note: Chapter [6-2] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

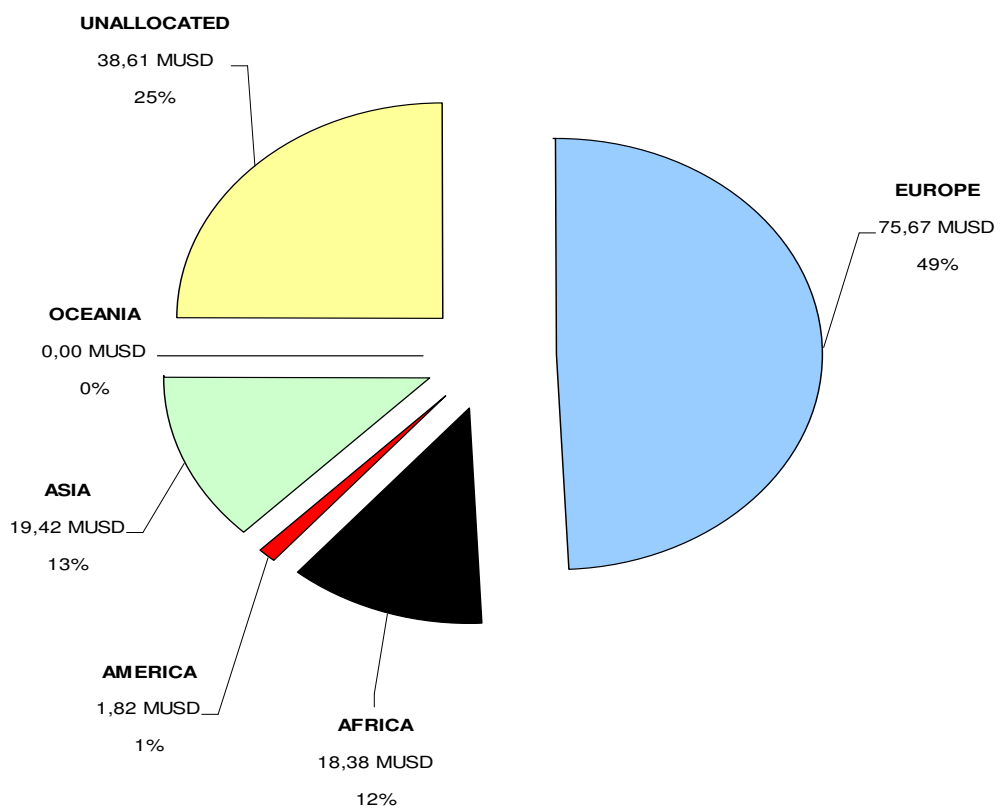


GRAPH B

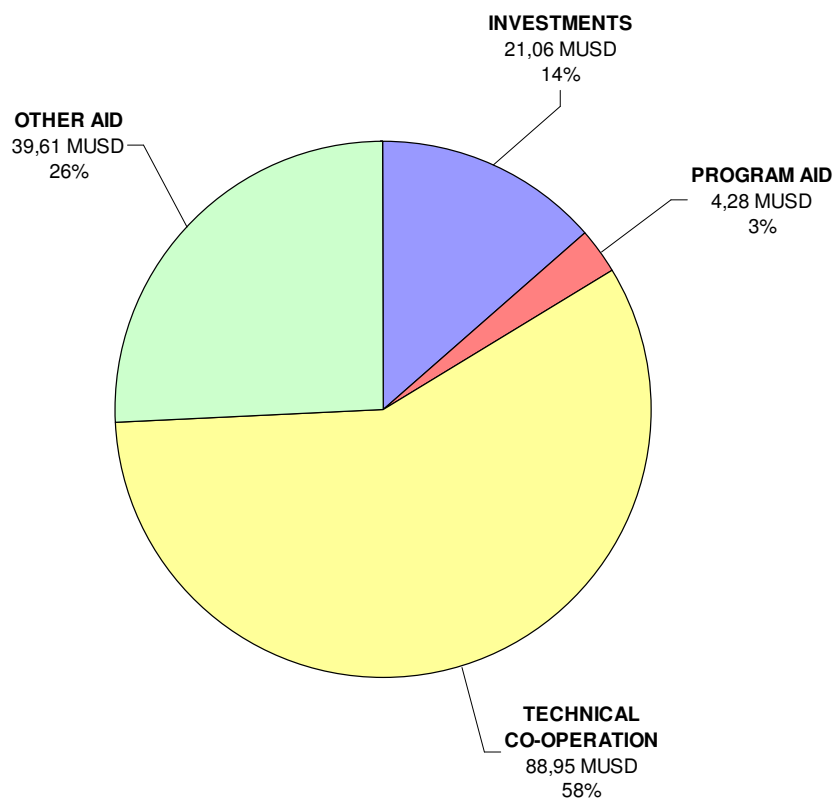
TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS OF BILATERAL & MULTILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) AS PERCENTAGE OF GNP (1995-2000) AND GNI (2001-2011) YEARS 1995-2011



GRAPH C
**BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE GRANTED
BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION
YEAR 2011**



GRAPH D
PERCENTAGE ALLOCATION
OF BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)
BY KIND
YEAR 2011



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

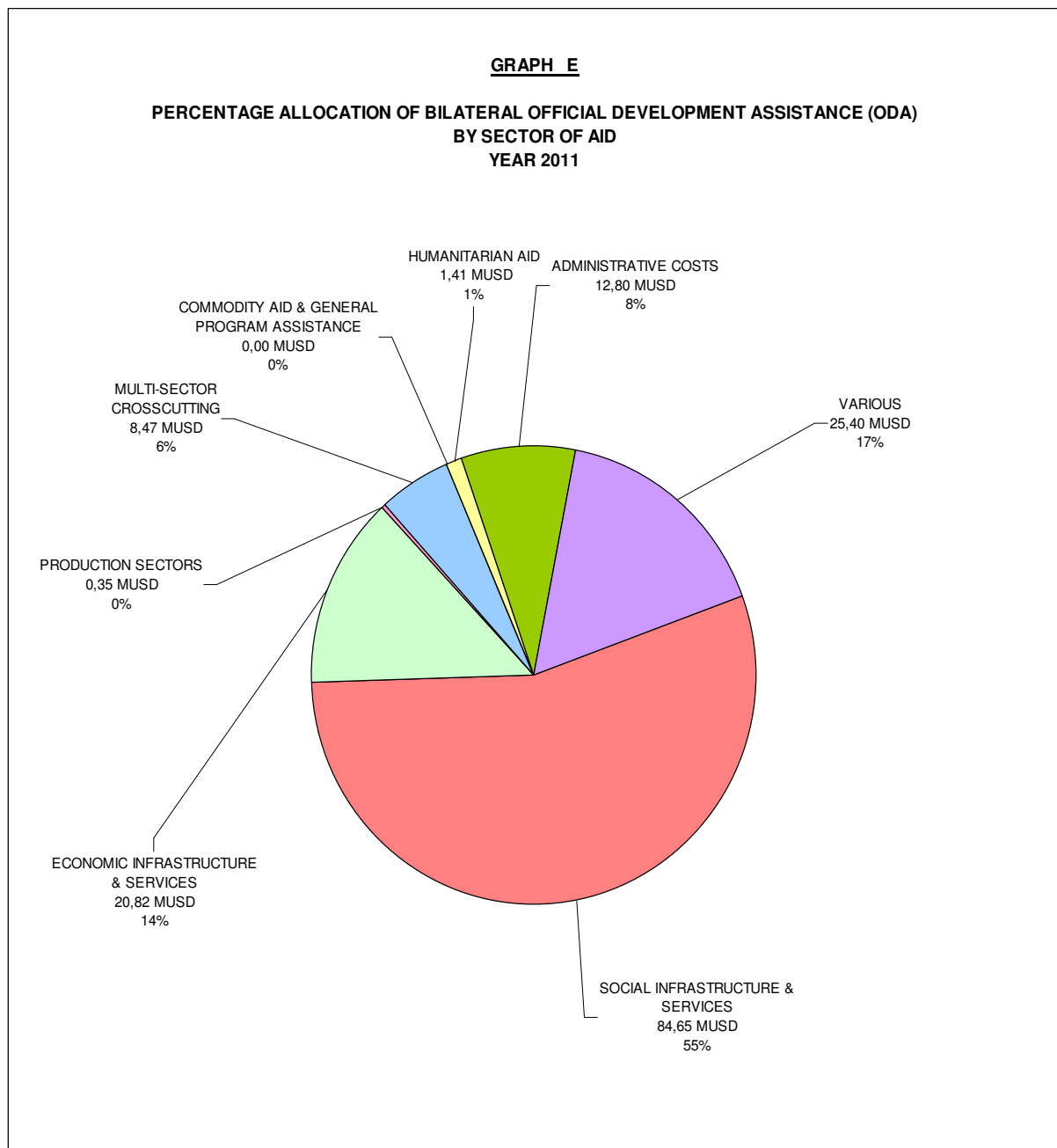
Contributions to carry out wide-ranging development plans in defined sectors.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS

- schemes to increase and/or improve the recipient's stock of physical capital and
- 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.



**6-3
Annexes**

ANNEX I
HELLENIC AID Personnel (Dec. 2011)

ANNEX II
ODA Recipient Countries

ANNEX III
Classification of DAC Members according to ODA flows and ODA/GNI ratio
(Year 2011)

Note: Chapter [6-3] was drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Annex I

HELLENIC AID Personnel (Dec. 2011)

HELLENIC AID GENERAL DIRECTORS' OFFICE

THEODORAKIS Athanasios		General Director of HELLENIC AID
TSIBOUKELI-DOUVOU Dorothea	Minister Plenipotentiary A'	Alternate General Director of HELLENIC AID
NIKOLAIDOU Hellen	Expert Counsellor A'	Institutional framework of Hellenic Aid
PAPAILIOPOULOU Kanella	Administrative Secretary C'	Secretary
RAMMOGIANNOPOULOU Kyriakoula	Administrative Secretary C'	Archives
SAMATAS Michael	Administrative Secretary D'	Archives
TSOLI Ioanna	Administrative Secretary D'	Secretary
FOUKA Anastasia	Prefect	Secretary

YDAS- 1 DIRECTORATE Emergency Humanitarian & Food Aid

GIANNAKOY Eleftheria	First Counsellor of Embassy	Director
KLINT Loukianos	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs C'	Evaluation, supervision of NGO projects
ANAGNOSTOPOULOU Alexandra	Administrative Secretary D'	Secretary

YDAS- 2 DIRECTORATE Restructuring, Rehabilitation & Development

SIAFLA Ifigenia	Expert Counsellor A'	Acting Director
DOUMA Demitra	Expert Counsellor A'	Evaluation, supervision, co-ordination of development assistance projects
SEFERIADIS Alexandros	Expert Counsellor B'	Evaluation, supervision, co-ordination of development assistance projects
DIMIZA Eleni	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs C'	Evaluation, supervision, co-ordination of development assistance projects
MELAHRINOU Athina	Administrative Assistant D'	Evaluation, supervision, co-ordination of 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 issues, 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
ZACHARIADIS Ilias	Administrative Assistant B´	ACP countries, Euro-African co- operation, Trade & development
PSYCHOPEDA Eleni	Administrative Assistant C´	Secretary

YDAS- 4 DIRECTORATE
NGOs, Development Education and Evaluation

ECONOMOU Alexandros	Counsellor for Economic and Commercial Affairs A´	Acting Director
KOLLIAS Themistoklis	Administrative Assistant D´	Scholarships
KOUMOUTSAKOU Maria	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs C´	Scholarships

YDAS- 5 DIRECTORATE
Technical Services

KARYKOPOULOU-VLABIANOU Chrisoula	Minister Plenipotentiary A´	Director
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YDAS- 6 DIRECTORATE
Administrative and Economic Services

KONTOLEONTOS Ifigenia	First Counsellor of Embassy	Director
REVITHI Georgia	Minister Counsellor B´	Supervision of projects
ECONOMOU Konstantinos	Minister Counsellor B´	Supervision of projects
VALAS Theodosios	Counsellor for Economic and Commercial Affairs A´	Supervision of projects
HARITOS Leonidas	Counsellor for Economic and Commercial Affairs B´	Supervision of projects
SKAFIDAKI Areti	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs A´	Supervision of projects
BALASSIS Konstantinos	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs A´	Supervision of projects
LAPARIDOU Nefeli	Secretary for Economic and Commercial Affairs C´	Supervision of projects
VOURTSIS Spyros	Administrative Assistant B´	Supervision of projects
KARAKITSOS Georgios	Administrative Assistant C´	Archives

Annex II

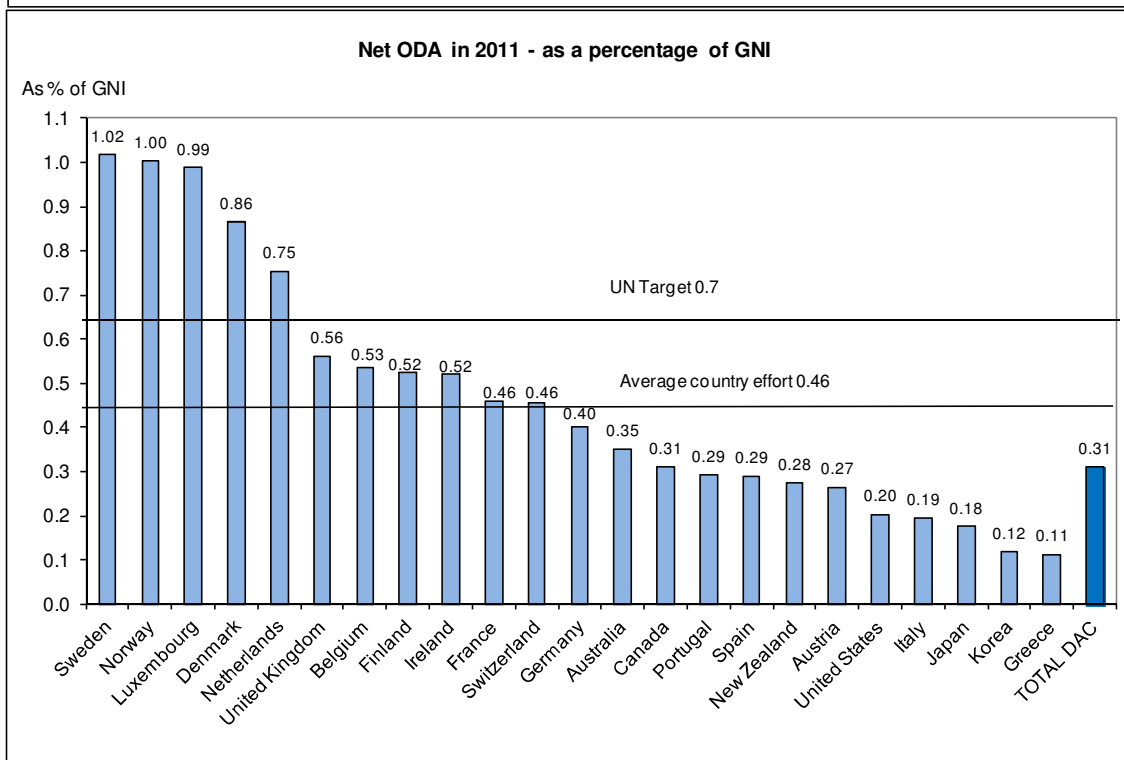
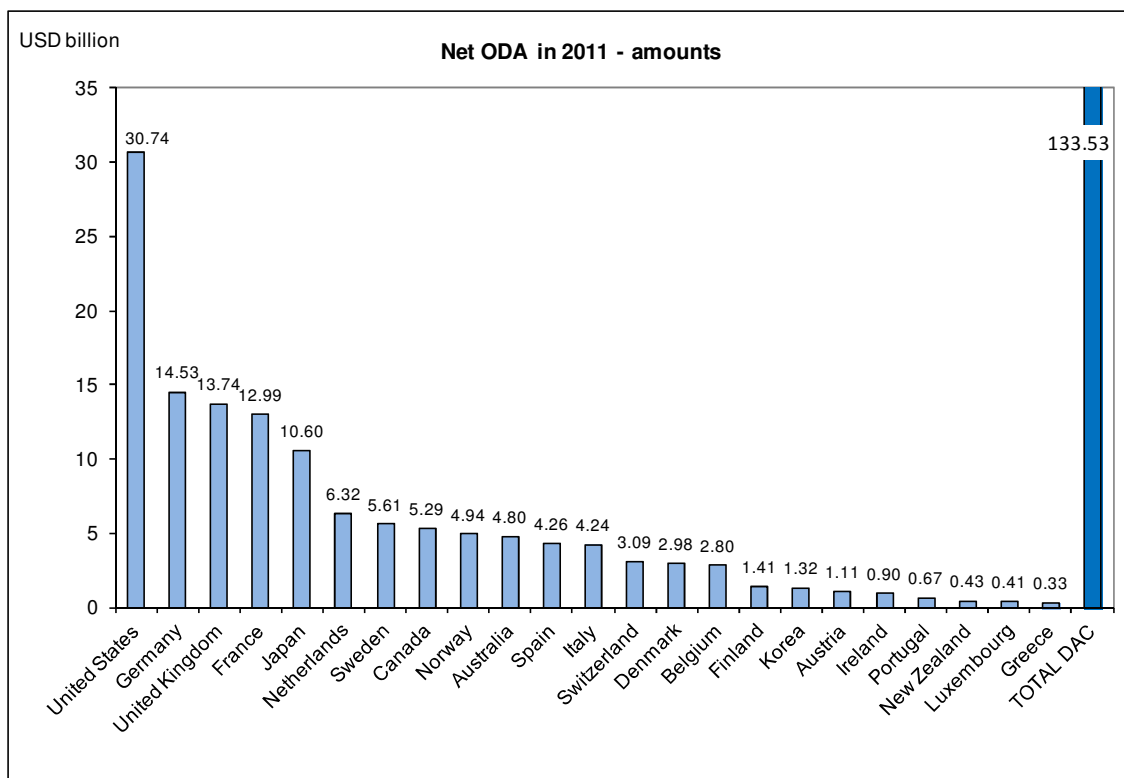
DAC List of ODA Recipients

(DAC/OECD Table effective for reporting on 2011, 2012 & 2013)

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Other Low Income Countries per capita GNI < \$ 1.005 in 2010	Lower Middle Income Countries and territories per capita GNI \$ 1.006 – \$ 3.975 in 2010	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories per capita GNI \$ 3.976 – \$ 12.275 in 2010
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 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	Kenya Korea, Dem. Rep. Kyrgyz Republic South Sudan Tajikistan Zimbabwe	Armenia Belize Bolivia Cameroon Cape Verde Congo, Rep. Cote d'Ivoire Egypt El Salvador Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guiana Honduras India Indonesia Iraq Kosovo* Marshal Islands Micronesia, Fed. States Moldova Mongolia Morocco Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Papua New Guinea Paraguay Philippines Sri Lanka Swaziland Syria Tokelau Toga Turkmenistan Ukraine Uzbekistan Viet Nam West Bank & Gaza Strip	Albania Algeria Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia-Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Chile China Colombia Cook Islands Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Gabon Grenada Iran Jamaica Jordan Kazakhstan Lebanon Libya Malaysia Maldives Mauritius Mexico Montenegro Montserrat Namibia Nauru Niue Palau Panama Peru Serbia Seychelles South Africa St. Helena St. Kitts-Nevis St. Lucia St. Vincent & Grenadines Suriname, Thailand Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay Venezuela, Wallis & Futuna

* This is without prejudice to the status of Kosovo under international law.

Annex III
 Source: OECD/DAC April 4th 2012





HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HELLENIC AID



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**Annual Report
of the Greek Bilateral and Multilateral
Official Development Co-operation and Assistance
Year 2011**

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 the handing over ceremony of the Greek humanitarian aid, by Hellenic Aid representatives and other MFA officials, to United Nations representatives in Benghazi, Libya (May 2011).

Translation: Periklis Sigalas (YDAS-3), Loukianos Klint (YDAS-1), Theofani Pantazi (B2).

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