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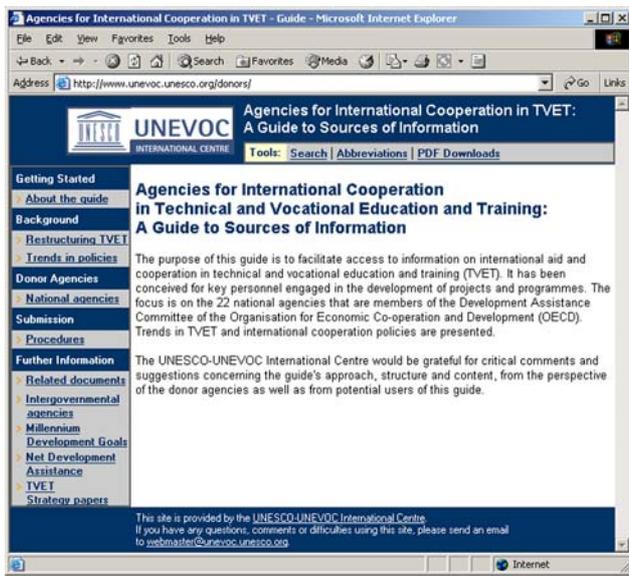
**Agencies for International Cooperation
in Technical and Vocational Education and Training:**

A Guide to Sources of Information

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The content of this Guide has been composed mainly in the course of the year 2003. It is recommended checking against the latest information issued by donor countries, as provided on their respective websites.

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Charts "DAC Donor aid at a glance charts" and "Net Official Development Assistance from DAC countries": © OECD

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Abbreviations

AECI	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional, dependent agency within the Spanish Foreign Ministry
AIF	Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie
APEFE	Association pour la promotion de l'éducation et de la formation à l'étranger
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BF	Basket Funding
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development: Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation agency
CEEC	Central and Eastern European Countries
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIM	Center for International Migration and Development: Centrum für internationale Migration und Entwicklung
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States (former Soviet Union)
COCOP	Comité d'Orientation, de Coordination et de Projet; French development cooperation instrument
COL	Commonwealth of Learning
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
Danida	Danish Development Agency
DCI	Development Cooperation Ireland
DED	German Development Service: Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst
DFID	Department for International Development, British government department
DGCID	Direction générale de la Coopération internationale et du Développement, directorate within the Foreign Ministry of France
DGCS	Directorate General for Development Cooperation, within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy
DGDC	Directorate-General for Development Cooperation, directorate within the Belgian Department of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation
EED	Church Development Service, Association of the Protestant Churches in Germany: Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst
EU	European Union
FSP	Fonds de Solidarité Prioritaire, French development cooperation instrument
GNP	Gross National Product
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HID	Human and Institutional Development
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMT	Prince Leopold Institute of Tropical Medicine
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
InWent	Capacity Building International, Germany: Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung gGmbH
IPAD	Portuguese Development Cooperation Institute
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOCVs	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

KfW	KfW Group: KfW Bankengruppe – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MISEREOR	Episcopal aid organization: Bischöfliches Hilfswerk
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIS	Newly Independent States
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NORRAG	Northern Policy Research and Advisory Network
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
ÖEZA	Österreichische Entwicklungszusammenarbeit im Aussenministerium (Austrian Development Cooperation Agency)
OA	Official Aid
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PBA	Programme Based Approach
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRSC	Poverty Reduction Support Credit
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEQUA	Foundation for Economic Development and Vocational Training: Stiftung für wirtschaftliche Entwicklung und berufliche Qualifizierung
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SPS	Sector Programme Support
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TA	Technical Assistance
TVE	Technical and Vocational Education
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNAids	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCO-UNEVOC	UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTC	Central Technical Unit of DGCS
VET	Vocational Education and Training
VVOB	Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance (Belgium)
WFP	World Food Programme
ZOPP	Zielorientierte Projektplanung/ Objectives-oriented Project Planning, Guidelines developed by GTZ

1 About the Guide

Purpose of the Guide

This guide provides an overview of technical backstopping opportunities for development projects and programmes. It focuses on support services for technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development.

Agencies for International Cooperation have different thematic approaches and priority countries, planning horizons, communication levels, financial regulations, and submission and reporting procedures. The guide focuses on development cooperation with the 22 countries that are members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which are major donors in development cooperation (see Section 5 "National Agencies Dedicated to International Cooperation", page 10).

This guide facilitates access to information on:

- Current trends in international cooperation policies;
- Potential donors and their programme focuses, strategies and policies;
- Donors' requirements concerning programme or project definition and management, assessment and evaluation techniques, and reporting procedures.

Content Overview

Section 2 "Restructuring TVET: Current Approaches" (page 6) describes recent trends in organising TVET.

The focus of Section 3 "Trends in International Cooperation Policies" (page 7) is on overall trends in development cooperation with special consideration of TVET and Skills Development. The move to Programme Based Approaches (PBAs) and Basket Funding (BF) is presented in this section. This is supposed to familiarize with the context in which a potential cooperation programme or project could be localised. It serves as background information to find the appropriate partner(s).

Section 4 is dedicated to submission procedures (page 9). The section presents guidelines frequently used in international cooperation. Links to these guidelines and their matrices are provided.

Access to more information can be found in Section 7 "Links to Intergovernmental Agencies" (page 54).

Each of the country sections contains "DAC Donor aid at a glance charts", giving an overview of the Official Development Assistance of the particular DAC Member State for the years 2001 and 2002. The OECD defines Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the following way: "Flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective [...]" At least 25% of the amount granted to the recipient will not have to be repaid, 75% or less will have to be repaid. ODA flows are contributions of donor government agencies that are provided to developing countries either through bilateral cooperation or through multilateral institutions. In the case of multilateral cooperation, a donor country's Official Development Assistance refers to the contribution of this country to the multilateral joint fund.¹

Official Aid (OA) is defined as flows that "meet conditions of eligibility for inclusion in Official Development Assistance (ODA)".²

The following information is provided in each chart: (1) net ODA flows; (2) a breakdown of bilateral ODA by income group and by region, (3) the top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA, and (4) bilateral ODA by sector.³

The chart in Annex 8.2, page 56, provides an overview of the net Official Development Assistance by all DAC Member States in 2002.

We are grateful to OECD for granting permission to reproduce the "DAC Donor aid at a glance charts" and the chart "Net Official Development Assistance from DAC countries" in this guide. Additional information on DAC statistics: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats>. Copyright OECD, 2004.

How to use this Guide

Only in few cases do development agencies earmark particular budgets for TVET and Skills Development. Instead, they often cover broader fields such as education, enterprise development, gender, informal sector, HIV/AIDS (e.g. concerning persons teaching in TVET). TVET and skills development initiatives can be conceived in these contexts. Please see section 3 (page 7) on the linkage of a TVET initiative to the Millennium Development Goals and the corresponding donor strategies.

The guide is reduced to key information. Users are directed where to read more, or to check for possible information updates.

This guide is presented in English. Whenever information is available in other languages, this is indicated in the guide. In particular, more information is frequently available in the donor country's official language(s).

Partners in development cooperation are encouraged to share their observations, comments and suggestions with the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre, so that new information and insights can be incorporated.

-
- 1 Source: <http://www.oecd.org> > Statistics > OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms > O > Official development Assistance (ODA), access: 19 January 2004.
 - 2 Source: <http://www.oecd.org> > Statistics > OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms > O > Official Aid (OA), access: 19 January 2004.
 - 3 Source of "Donor aid at a glance charts": Source: www.oecd.org > (Find) Statistics > Development > Aid at a Glance by Donor (English) > Donor Aid at a Glance Charts and Tables, access: 19 January 2004.

2 Restructuring TVET: Current Approaches

The delivery patterns of Technical and Vocational Education and Training worldwide are characterized traditionally by a great variety of approaches, ranging from school-based provision to non-formal training arrangements, or any combination. In response to the global economy, a market-oriented approach towards education is favoured by more and more actors, also in TVET. Skills are required to respond flexibly to rapidly changing demands in a combination of traditional and new fields of technical and vocational work, dominated by the knowledge paradigm of the Information Age. Knowledge-intensive work invades traditional work environments and causes a demand for life skills adaptable to new evolving contexts.

A combination between education and training, knowledge and skills is representative for the concept of TVET itself. Skills development can best meet the demands if the fields of education and labour are organised and analysed in a coordinated and market-oriented way.

The restructuring of TVET systems worldwide shows the following trends¹:

- (1) Generally a policy shift from input-based to output-based activities is favoured.
- (2) Exclusively government-controlled TVET systems are opening up to a linkage with private TVET institutions and skills development providers (including company-based training), sometimes co-financed from national budgets.
- (3) Entrepreneurship in TVET and skills development is encouraged through micro financing.
- (4) Greater autonomy is being granted to TVET institutions.
- (5) The involvement of all partners in the field in political decision-making is favoured.
- (6) New financing as well as certification mechanisms are envisaged at national, regional and international levels to assure quality.
- (7) The curricula for the training of trainers and apprenticeship schemes are being revised.
- (8) Dual forms of training are promoted.

These approaches are often recognized and supported by Agencies for International Cooperation.² Aid modalities are presented in the following section.

1 Atchoarena, David; Delluc, André, *Revisiting technical and vocational education in sub-saharan Africa. An update on trends, innovations and challenges*, Paris 2002 (UNESCO Publishing), p. 2.

2 Atchoarena, David; Delluc, André, *Revisiting technical and vocational education in sub-saharan Africa. An update on trends, innovations and challenges*, Paris 2002 (UNESCO Publishing), p. 9.

3 Trends in International Cooperation Policies

3.1 Programme-Based Approaches and Basket Funding

Since the 1990s, policies of Agencies for International Cooperation move more and more towards Programme Based Approaches (PBAs). The purpose is to avoid fragmentation of development assistance, to achieve enhanced coordination of financial means and better cooperation. Also the ownership of development programmes of recipient countries and the support of partners' institutional development are strongly emphasized, which could not be achieved to a satisfactory degree by the project-based approach:

"[A] multiplicity of donor organizations pursued "their own" interventions, paying insufficient attention to intra- and intersectoral issues and to recipient country needs and preferences." ¹ This does not mean that there is no support for projects anymore, but rather the embedding of the project approach has changed: "It is the notion of who is leading and who 'owns' the development agenda [...]"²

The most important approach of programme-based assistance is the Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp). It is characterized by various forms and definitions according to the multiple agencies involved in International Cooperation, which also name these approaches in slightly different ways. Individual interpretations by the various donors are mentioned in the respective sections of this guide.

A Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) is

"[...] a process in which funding for the sector – whether internal or from donors – supports a single policy and expenditure programme, under government leadership, and adopting common approaches across the sector. It is generally accompanied by efforts to strengthen government procedures for disbursement and accountability. A SWAp should ideally involve broad stakeholder consultation in the design of a coherent sector programme at micro, meso and macro levels, and strong co-ordination among donors and between donors and government."³

The Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) also provides room for funding of projects, where the projects are entirely part of the policy and budget.

Most Agencies for International Cooperation favour programme-based approaches. They are in different stages of adaptation of their respective policies to this modality though.

Agencies for International Cooperation vary in the interpretation of the concept of "ownership". The definitions of "ownership" ranges from (central) government ownership, over the inclusion of local government and/or key elements of civil society to "everyone involved in a given sector".⁴

Together with the idea of SWAp-like approaches goes the concept of Basket Funding (BF), which means joint funding by several donors. It may or it may not be provided in the form of budget support to the recipient government. The budget support (or cash transfer) in turn can be provided either as support to the budget as a whole or as part of a programme or sector.

Prerequisites for the receipt of development assistance under the new aid paradigm are national policy frameworks of good governance and decentralization that have been implemented or are in the process of being implemented.

3.2 The Millennium Development Goals

In May 1996 the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) adopted the strategy "Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Cooperation": This initiative included the definition of International Development Targets (IDTs) that would lead to the fulfilment of international development goals, which had emerged from several United Nations summits held during the 1990s.⁵

These International Development Targets correlate closely with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) proclaimed in September 2000 at the United Nations Millennium Summit. In 2001 the United Nations Secretariat together with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), OECD and the World Bank agreed on eight main development goals, 18 sub-targets and 48 corresponding indicators in order to measure the results of development cooperation (see Annex 8.1 "Millennium Development Goals" and International Development Targets, page 55).

The principle goal of the United Nations Millennium Declaration is the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, which leads to the definition of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), elaborated by donor agencies together with partner countries. Medium-Term Expenditure Plans are being developed in order to support the partner countries' budgets on a regular basis, if the adopted initiatives by the partners' governments be linked to development priorities by the respective

donors. Part of the concept of Poverty Reduction Strategies is their *cross*-sectoral and "bottom-up" character. Implementation should take place as decentralised as possible. An emphasis on these crosscutting priorities – such as good governance, gender and environmental concerns – is intended to strengthen the efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals and Targets.⁶

3.3 Implications for TVET

The outlined trends in international cooperation – Programme-Based Approaches and Basket Funding –, adopted to work towards the fulfilment of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, have the following implications for the support of TVET and Skills Development:

- (1) There is little investment in TVET and Skills Development projects as such. This means that TVET and skills development initiatives have to be set in the framework of the agencies' defined priorities, oriented towards the Millennium Development Goals (other than for example primary education, TVET and Skills Development are not mentioned explicitly (compare Annex 8.1, page 55).
- (2) Poverty Reduction Strategies, based on the first principle of the Millennium Development Goals – Poverty Alleviation –, are the dominant paradigm to fulfil this first development goal. The aim of poverty alleviation is thought to be reachable by giving emphases on crosscutting priorities, the Millennium Development goals and targets. Likewise TVET and skills development initiatives need to be shown in their connection to poverty alleviation and its crosscutting priorities.
- (3) There is still funding available for projects after the orientation towards Programme Based Approaches. There is the will to embed projects in the local government's programmes considered worthy to be supported due to their relevance in the context of the Millennium Development Goals.

3.4 TVET Strategy Papers

The Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development⁷ is an informal group of representatives of national and multilateral Agencies for International Cooperation engaged in the field of TVET. It serves as a forum for dialogue concerning good practice and trends in skills development. Its secretariat is jointly hosted by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Northern Policy Research Review and Advisory Network (NORRAG).

The term 'skills development' favoured by the Working Group refers to the areas education, training and production systems. It envisages new organisational approaches of TVET systems, e.g. TVET systems beyond the exclusive control of the government/ public sector, new forms of formal and non-formal training.⁸

The Working Group's discussion papers provide an excellent insight in international development trends, always focusing on issues relevant to TVET and skills development. Please find an overview of available papers in Annex 8.3, page 57.

-
- 1 Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://minbuza.nl> > English site > Development Cooperation > Sectoral Approach > Further reading > Dossier Sector Wide Approaches, access: 01 March 2003.
 - 2 Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://minbuza.nl> > Development Cooperation > Sectoral Approach > Further reading > Resources > Synthesis report on development agency policies and perspectives on programme-based approaches, access: 1 March 2003, p. 1.
 - 3 Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://minbuza.nl> > Development Cooperation > Sectoral Approach > SWAp Keysheet, access: 1 March 2003.
 - 4 Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://minbuza.nl> > Development Cooperation > Sectoral Approach > Further reading > Resources > Synthesis report on development agency policies and perspectives on programme-based approaches, access: 1 March 2003, p. 4.
 - 5 Development Initiatives (organisation), <http://www.devinit.org/aid.htm>, access: 17 April 2003.
 - 6 Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://minbuza.nl> > Development Cooperation > Sectoral Approach > SWAp Keysheet, access: March 2003.
 - 7 Quotations of content of papers for download taken from the website: <http://www.norrag.org/wg> > papers, access: 02 December 2002.
 - 8 <http://www.norrag.org/wg>, access: 19 December 2002.

4 Submission Procedures

Having chosen the potential partner agency for the project or programme in question in correspondence with the agency's country priorities or programme focuses, the next step should be a familiarisation with the agency's submission procedures.

The submission should

- provide all requested information,
- embed the description of the initiative in the current development trends and strategies (see section 2),
- reflect the development agency's mission statement and programme emphases.

Various agencies have adopted special submission guidelines including matrices that would help partners to develop their request. Two well-known and clear examples are the "Logical Framework Approach (LFA)" (comprising the "Logframe Matrix") and the approach "Objectives-oriented Project Planning ("Zielorientierte Projektplanung/ ZOPP" including its "Project Planning Matrix/ PPM"). ZOPP is a further development by GTZ of the LFA. The LFA was first used by USAID. Both approaches have their advocates among the agencies.

The named guidelines and their respective matrices can be downloaded on the following websites:

- (1) "Logical Framework Approach (LFA)" and its "Logframe Matrix":
<http://www.usaid.gov/ausguide/ausguidelines/ausguidelines-1.pdf>
- (2) "Objectives-oriented Project Planning (ZOPP)" and its "Project Planning Matrix":
<http://www.unhabitat.org/cdrom/governance/html/books/zopp.pdf>

In the individual analyses of the national agencies in Section 4 it is indicated whether the agency concerned explicitly favours a special submission approach.

5 National Agencies Dedicated to International Cooperation

5.1 Australia

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

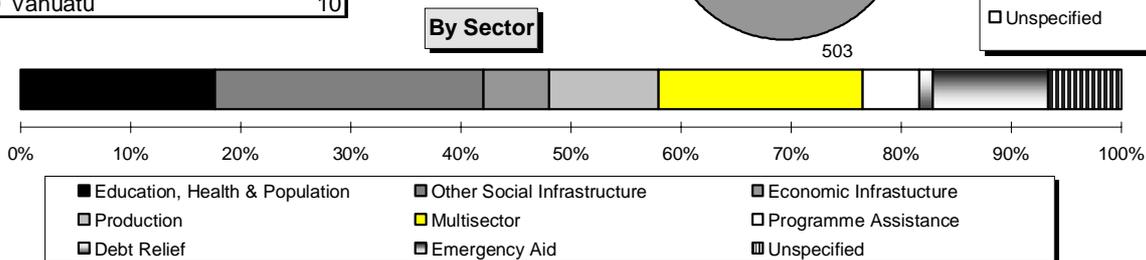
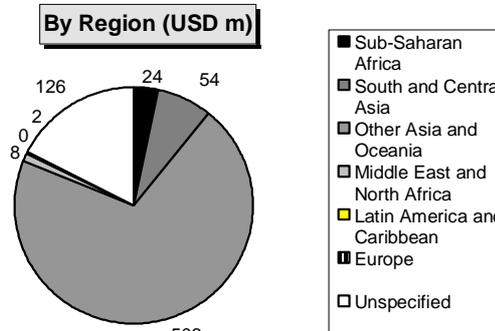
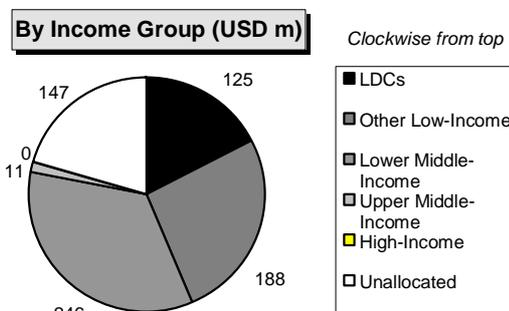
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

AUSTRALIA

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	873	989	13.3%
Constant (2001 USD m)	873	916	4.9%
In Australian Dollars (million)	1 689	1 821	7.8%
ODA/GNI	0.25%	0.26%	
Bilateral share	76%	78%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	5	7	53.0%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Papua New Guinea	169
2 Indonesia	65
3 Timor-Leste	37
4 Viet Nam	37
5 Philippines	32
6 China	27
7 Solomon Islands	20
8 Bangladesh	20
9 Cambodia	19
10 Vanuatu	10

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The [Australian Agency for International Development \(AusAID\)](#) is the managing agency of the Australian Government's official overseas aid programme. It is an administratively autonomous agency affiliated with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Australia's aid contribution lies with 0.25% of the gross national income over the international average of 0.23%.

Target countries: Priority countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Iraq, Kiribati, Maldives, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Niue, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu,

Vanuatu, Viet Nam. There are special programmes for Regional East Asia, the Regional South Pacific, Africa and the Middle East. Detailed information can be found on the following Website: <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > Country Information.

Access to information through a world map, which shows the target countries of Australian aid:

<http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > How Australian aid makes a difference > Where we give aid: world map.

Development priorities: The guiding issues faced in Australia's aid programme in order to reduce poverty and advance sustainable

development are the following: governance, globalisation, human capital, regional security, sustainable resource management¹

Priority sectors: AusAID has seven priority sectors: governance, health, education, rural development, infrastructure, gender, environment. Additional programme focuses are humanitarian assistance, peace, HIV/AIDS, food security, private sector development, human rights, Information and Communication Technologies.²

Donors' Approaches: AusAID uses the terms "programme approach"/ "programme aid". In the past AusAID applied the term "programme approach" when referring to different approaches to aid delivery including sector support programmes, technical assistance facilities and flexible implementation mechanisms as they differed from typical bilateral project aid in terms of their flexibility, progressive design or level of partner government ownership. According to international donor trends, only sector support programmes now are being defined as "programme approach" or "programme aid". AusAID supports the sectoral approach. Special emphasis is given to in-country activity management and monitoring.³ Projects are the most common type of AusAID's bilateral development assistance.⁴

TVET: Concerning the field of education, AusAID puts particular focus on basic and technical and vocational education. Major topics are TVE curriculum development, teaching standard and competency, and infrastructure. Support is given to the introduction of demand driven approaches, the encouragement of public and private sector employers, and activities to improve the access of vulnerable groups to TVET and skills development, especially girls.

Major regional focus areas are Australia's neighbours in the Pacific and South East Asia.

According to the AusAID's document on Education Sector Interventions (July 1999), education and training is AusAID's largest allocation sector - in 1998/99, 17% of Official Development Assistance. The division of this amount between training and education in 1998/99 was approximately 60:40.⁵

Technical assistance: Information not identified yet.

NGOs: The relevant policy paper is AusAID, "Working with Australian NGOs. An Australian Aid Programme Policy Paper", August 1999. This paper as well as more information can be found here:

<http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > NGOs (> NGO Policy Statement).

Submission

- Logical Framework Approach (LFA), project planning guidelines favoured by AusAID. An outline of the LFA can be accessed in the "AusGUIDELines: Managing Projects through the Activity Cycle";
- Australian Agency for International Development, <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > Publications > AusGUIDE;
- "AusGUIDELINES: Managing Projects through the Activity Cycle"⁶, a guide for project and programme preparation and management for stakeholders involved in designing and delivering development assistance programmes.

Documents

- "Australian Aid: Investing in Growth, Stability and Prosperity", Eleventh Ministerial Statement to Parliament on Australia's Development Cooperation Programme, September 2002;⁷

- "AusAID's Education Sector Interventions", Working paper on the implementation of the policy: Education and Training in Australia's Aid Programme, May 1999;⁸
- "Education and Training in Australia's Aid Programme", Policy Statement announced by the Hon Alexander Downer MP, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, August 1996;⁹
- "Working with Australian NGOs. An Australian Aid Programme Policy Paper", August 1999.¹⁰

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🌐 <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> (English)

AusAID's head office, Canberra provides interested parties with information on AusAID presences in individual states.

Information for this section on Australian Development Cooperation was taken from AusAID's website:

<http://www.ausaid.gov.au>, access: 12 June 2003.

- 1 Australian Agency for International Development, <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > Key Aid Sectors, 13 June 2003.
- 2 Australian Agency for International Development, <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > Key aid sectors, 13 June 2003.
- 3 Australian Agency for International Development, <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > Publications > AusGUIDE > Introduction > Key terms > Programme Approach, access: 20 June 2003.
- 4 Australian Agency for International Development, <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > Publications > AusGUIDE > Introduction > Key terms > Project, access: 20 June 2003.
- 5 Australian Agency for International Development, <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > Key aid sectors > Education, access: 13 June 2003.
AusAID, "AusAID's Education Sector Interventions", <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > Publications > Policy Documents > AusAID's Education Sector Interventions, access: 14 June 2003.
- 6 Australian Agency for International Development, <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > Publications > AusGUIDE, 14 June 2003.
- 7 Australian Agency for International Development, <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > Publications > Policy Documents > Australian Aid: Investing in Growth, Stability and Prosperity, 13 June 2003.
- 8 Australian Agency for International Development, <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > Publications > Policy Documents > AusAID's Education Sector Interventions, 14 June 2003.
- 9 Australian Agency for International Development, <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > Publications > Policy Documents > Education and Training in Australia's Aid Program, 14 June 2003.
- 10 Australian Agency for International Development, <http://www.ausaid.gov.au> > NGOs > NGO Policy Statement > Working with Australian NGOs. An Australian Aid Programme Policy Paper, access: 25 June 2003.

5.2 Austria

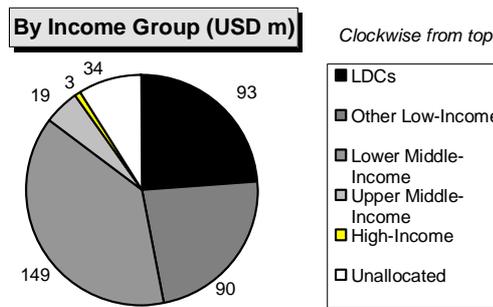
The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

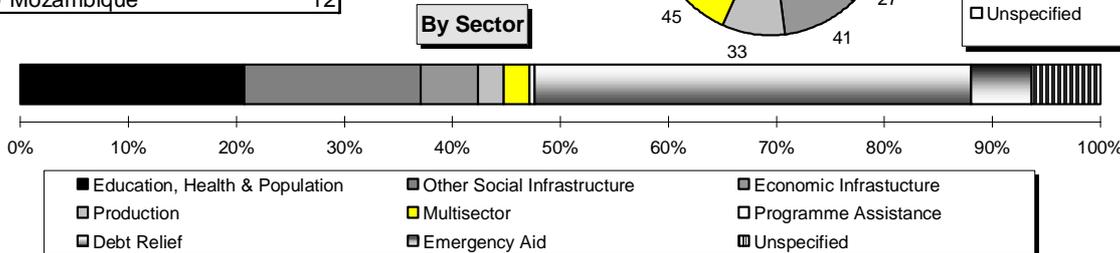
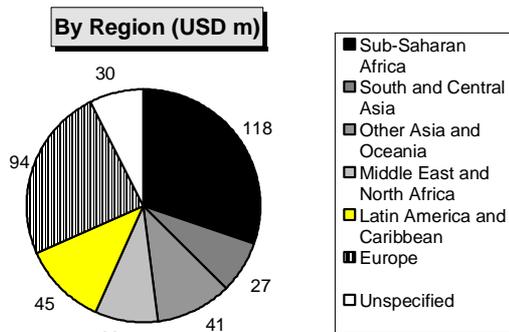
AUSTRIA

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	533	520	-2.4%
Constant (2001 USD m)	533	488	-8.4%
In Euro (million)	595	552	-7.3%
ODA/GNI	0.29%	0.26%	
Bilateral share	64%	70%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	212	196	-7.3%



Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Poland (OA)	109
2 Serbia & Montenegro	55
3 Cameroon	30
4 Bolivia	29
5 Egypt	21
6 Indonesia	18
7 Tanzania	18
8 Turkey	13
9 Bosnia and Herzegovina	13
10 Mozambique	12



Source: OECD

The [Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) defines the Austrian development policies. The [Austrian Development Agency GmbH \(ADA\)](#) is the implementing agency.

Target countries: Austrian Development Cooperation concentrates on the following target countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Guatemala, Iraq, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Western Sahara, Zimbabwe.

Development priorities: Austria's development objectives and priorities are combating poverty, peace and human security, protection and conservation of the environment, gender, socially compatible economic development/ fair trade.

Austria's development priorities for Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC) are the promotion of sustainable economic

development in Central and Eastern Europe/ economic integration within Europe.

Concerning CEEC as well as the Newly Independent States (NIS) Austria states the following development targets: democratisation and peace-keeping (pluralistic democratic structures, effective political and administrative systems; modern education systems; human, minority, refugee rights); poverty alleviation.

The partner country's realization of fundamental principles of democracy is a precondition for Austria's development assistance: respect of human rights, attention to refugees and minority groups. Furthermore Austrian assistance requires the partners' will to participate actively in the reform process and commitment to long-term support to the projects realized with Austria's assistance.

Priority sectors: Priority sectors are rural development, decentralization, educational development/ vocational training, water supply and sanitation, energy, promotion of small and medium enterprises, transport.

Regarding CEEC and NIS, priority sectors are the following: Public administration, democracy and human rights; environment (with

particular emphasis on water and energy); education and youth; employment and social services.

Donors' Approaches: Austria provides sector support.

TVET: The strengthening and networking of institutions within the education sector is a central aim of Austrian assistance. More detailed information can be found in the following paper: "Educational Development/ Vocational Training". Further papers concerning Austria's development approach in this field are "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development", and "Promoting Trades and Crafts".

Technical assistance: Information not identified yet.

NGOs: Austria is providing co-financing to NGOs.

Submission: Information not identified yet.

Documents: Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, "Three-Year-Programme 2001-2003 of the Austrian Development Cooperation", Vienna 2000.

Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Department Austrian Development Cooperation

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E-Mail form on Website: <http://www.bmaa.gv.at> > English > Service > Contact

<http://www.bmaa.gv.at>

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<http://www.ada.gv.at> (English, German)

5.3 Belgium

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by income group by region
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

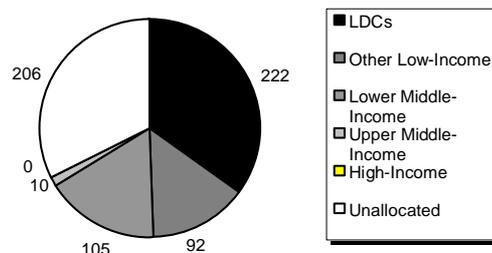
BELGIUM

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	867	1 072	23.6%
Constant (2001 USD m)	867	996	14.8%
In Euro (million)	968	1 137	17.4%
ODA/GNI	0.37%	0.43%	
Bilateral share	58%	66%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	88	97	10.0%

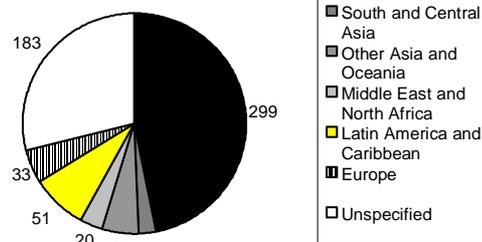
Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Tanzania	45
2 Congo, Dem. Rep.	42
3 Cameroon	29
4 Serbia & Montenegro	28
5 Côte D'Ivoire	24
6 Rwanda	17
7 Bolivia	14
8 Burkina Faso	13
9 Burundi	13
10 Viet Nam	11

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown

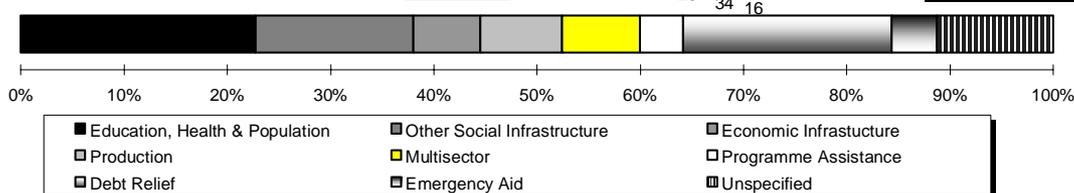
By Income Group (USD m)



By Region (USD m)



By Sector



Source: OECD

The **Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC)**, general directorate within the federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, is responsible for the execution of the cooperation programmes (policy-making and strategy planning, identification of cooperation programmes and activities).

The implementing agency is **Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC)**. It is a public-law company with social purposes and has the exclusive authority to formulate and implement Belgian direct bilateral cooperation as a public service task. BTC representatives in partner countries ("cooperation attachés") are based in the Belgian embassies. They are responsible for projects and programmes, and the contact persons concerning project definition, implementation and evaluation.

DGDC's cooperation programme is divided into direct (projects, training programmes, technical assistance, financial cooperation and debt reduction) and indirect bilateral cooperation (see below). Multilateral activities are undertaken in cooperation with around 20 international organisations and the European Union (European Development Fund).¹

Target countries: Belgian bilateral assistance concentrates on the following countries and regions:

Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Palestinian Authority, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Viet Nam, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Information concerning each country is available here:
<http://www.dgdc.be> > Partner countries.

Information concerning the support of Africa and the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America can be found here:

<http://www.dgdc.be> > Publications > Quality in Solidarity. A Partnership for Sustainable Development > Political Note of Secretary of State Eddy Boutmans > (Chapter 4: Geographic distribution) Africa and the Middle East / Latin America/ Asia.

Information about BTC projects and programmes can be accessed here: <http://www.btctb.org> > English > Countries and project.

Development priorities: Belgian development priorities are poverty alleviation, agriculture and food security, gender, controlling conflicts and reconstructing peace, public health, social economy, education and training, promotion of the private sector, basic infrastructures, environment.²

Priority sectors: Direct bilateral assistance is provided within the framework of the following key sectors basic health care, training and education, agriculture and food security, basic infrastructure and social structure (including conflict prevention), and the three sectoral themes equal opportunities for women and men, environment and social economy.

Donors' Approaches: The policy document "Quality in Solidarity" outlines the Belgian position concerning programme aid and budget aid (see also the government's respective white paper), and states that these cooperation modes will be extended. Still cooperation in form of projects is more frequent than programme-based interventions, and the transition process towards the latter takes its time.

TVET: One of the priority sectors is "training and education".

Belgium offers study and training grants for students from developing countries. Please find the corresponding information here:

<http://www.dgdc.be> > Publications > Study and Training Grants for Students from Developing Countries.

Technical assistance: Belgian technical assistance emphasizes institutional support for the definition of education policy. Special attention lies on girls' and women's inclusion to education and training.

NGOs: Belgium intends to reinforce the cooperation with NGOs further, as well as its cooperation with the universities, the Association pour la promotion de l'éducation et de la formation à l'étranger (APEFE) and the Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance (VVOB), scientific institutions such as the Prince Leopold Institute of Tropical Medicine (IMT) of Antwerp, the Royal Museum of Central Africa and other associations in partnership with public authorities. Indirect bilateral cooperation programmes are co-financed by the DGDC, the indirect agents prepare and execute them.

Belgium provides direct financing of organisations of the South to the extent that they support cooperation programmes.

Please find more information including a list of recognized NGOs here: <http://www.dgdc.be> > Publications > Actors > Indirect Cooperation > Introduction/ Recognized NGOs;

<http://www.dgdc.be> > Publications > Quality in Solidarity. A Partnership for Sustainable Development > Political Note of Secretary of State Eddy Boutmans (1999-2003) > [Chapter 5: Channels] Indirect actors.

Submission: Information not identified yet.

Documents

- DGDC, "Quality in solidarity. A Partnership for Sustainable Development", Political Note of Secretary of State Eddy Boutmans, 1999-2003 (<http://www.dgdc.be> > Publications > Quality in Solidarity. A Partnership for Sustainable Development).
- DGDC, Government's white paper concerning Budget Support.

Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC)

Federal Public service

Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation
Belgium

 Rue des Petits Carres, 15 • 1000 Brussels

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 <http://www.dgdc.be> (Dutch, English, French, German, Spanish)

Belgian Technical Cooperation Agency (BTC)

 147 Rue Haute • 1000 Brussels

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 [+32] (2) 50 29 862 or [+32] (2) 50 24 314

@ E-Mail form: <http://www.btctb.org> > English > Contact

 <http://www.btctb.org> (Dutch, English, French)

For contact information of Belgian Technical Cooperation Agency's country representations please check <http://www.btctb.org> > English > Contact.

Unless indicated otherwise information concerning this chapter was taken from the Website of the Belgian Directorate General for Development Cooperation <http://www.dgdc.be>, and Belgian Technical Cooperation Agency's Website: <http://www.btctb.org>, access: 18 July 2003, and Riddell 2002, p. 22.

1 <http://www.dgdc.be> > Actors > Multilateral Cooperation/ European Union, access: 18 July 2003.

2 <http://www.dgdc.be> > Topics > The priority sectors and topics of Belgian cooperation.

5.4 Canada

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

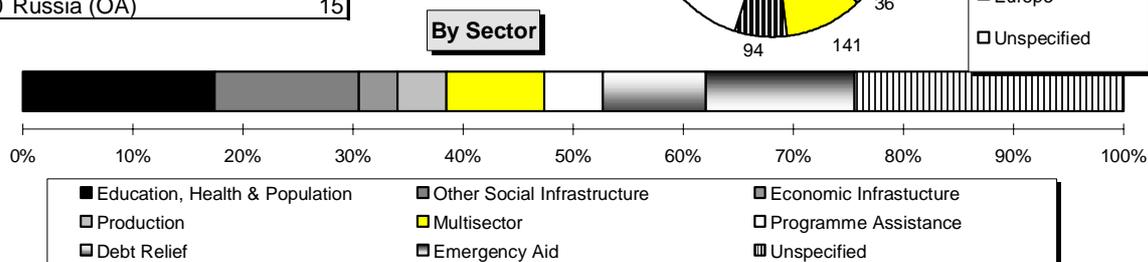
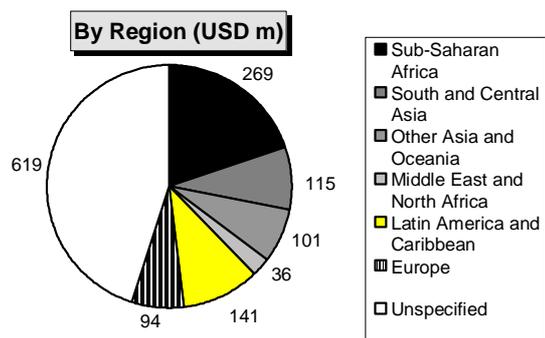
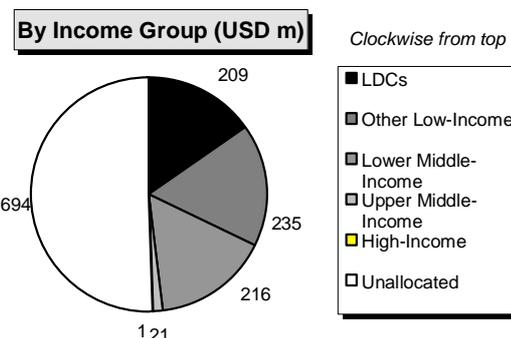
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

CANADA

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	1 533	2 006	30.9%
Constant (2001 USD m)	1 533	2 011	31.2%
In Canadian Dollars (million)	2 373	3 150	32.7%
ODA/GNI	0.22%	0.28%	
Bilateral share	78%	75%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	152	104	-31.3%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Poland (OA)	92
2 Ex-Yugoslavia Unsp.	63
3 Cameroon	43
4 Côte D'Ivoire	40
5 Bangladesh	31
6 India	27
7 China	27
8 Afghanistan	25
9 Viet Nam	16
10 Russia (OA)	15

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The [Canadian International Development Agency \(CIDA\)](#) is the federal agency responsible for planning and implementing most of Canada's international development cooperation programme. CIDA administers 80% of the Canadian aid budget, while the Department of Finance and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade are in charge of the remaining 20%. CIDA cooperates with partner countries, Canadian organisations, institutions and businesses, and international organisations and agencies.

Target countries: Canada's list of countries eligible for Official Development Assistance is based on the DAC compilation. These countries can be supported through the various programmes of the ODA budget. Nevertheless Canada might consider them as ineligible due to a country's situation concerning human rights, or its relations with Canada.

Africa and Middle East: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Palestinian Authority, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

America: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada,

Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Niue, Palau, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Samoa.

Central and Eastern Europe and Newly Independent State: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia-Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.¹

For overviews on CIDA's thematic emphases and activities in the regions Africa and Middle East, Americas, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe please check the respective Webpages:

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English/ French > Regions and countries > Africa and Middle East/ Americas/ Asia/ Central and Eastern Europe.

In order to find information about CIDA's activities in the individual countries see

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English/ French > Regions and countries, and click on a continent, choose again "regions and countries" at the page bottom, and finally click on the country in question.

Recipient countries that have highest priority for CIDA are the "*Category 1 countries*", belonging to the "Country Development Programming Framework". This category comprises 28 countries and territories, 12 in Africa, nine in America and seven in Asia including Mali, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Malawi, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Ghana, Senegal, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Guyana, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru, Lee and Windward, Bolivia, Jamaica, Guatemala, Brazil, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Philippines.

Development priorities: Canadian assistance has the following development priorities centred around the core objective poverty reduction: basic human needs, gender equality, infrastructure services, human rights, democracy and good governance, private sector development, the environment.²

Priority sectors: In September 2000 CIDA defined four Canadian priority sectors for the following five years: health and nutrition, basic education, HIV/AIDS and child protection.

Donors' Approaches: CIDA uses both terms, "SWAp" and "Sector Approach". CIDA defines a SWAp as a long-term joint financial commitment of recurrent costs and capital investment by the recipient country and the donors. The emphasis is on local ownership, a coherent programming framework, donor arrangements under domestic leadership. Capacity building of the recipient country is the intended outcome.

Canada plans to move the main emphasis from the project approach to programme-based approaches such as SWAps. SWAps and budget support provided as long-term assistance are seen as tools to strengthen the ownership of recipient countries. The project approach loses its relative importance. Still project support will continue as large part of aid in SWAps for a short to medium term.

Canada supports general budget support. A prior condition to general budget support is a recipient government's commitment to reform

TVET: Information not identified yet.

Technical assistance: CIDA plans to reduce technical assistance in the education sector, and instead intends to increase it in the sectors of environment, capacity building and management.

NGOs: Through its partnership fund for Canadian NGOs working in developing countries "Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) Project Facility" CIDA supports more than 125 Canadian NGOs.

CIDA extends financial support to NGOs within SWAps.³

Submission

- "A Guide to CIDA's Bilateral Responsive Mechanism (Unsolicited Proposals)", including a matrix for the required "Results-based Logical Framework Analysis": This paper contains information on how to (1) determine availability of funding for the envisaged initiative, familiarizes with (2) the procedural direction to follow when submitting proposals, (3) proposal content requirements, and (4) proposal assessment criteria used by CIDA (<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English > Search [use the search function]: Guide to CIDA's Bilateral Responsive Mechanism);
- "Your guide to working with CIDA": A guide directed to Canadian firms, consultants, voluntary organisations and institutions, providing basic information about the contracting process with CIDA.

Documents

- "Canada in the world", Canada's Foreign Policy Review, 1995, informs about international assistance: its mandate, countries eligible for Canadian aid, a list of documents by countries, development policies, management policies, strategies, official publications;
- "Sustainable Development Strategy 2001-2003: An Agenda for Change" (Chapter on Effective Development Programming Approaches);
- "Government of Canada Policy for CIDA on Human rights, Democratization and Good Governance";
- CIDA, "CIDA's Policy on Agriculture"
- CIDA, "CIDA's Policy for Environmental Sustainability";
- CIDA, "CIDA's Policy on Gender Equality";
- CIDA, "CIDA's Policy on Meeting Basic Human Needs";
- CIDA, "CIDA's Policy on Poverty Reduction";
- CIDA, "CIDA's Policy on Private Sector Development";
- CIDA, "Social Development Priorities Framework", including "Action Plan on Health and Nutrition", "Action Plan on Basic Education", "HIV/AIDS Action Plan", "Action Plan on Child Protection";
- CIDA, "CIDA's strategy on knowledge for development through information and communication technologies (ICT)";
- CIDA, "Strategy for Health".

All these documents are accessible here:

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English > Resources > Publications > Policies / Strategies.

Documents on TVET and skills development

- “CIDA’s Policy on Private Sector Development”,
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English > Resources > Publications > Policies > CIDA’s Policy on Private Sector Development and
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English > Private Sector Development;
- “Supporting Entrepreneurship and Information and Communication Technologies in Africa”, one of the “New Canadian Initiatives for Africa”,
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English > Canada fund for Africa > Canada helps build new Partnerships with Africa.

Documents concerning Africa

- “Building a new Partnership on Africa’s Development”: a programme developed at Kananaskis, Alberta (Canada) G8 Summit in June 2002;
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English/ Français > CIDA, Africa & the G8,
- Supporting Entrepreneurship and Information Communications Technologies in Africa;
- Creating an e-Policy Resource Centre for Africa and a Centre for Connectivity in Africa;
- Developing a Project Preparation Facility for Africans

The documents concerning Africa are accessible here:

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English/ Français > CIDA, Africa & the G8 > Canada helps build new partnerships with Africa.

IT enabled development

Programme “Digital Opportunities for All”

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English/ Français > CIDA, Africa & the G8 > Canada helps build new partnerships with Africa > Digital Opportunities Task (DOT) Force, Report Card.

Evaluations

Review of Canada’s Development Cooperation: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Peer Review of Canada (> English, German, French)

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English/ Français > OECD Development Assistance Committee, Peer Review of Canada (> table and graph).

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Toll free for the hearing and speech impaired only: (800) 331 5018.

Information in this section about CIDA is taken from the following sources, unless indicated otherwise:

CIDA’s website: www.acdi-cida.gc.ca, access: 23 July 2003;
 Hasegawa 2002, pp. 42-48;
 Riddell 2002, pp. 17, 22 and 32.

- 1 <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English/ French > Regions and countries.
- 2 <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English/ Français > What we do > CIDA priorities.
- 3 <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca> > English > NGO Project Facility.

5.5 Denmark

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

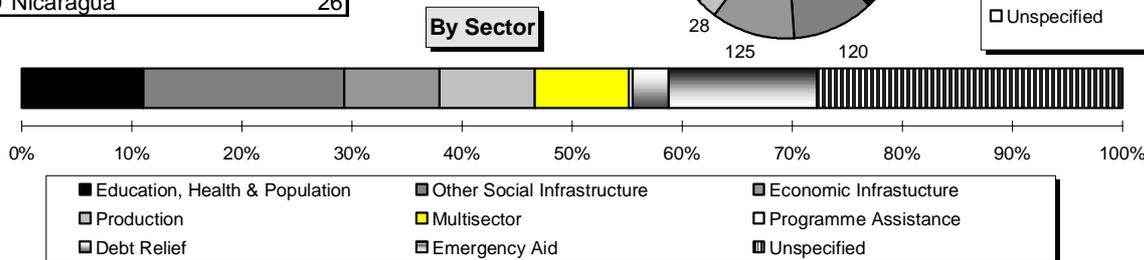
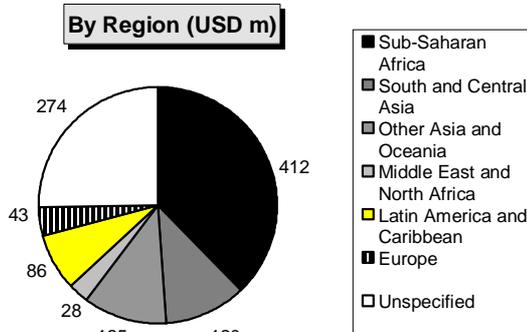
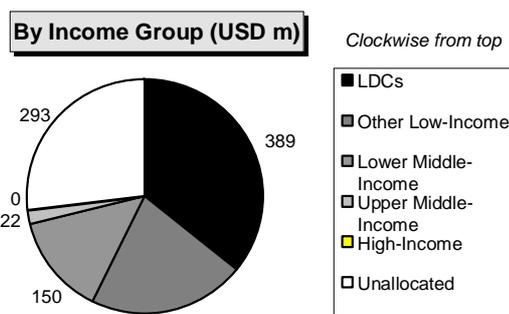
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

DENMARK

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	1 634	1 643	0.5%
Constant (2001 USD m)	1 634	1 540	-5.8%
In Danish Kroner (million)	13 600	12 956	-4.7%
ODA/GNI	1.03%	0.96%	
Bilateral share	63%	63%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	181	167	-7.4%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Tanzania	69
2 Viet Nam	54
3 Uganda	52
4 Mozambique	50
5 Ghana	46
6 Bangladesh	40
7 Ex-Yugoslavia Unsp.	30
8 Bolivia	28
9 Zambia	27
10 Nicaragua	26



Source: OECD

The **Danish Development Agency (Danida)** is based in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Denmark is providing development assistance in bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation. Partner organisations of multilateral development assistance are the development banks, especially the World Bank, the European Union, the United Nations, namely UNDP, UNAids; UNICEF, WFP, ILO, UNIDO, UNESCO.¹

Target countries: There are 15 priority countries of Denmark's bilateral assistance, divided in three groups of support:

- Large assistance programmes in six countries, assistance of more than DKK² 200 million annually in their country frame: United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Ghana, Bangladesh, Viet Nam;
- Annual programmes in seven countries, DKK 150-175 million per country: Benin, Burkina Faso, Zambia, Egypt, Nepal, Nicaragua, Bolivia;

- Limited country programmes in two countries: Kenya (DKK 70 million) and Bhutan (DKK 65 million).

Support to selected other countries is being provided concerning the following issues: poverty reduction, women in development, democracy and human rights, conflict prevention, support to the participation of developing countries in the international fight against terrorism, environmental issues: Afghanistan, Palestinian Authority, Niger, South Africa, India (assistance will be phased out).

Environmental assistance is provided to Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Namibia, Botswana (decreasing amount of assistance).³

Development priorities: Danida's main focus lies on poverty reduction. This goal is intended to be achieved by the support to the following fields: sustainable development through poverty-oriented economic growth; education; health; infrastructure; development of a private sector as an engine for growth and the framework conditions for its activities; women's participation in the development process; environmental issues; health, especially HIV/AIDS, fair trade policy, humanitarian assistance.⁴

Priority sectors: Danida has defined the following six priority sectors: water and sanitation, private sector development, education, health, agriculture and rural roads.

Donors' Approaches: Danida uses the term "Sector Programme Support".

Denmark has defined a maximal involvement in three sectors for each programme country.⁵

The Danish sectoral approach emphasizes the partner country's central government as well as all other participation levels including actors of the private sector and civil society as owners of a programme. Assistance is applicable to all levels between policy making/ strategy planning and programme implementation ("Guidelines for Sector Programme Support", May 1998 (revised), that are currently being revised again).

Danida favours general budget support.

The agency names the following factors as conditions to be granted Danish assistance: past aid performances, macroeconomic conditions, and adequate financial management abilities by the recipient country. The disbursement will be ended if programme performance fails or the issues democracy and human rights are neglected.

Danida names the following conditions attached to development assistance: responsibility for the development process in the hands of the partner government; good governance in terms of an efficient, poverty-oriented national strategy; plans and procedures in development cooperation should reflect human rights and democracy.⁶

The following connection between assistance policy and Danish refugee policy is described:

*"Countries receiving Danish assistance must live up to their international obligation to readmit their own citizens whose applications for asylum in Denmark have been rejected. [...] Denmark can assist countries that have taken in large groups of refugees. [...] During the EU Presidency, Denmark will work to create greater understanding of the importance of a strategy to assist neighbouring countries to help countries in conflict."*⁷

The Project Approach is considered of minor relevance since the decision for Sector Programme Support. Nevertheless projects will be held up in the sectors and thematic areas, e.g. gender, democracy, civic participation, good governance, protection of human rights, etc.

Furthermore projects are supported under the Danish Transitional Assistance, regional assistance, research assistance, and small grants under control of each embassy.

A planned project needs to be set in the frame of the Sector Programme Support concept. A project is bound to a period of ten to 15 years under Sector Programme Support, funds are allocated in intervals of three to four years.

TVET: In 2001 Danida drafted a new policy on skills development to replace the 1994 policy. Two important changes have been worked out:

- Expression "Skills Development" instead of "Vocational Education and Training/ VET": This wider term makes Skills Development fit not only in a sector called VET, but also in related sectors. This makes it possible to support it in a context of various fields.

- Linkage of the policy to the new overall development strategy "Partnership 2000": Recognition of Skills Development of contributing to poverty reduction and the Danish crosscutting policy concerns (environment, gender, human rights, good governance, democratisation/ participation).

Since 1994 the Danish support to VET is characterized by a change of geographical concentration of aid: the emphasis for the creation of new projects was laid on Africa instead of Asia. With the move to sector programme support less projects were funded, but these projects more extensively.

Danish assistance to VET from 1990 to 2001 amounted to DKK 1.3 billion which was about 2.1% of total Danish bilateral assistance. This sum was allocated in 23 countries dominantly in Asia and Africa.⁸

Concerning TVET and other fields Danida is concentrating its programme support on systems reform and institutional development.

Technical assistance: Danida provides technical assistance in form of technical advisors, consultant services, the multilateral Junior Professional Officer Programme. The latter is question to adjustment in the current revision of development assistance.⁹

The proportion of technical assistance in relation to the total Official Development Assistance is low (6% in 1996, 5% in 1999). New technical assistance guidelines have been developed in 2001.

In 2001, the number of Danish long-term advisors in the field increased. The percentage of non-Danish technical assistance personnel lies between 30 and 40.

NGOs: Denmark encourages the assistance through NGOs.

Support to the development work of Danish NGOs was reduced by 9.5% in 2002, after it had been increased by 70% from 1996 to 2001.¹⁰

Submission: Danida works with governments and -regarding TVET- public sector training centres. In response to SWAPs, Denmark is currently considering to shift the decision-making authorities to the embassy level. The embassies are already responsible for programme implementation and monitoring.

The following policy guidelines and submission information are of interest:

- Guidelines for Sector Programme Support, May 1998 (revised), currently being revised, include:
 - (1) information about a National Sector Framework (NSF) that Danida asks the partner government for in order to start a sector programme;
 - (2) a detailed description of the Sector Programme Support process and the role of the stakeholders (institutions, organisations, donors, NGOs, private enterprises, other stakeholders, target groups);
- Logical Framework Approach (LFA), project planning guidelines favoured by Danida (see section 4, page 9 for information on LFA).

Documents

- New overall development strategy "Partnership 2000", replacing the strategy document "A Developing World", 1994 (outlines Danida's poverty reduction strategy);
- Guidelines for Sector Programme Support ¹¹, May 1998 (revised), is currently being revised;

- 2001 draft on Skills Development, intended to replace the 1994 policy (first-mentioned document in this section).

Evaluations

<http://www.um.dk> > English > Development Policy > Danish Development Policy > Evaluations.

Danish Development Agency (Danida) Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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[+45] 32 54 05 33

@ um@um.dk (ministry)

<http://www.um.dk> > English > Development Policy

Main language Danish, information also available in English,

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Telegram: Etrangères

Telex: 31292 etr dk

Office hours (local time): Monday through Wednesday from 9 to 16,
Thursday and Friday from 9 to 17

Telephone and telefax monitored 24 hours a day

Information regarding Danida chapter taken from the following sources:

Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs' website: <http://www.um.dk> > English > Development Policy;

Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Evaluation. Danish Assistance to Vocational Education and Training, Aarhus 2002 (COWI);

Hasegawa, Yusuke, "Trends in Aid by Major Aid Agencies (Summary), Unofficial Translation, 2002, <http://www.minbuza.nl> > Development Cooperation > Sectoral Approach > Further reading > Resources > Trends in Aid by Major Aid Agencies, access: 01 March 2003;

Riddell, Abby, "Synthesis Report on Development Agency Policies and Perspectives on Programme-Based Approaches", prepared for the Forum on Accountability and Risk Management under Program-Based Approaches, organized by the Learning Network on Program-Based Approaches, Ottawa, Canada 2002, 2002, draft, <http://www.minbuza.nl> > Development Cooperation > Sectoral Approach > Further reading > Resources > Synthesis Report on Development Agency Policies and Perspectives on Programme-Based Approaches; access: 1 March 2003

Danida contact information taken from <http://www.um.dk> > English > Development Policy > Contact

Danish Development Policy > Multilateral Development Assistance

- 5 <http://www.um.dk/english/dp> (English) > Danish development policy.
- 6 Hasegawa, Yusuke, "Trends in Aid by Major Aid Agencies (Summary), Unofficial Translation, 2002, <http://www.minbuza.nl> > Development Cooperation > Sectoral Approach > Further reading > Resources > Trends in Aid by Major Aid Agencies, access: 01 March 2003, pp. 49-54.
- 7 Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://www.um.dk> > English > Development Policy > Danish Development Policy, access: 04 June 2003.
- 8 Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Evaluation. Danish Assistance to Vocational Education and Training, Aarhus 2002 (COWI), pp. 9-24.
- 9 <http://www.um.dk> > English > Development Policy > Danish Development Policy > Other forms of assistance and activities.
- 10 <http://www.um.dk> > English > Development Policy > Danish Development Policy > Other forms of assistance and activities.
- 11 You find this document through the site map of the "Extranet on Program-based Approaches" by the "Canadian International Development Agency". A free registration is needed: <http://remote4.acdi-cida.gc.ca/extranet/ExtranetHome.nsf/vluabotdoc/SWAPSEn?OpenDocument>. You can register for this extranet here: <http://remote4.acdi-cida.gc.ca/pbas> > New member registration.

- 1 <http://www.um.dk> > English > Development Policy > Danish Development Policy > Multilateral Development Assistance Please find information concerning Danida's budget here: <http://www.um.dk> > English > Development Policy > Danish Development Policy > Statistics.
- 2 Denmark Kroner (DKK): Rate of 11 June 2003: 100 Denmark Kroner = 15.7298 United States Dollars.
- 3 <http://www.um.dk> > English > Development Policy > Danish Development Policy > Bilateral assistance.
- 4 <http://www.um.dk> > English > Development Policy > Danish Development Policy;
<http://www.um.dk> > English > Development Policy >

5.6 Finland

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

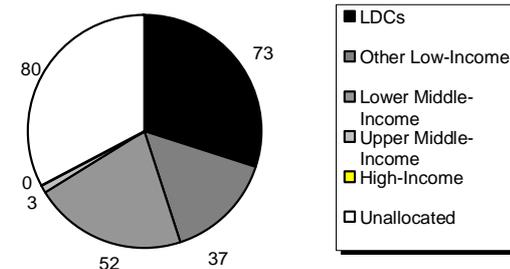
FINLAND

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown

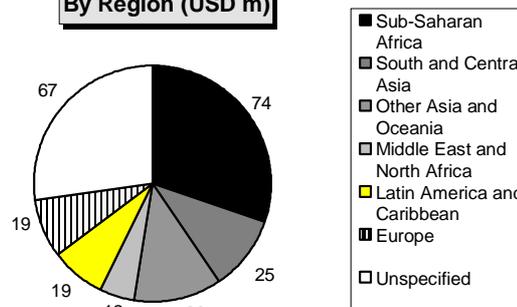
Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	389	462	18.8%
Constant (2001 USD m)	389	434	11.5%
In Euro (million)	434	490	12.9%
ODA/GNI	0.32%	0.35%	
Bilateral share	58%	54%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	61	67	10.8%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Tanzania	13
2 Russia (OA)	13
3 Afghanistan	12
4 Mozambique	11
5 Serbia & Montenegro	11
6 China	7
7 Namibia	7
8 Nicaragua	6
9 Viet Nam	6
10 Kenya	6

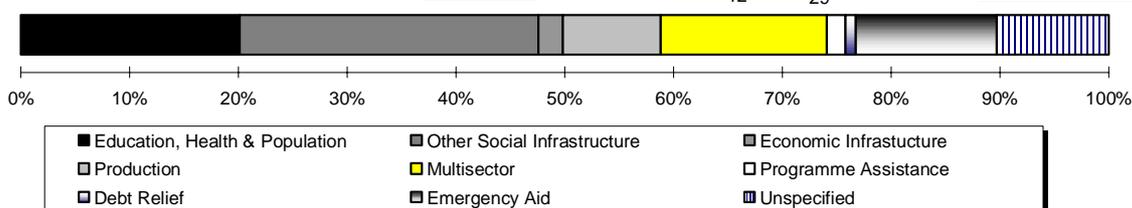
By Income Group (USD m)



By Region (USD m)



By Sector



Source: OECD

The [Department for International Development Cooperation](#) is part of the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Target countries: Finnish bilateral development cooperation distinguishes between two partnership categories, "Long-term Partner Countries" and "other partnerships". Please find criteria for the selection, as well as instruments of cooperation in the policy document "Operationalisation of Development Policy Objectives in Finland's International Development Cooperation", February 2001.¹

Partner countries include the following: Mozambique, Viet Nam, Ethiopia, United Republic of Tanzania, Nepal, Kenya, Nicaragua, Zambia, Egypt, Namibia, Peru, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Palestinian Authority, China, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Timor-Leste.

Development priorities: The Finnish development priorities are the promotion of global security, poverty reduction, human rights and democracy, prevention of global environmental problems, promotion of economic dialogue.

Priority sectors: The choice of programmes and sectors is oriented towards the principles set in the poverty-reduction strategy adopted

by the partner country on the one hand, and is based on the two policy papers "Decision-in-principle on Finland's Development Cooperation" and "Finland's Policy on Relations with Developing Countries" on the other.²

Donors' Approaches: Finland sets the following criteria for its sector programmes: Responsibility for the whole initiative is with the target country's authorities and stakeholders, including the development of comprehensive development plans, and the use of the partner country's existing administrative structures in implementation.

Finland follows an output-oriented approach. The monitoring of the initiatives takes place through jointly defined criteria.

In case direct sectoral or general budgetary support is not yet possible, projects will be supported according to the country's set priorities. It is intended to work for the building up of the partner country's own administrative structures and procedures. In general fewer countries are supported with more resources now. The defined support limit of three sector programmes or projects per country.

As condition attached to assistance partner countries are required to possess adequate capacity in order to realize the initiative and to be committed to good governance.

TVET: Information not identified yet.

Technical assistance: Information not identified yet.

NGOs: Please find information about support of Non-Governmental Organisations and International Non-Governmental Organisations here: <http://global.finland.fi> > English > NGOs and INGOs.

Submission: Information not identified yet.

Documents

- "Decision-in-principle on Finland's Development Cooperation", September 1996, including the main goals of Finnish development cooperation, and forms and channels of cooperation;
- "Finland's Policy on Relations with Developing Countries", October 1998 (shows development cooperation's role as part of the Finnish foreign policy);
- Decision-in-principle: "Operationalisation of Development Policy Objectives in Finland's International Development Cooperation", February 2001 (contains the criteria for the selection of partner countries and instruments of cooperation).³

- Evaluation reports: <http://global.finland.fi> > English > Evaluations.

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Library: Monday-Friday 10.00-16.00

Unless indicated otherwise information concerning Finland's development cooperation is taken from the following sources: Website of the Department for International Development Cooperation of the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://global.finland.fi> > English, access: 01 August 2003; Riddell 2002, pp. 19 + 24.

-
- 1 <http://global.finland.fi> > English > About us > Strategic goals > Policy documents.
 - 2 <http://global.finland.fi> > English > About us > Strategic goals > Policy documents
 - 3 <http://global.finland.fi> > English > About us > Strategic goals > Policy documents.

5.7 France

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

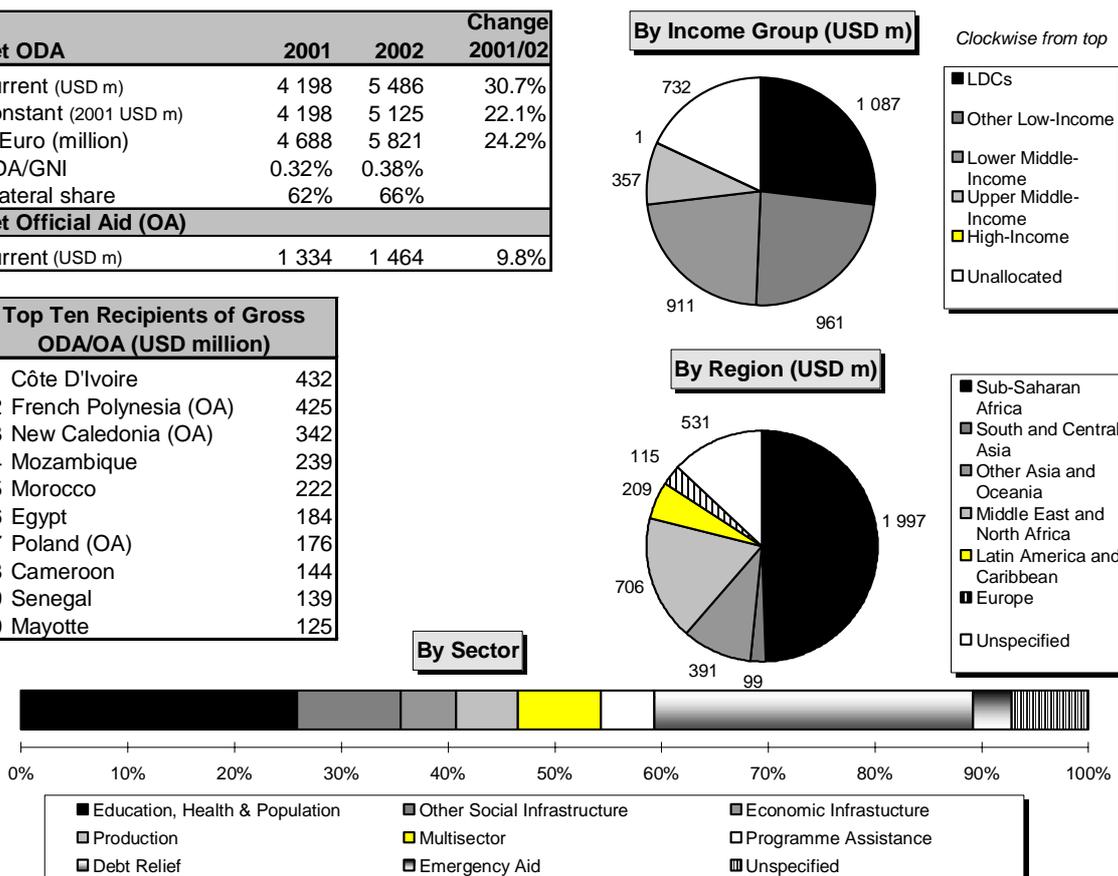
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

FRANCE

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	4 198	5 486	30.7%
Constant (2001 USD m)	4 198	5 125	22.1%
In Euro (million)	4 688	5 821	24.2%
ODA/GNI	0.32%	0.38%	
Bilateral share	62%	66%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	1 334	1 464	9.8%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Côte D'Ivoire	432
2 French Polynesia (OA)	425
3 New Caledonia (OA)	342
4 Mozambique	239
5 Morocco	222
6 Egypt	184
7 Poland (OA)	176
8 Cameroon	144
9 Senegal	139
10 Mayotte	125

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The **Direction Générale de la Coopération Internationale et du Développement (DGCID)** is part of the foreign ministry. French development cooperation has two main instruments, the Comité d'Orientation, de Coordination et de Projet (COCOP) and the Fonds de Solidarité Prioritaire (FSP). COCOP is an inter-ministerial committee responsible for the French cooperation with Eastern Europe. The Fonds de solidarité prioritaire (FSP) by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs is dedicated to the institutional, social, cultural development and research of selected countries.

<http://www.cooperation.gouv.fr/cooperation> > Les instruments de la DGCID > COCOP: Comité d'Orientation de Coordination et de Projet;

<http://www.cooperation.gouv.fr/cooperation> > Les instruments de la DGCID > Fonds de Solidarité Prioritaire.¹

Target countries: DGCID has defined target countries related to its two instruments, COCOP and FSP.

Comité d'Orientation, de Coordination et de Projet (COCOP), target countries

Central and Eastern European accession countries:

Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia;

South Eastern European countries:

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Croatia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro

Newly Independent States:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

COCOP projects can target one or various countries.

Fonds de Solidarité Prioritaire (FSP) target countries

France has defined priority countries and areas for partnership, which are available for the Fonds de Solidarité Prioritaire. These are the priority countries:

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Palestinian Authority, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.²

Strategic country documents

DGCID produces strategic country documents informing about the French assistance for the following countries:

Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Viet Nam.

<http://www.cooperation.gouv.fr/cooperation> (Français) > Les Documents Stratégiques Pays

Development priorities: In view of its commitment to human development French cooperation concentrates on poverty reduction and basic human needs, economic and social development and the promotion of democracy. Other priorities of French cooperation are urban development and the support of decentralization, development on the regional level and natural resources management.

Priority sectors: The priority sectors of French cooperation are the improvement of agricultural productivity, capacity building for the state and its units, land and natural resources management, basic health and basic education.

Donors' Approaches: In French development cooperation the term SWAp is being used.

French assistance to SWAps takes in most cases the form of project support. This is because France considers projects to be more efficient in many cases compared to programme aid, in case that government channels cannot be used due to tyranny or political disturbances. French cooperation considers financial transparency and ownership as the basic requirements to approach a SWAp. In case these prerequisites should not be present, the focus would lie on capacity building to achieve them.

French cooperation considers the project approach to be more efficient than general budget support, but still France agrees potentially to provide budget support. The recipient country's agreement to ownership of the development activity and financial transparency are the prior conditions for receiving general budget support by French cooperation.

TVET: The promotion of TVET is considered an important component in reducing poverty. Priorities of French cooperation concerning TVET are the following: Support to develop education policies that are sensitive to sectoral requirements and economically sustainable; building partnerships with civil society (employer and

employee associations), favouring the creation of continuing education funds.³

Technical assistance: The French Foreign Ministry administers a Technical Assistance programme. The personnel has sector-specific specializations, including education, economic and financial sector, employment, health, and agriculture, livestock and rural technologies. Only French professionals are sent out in the TA programme.

NGOs: France favours the role of the government in development assistance. According to this the volume of assistance through NGOs in French official aid is very small, it lies around 0.6% of total Official Development Assistance (on the DAC basis). Embassies may execute some projects through NGOs.⁴

Submission

COCOP framework

Submission schemes and procedures as well as information concerning project eligibility here (only available in French):

<http://www.cooperation.gouv.fr/cooperation> > Les instruments de la DGCID > COCOP Procedures > Soumission des projets;

<http://www.cooperation.gouv.fr/cooperation> > Les instruments de la DGCID > COCOP Procedures > Constitution d'un projet;

<http://www.cooperation.gouv.fr/cooperation> > Les instruments de la DGCID > COCOP Éligibilité;

<http://www.cooperation.gouv.fr/cooperation> > Les instruments de la DGCID > COCOP Suivi et nouveaux projets.

Documents: Information not identified yet.

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@ cooperation.dgcid@diplomatie.gouv.fr

🌐 <http://www.cooperation.gouv.fr/mae> > The Ministry's mission and organisation > The Directorate general for international cooperation and development (main information in French, limited information in English, German, Spanish).

Unless indicated otherwise information concerning this chapter is taken from the following sources:

DGCID's website: <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr>;

Hasegawa 2002, pp. 26-29;

Riddell 2002, pp. 24/25

1 Information concerning the budget of France for development cooperation can be found here: <http://www.cooperation.gouv.fr/cooperation> > Le budget de la DGCID.

2 <http://www.cooperation.gouv.fr/cooperation> (Français) > Les instruments de la DGCID > Fonds de Solidarité Prioritaire > Zone de solidarité prioritaire (ZSP).

3 DGCID, "La formation professionnelle en France. Une réponse à vos questions", p. 1.

4 <http://www.cooperation.gouv.fr/cooperation> > La coopération non-gouvernementale.

5.8 Germany

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

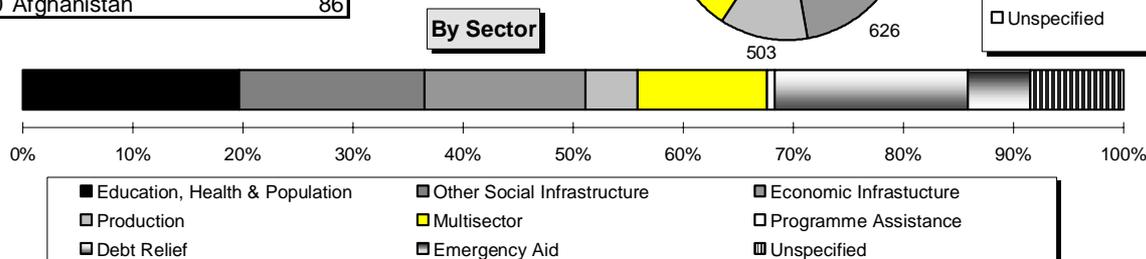
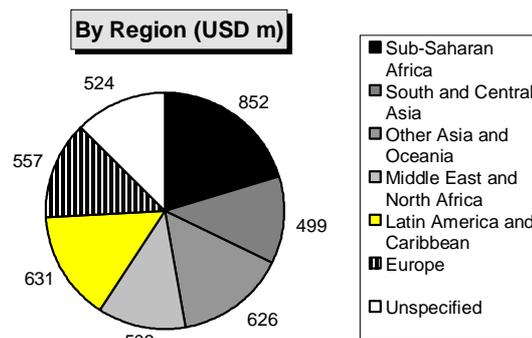
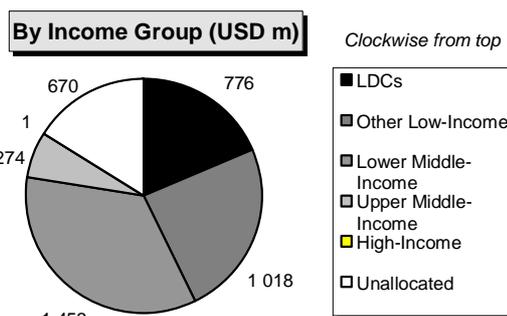
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

GERMANY

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	4 990	5 324	6.7%
Constant (2001 USD m)	4 990	4 980	-0.2%
In Euro (million)	5 571	5 650	1.4%
ODA/GNI	0.27%	0.27%	
Bilateral share	57%	63%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	687	780	13.5%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Serbia & Montenegro	305
2 China	281
3 Bolivia	234
4 India	150
5 Mozambique	136
6 Indonesia	121
7 Turkey	118
8 Egypt	103
9 Jordan	98
10 Afghanistan	86

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The [German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development \(BMZ\)](#) is responsible for Germany's development policy and cooperation. As the funder of all German bilateral technical and financial cooperation activities, BMZ commissions [GTZ \(German Agency for Technical Cooperation\)](#) and [KfW Group \(KfW Bankengruppe, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau\)](#) as well as [InWEnt \(Capacity Building International Germany\)](#) and [DED \(German Development Service\)](#) with the implementation of Germany's contribution to programmes and projects of partner governments. Further more BMZ contributes to the projects of institutions like [SEQUA \(Foundation for Economic Development and Vocational Training\)](#), [CIM \(Centre for International Migration and Development\)](#) and the churches.

InWEnt is an organization for international human resource development, advanced training and dialogue. InWEnt offers training programmes relevant for the sustainable development of the partner and cooperation countries. These training programmes take place

in BMZ's cooperation countries, in Germany, as well as online on InWEnt's e-cooperation platform "Global Campus 21" (<http://www.gc21.de>).

Target countries: In an effort to concentrate, BMZ has reduced the number of its bilateral cooperation countries and has divided the target countries into "priority countries" and "partner countries".

"Priority countries" are defined to have three priority sectors; "partner countries" should be limited to one. The distinction between "priority" and "partner" countries is not connected to a higher or lower aid amount level. The different naming only focuses on programme emphasis and intensity of development cooperation.

Priority countries: There are 37 countries defined as priority countries (14 in Sub-Saharan Africa, 9 in Asia and Oceania, 5 in the Middle East, 5 in Latin America, 4 in Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS).

Priority countries are, among others, Egypt, Yemen, the Palestinian Authority, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, Viet Nam, Bolivia, Peru.

BMZ and the partner country develop strategy papers and country concepts for priority countries that constitute the basis of the sector-political discourse between the recipient country, BMZ and other donors.

Partner countries: The 33 partner countries show the following regional distribution: 10 Latin American countries, 9 Sub-Saharan African countries, 5 countries in Asia and Oceania, 5 in Central and Eastern Europe and CIS, 4 countries in the Middle East.

Mauritania, Guinea, Lesotho, Madagascar, Niger, Chad, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Thailand, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Bulgaria, Romania and others are German partner countries.

Potential cooperation countries: Germany has set up a list of potential cooperation countries. Concerning these countries Germany currently sees no cooperation possibility due to the country's (structural) situation. In case of changing circumstances, these countries would be candidates for support:

Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Togo, Myanmar, Haiti are among the potential cooperation countries.¹

BMZ has developed a Central Asia Concept and a Caucasus Initiative.

The Central Asia Concept focuses on the strengthening of democratic and rule-of-law structures, the support of economic reforms and poverty reduction, and the promotion of supra-national co-operation.

<http://www.bmz.de> > English > Topics > BMZ Central Asia Concept

The focus of the Caucasus Initiative lies on conflict reduction and crisis prevention.

Multi-country approaches in the Caucasus concentrate on the development of the legal system and the strengthening of democracy, support of the energy sector, fostering the private sector, supporting the fight against tuberculosis, promoting the protection of biosphere reserves.

<http://www.bmz.de> > English > Topics > BMZ Caucasus Initiative

GTZ's website provides country project descriptions:

<http://www.gtz.de> > English > Countries;

<http://www.gtz.de> > English > Introducing GTZ > What we do > themes and key areas > Project search [French, German, English, Spanish].

Descriptions of more than 700 projects can currently be accessed on the GTZ Website (in German and English, some are also in French and Spanish).

Development priorities: Germany has defined the following development priorities: poverty reduction; democracy; promotion of economic rights; rights for food security and agricultural reforms; equal opportunities in trade; debt reduction; provision of basic social services; access to resources and environmental participation; respect for human rights and labour standards; gender equality; good governance, strengthening civil society; conflict resolution; mainstreaming peace policy, education (TVET, training for teachers, in-company training, gender, etc.); combating HIV/ AIDS.²

Priority sectors: BMZ defines "priority countries" as having up to three priority sectors that may be supported, "partner countries" should be limited to one.

BMZ concentrates on eleven thematic and sectoral focal areas:

- democracy, civil society and public administration (human rights – especially women's and children's rights, legal reform, decentralisation and municipal development);
- peace-building and crisis prevention (including the strengthening of peace constituencies, reconciliation, demobilisation);
- education;
- health, family planning, HIV/AIDS;
- water supply, water management, sanitation/solid waste management;
- food security, agriculture (including fisheries);
- environmental policy, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources (including desertification control, maintenance of soil fertility, sustainable forest management, biodiversity);
- economic reform and establishment of a market economy (including financing, trade policy and private-sector promotion, employment, vocational training, informal sector, small and medium-sized enterprises, industrial environmental protection);
- energy (including energy efficiency, renewable energies);
- transport and communications;
- regional focus within the scope of integrated approaches to rural or urban development.

GTZ is committed to the fields of policy reforms, rural development, social development, environment and infrastructure and also considers cross-sectoral topics.

These and more sectoral themes fall under the named rubriques:

- Political reforms: democracy and rule of law, decentralization/ local governance, public finance, economic reform, etc.
- Rural development: poverty and hunger, farming and food, regionalization, natural resources, etc.
- Social development: health and population, education, HIV/AIDS, social protection, etc.
- Environment and Infrastructure: environmental policy, eco-efficiency, water, energy, transport, social and ecological standards, etc.
- Economic development and employment: vocational training, private sector, ICT and economy, financial systems, etc.
- Cross-sectoral themes: gender, crisis prevention, youth, HIV/AIDS, emergency aid, poverty, food and nutrition security, Rio +10, PPP, social and ecological standards, etc.

You can all of GTZ's sectoral themes in a pull down menu here:

<http://www.gtz.de> > English > Sectoral Themes

Donors' Approaches: German programme-oriented development cooperation includes SWAs, Structural Adjustment/ Poverty Reduction Support Credits and Direct Budget Aid. Germany uses the term SWAp. According to the German definition, a SWAp should be initiated by the recipient government, and its sector-wide investment programme should comprise the wide participation of citizens. Emphasis is on the partner country's ownership of the programme. Unlike in the SWAp approach, direct budget support means that donor funds go through the regular government budget

system. German direct budget aid is limited to co-financing of structural adjustment programmes and Poverty Reduction Support Credits.

German involvement in programme-oriented co-financing has the following preconditions:

- The focal sector in question and the sectoral objectives need to correspond to the German sectoral preferences or need to be of high developmental importance.
- The responsible and transparent use of funds and a sustainable development impact need to be guaranteed.
- The partner country's institutional development needs to be sufficient for the envisaged programme implementation. Stable macro-economic conditions and a reliable legal system need to be in place.
- A German General Auditor has to have the partner country's permission to monitor the appropriate use of funds.

GTZ will be actively involved in SWAp (including a common fund approach), but will emphasize general budget support less.

In the SWAp framework projects will continue to be the major aid modality. Germany considers the project as an indispensable means to achieve aid visibility and trust building between Germany and the recipient.

TVET

Over a period of more than 30 years, GTZ has provided advisory services and technical assistance components covering the whole range of expertise needed to develop efficient and effective TVET systems. TVET is an integral part of GTZ's focal area "Economic Reform and Development of the Market System" (WiRAM) strategies. GTZ's services and contributions are tailor-made and address the needs of institutions and individuals in the context of their country's development process. As a partner, GTZ provides services ranging from targeting specific components of the TVET system to holistic systems support: employment-oriented qualification systems; centres for advanced technology training and services; qualification of TVET management and teaching staff and development of curricula; qualification for poverty reduction and reconstruction.³

Please find sectoral themes relating to economic development and employment here: <http://www.gtz.de> > English > Sectoral Themes > Vocational Training. These are private sector promotion in technical cooperation (small and medium-sized enterprise sector), financial system development, and ICT & economy.

InWEnt provides assistance in the development of effective vocational training systems and seeks to improve existing curricula in cooperation countries by making them more practice-oriented. The following areas, considered as increasingly important in the context of promoting economically, socially and ecologically oriented TVET, are being supported by InWEnt:

- vocational training policy, labour markets and employment: policy seminars, labour market research and training tailored to specific target groups, promotion of labour market and careers information systems;
- system development: vocational training planning and research, skills-based and employment-oriented training systems, quality management;

- technology- and environment-oriented networks: train-the-trainer, in-company human resource development, environmentally friendly technologies, curricula and media development.

The Foundation for Economic Development and Vocational Training (SEQUA) was founded in 1991 as subsidiary of the DIHK (Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry), ZDH (German Confederation of Small Business and Skilled Crafts) and BDA (Confederation of German Employers' Associations). As a non-profit development organization of the German private sector, SEQUA seeks to mobilise the know-how and resources of German business organizations and enterprises for programmes and projects of international cooperation. It carries out projects focusing on the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises and the support of vocational training in its cooperation countries up to now. SEQUA's projects are funded by public and private donors, with the BMZ being one of the most important funding sources: In the framework of the Partnership Programme, SEQUA supports the cooperation between German business organizations and their partners in developing and transformation countries. In this respect business organizations abroad are strengthened in their roles as promoters, providers and coordinators of vocational training. As implementing agency of BMZ's Public Private Partnership Programme, SEQUA supports projects of Western European enterprises which contain components of vocational training, e.g. the establishment of training centres, the provision of training equipment, the development of curricula and the training of trainers.

The Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM) is a human resources provider with a development policy mandate. CIM places experienced professionals in partner organizations in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Central Europe, also in the field of vocational training. CIM comes only into place if the expertise cannot be found on the local market.

TVET will also be executed by the KfW Group (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau), the German Development Service (DED), as well as by several NGO's and the church.

Technical assistance: GTZ envisages enhancing its role in capacity building through technical assistance in the context of PRSP and SWAp in the future. Technical assistance can also take place through NGOs.

NGOs: Assistance through NGOs accounts for more than 10% of the BMZ aid budget. Most of these NGOs are political foundations and church-based organisations.

Submission: The cooperation between BMZ and the implementing agencies is described here taking the example of GTZ:

The cooperation between the German Government and the partner country starts with an initial meeting in which fields of cooperation and objectives are determined. Usually, these meetings take place once a year, and outcomes are documented in memoranda of understanding. Agreements on concrete projects and programmes referring to this framework require separate agreements. The next step would be the submission proposal by the potential recipient to the German Government. If this submission is considered to be in line with the German development policy, the proposal is passed on to GTZ. GTZ and the partner then review the proposal not only concerning technical feasibility, but also in terms of economic, socio-cultural and ecological sustainability. Often GTZ is also involved in the partner country's preparation of projects and programmes. An agreement of project implementation between the German and the partner government is stated in form of a contract. Then BMZ hires GTZ to assist in the project/ programme implementation.

GTZ, "A Project is Born", Schotten 2002 (AS-Druck + Verlag): this leaflet describes the steps to realize a development project/ programme in cooperation with BMZ and GTZ.

"Objectives-oriented project planning", GTZ's tool to plan project preparation and implementation.

Documents: BMZ conducts instrument, project, sector and topic evaluations: <http://www.bmz.de> > English > Topics > Summaries of Evaluation reports.

BMZ - German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung)

 Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 40 • 53113 Bonn
 Stresemannstr. 94 • 10963 Berlin
 [+49] (1888) 535-0
 [+49] (1888) 535-3500
 E-Mail form on website: <http://www.bmz.de> > Contact > e-Mail
 <http://www.bmz.de> (English, German)

CIM - Center for International Migration and Development (Centrum für Internationale Migration und Entwicklung)

 until end of April 2004: Barckhausstraße 16 • 60325 Frankfurt
 from May 2004 on: Mendelssohnstr. 75-77 • 60325 Frankfurt
 [+49] (69) 719121-0
 [+49] (69) 719121-19
 cim@gtz.de
 <http://www.cimonline.de> (English, German)

DED – German Development Service (Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst)

 Tulpenfeld 7 • 53113 Bonn
 [+49] (228) 24 34-0
 [+49] (228) 24 34-111
 E-Mail form on website: <http://www.ded.de> > English > Contact > E-Mail
 <http://www.ded.de> (English, German)

EED – Church Development Service - Association of the Protestant Churches in Germany (Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst)

 Ulrich-von-Hassell-Strasse 76 • 53123 Bonn
 [+49] (228) 81 01-0
 [+49] (228) 81 01-160
 eed@eed.de
 <http://www.eed.de> (English, French, German, Spanish)

GTZ - German Agency for Technical Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH)

 Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5 • 65760 Eschborn
 [+49] (6196) 79-0
 [+49] (6196) 79-1115
 E-mail form on website: <http://www.gtz.de> > contact > GTZ general inquiry
 <http://www.gtz.de> (English, German)

Offices worldwide: <http://www.gtz.de> > English > Offices.

InWent - Capacity Building International, Germany

 Tulpenfeld 5 • 53113 Bonn
 [+49] (228) 24 34-5
 [+49] (228) 24 34-766
 Weyerstr. 78-83 • 50676 Köln
 [+49] (221) 2098-0
 [+49] (221) 2098-11
 info@inwent.org
 <http://www.inwent.org> (English, German)
 <http://www.gc21.de> (English, French, German, Spanish)

KfW Group (KfW Bankengruppe – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)

 Palmengartenstr. 5-9 • 60325 Frankfurt
 [+49] (69) 74 31-0
 [+49] (69) 7431-2944
 infocenter@kfw.de or E-Mail form on website: <http://www.kfw.de> > English > Contact > E-Mail
 <http://www.kfw.de> (English, German, Japanese)

MISEREOR – Bischöfliches Hilfswerk

 Mozartstraße 9 • 52064 Aachen
 [+49] (241) 442-0
 [+49] (241) 442-188
 addresses in Berlin in Munich: <http://www.misereor.de> > Kontakt
 postmaster@misereor.de
 <http://www.misereor.de> (German)

SEQUA – Foundation for Economic Development and Vocational Training (Stiftung für wirtschaftliche Entwicklung und berufliche Qualifizierung)

 Mozartstr. 4-10 • 53113 Bonn
 [+49] (228) 98 238-0
 [+49] (228) 98 238-19/ -29
 info@sequa.de
 <http://www.sequa.de> (English, French, German, Spanish)

Unless indicated otherwise information of this chapter was taken from the following source:

Large part of this section was drafted by BMZ and its implementing agencies; BMZ's website: <http://www.bmz.de>; GTZ, "A Project is Born", Schotten 2002 (AS-Druck + Verlag); Hasegawa 2002, pp. 15-20; Riddell 2002, pp. 19; 25; GTZ's website: <http://www.gtz.de>.

- 1 Bohnet, Michael, "Regionale und sektorale Schwerpunktbildung in der EZ. Die Arbeit an der neuen Länderliste", in: E+Z Year 41 (2000), nr. 7/8, pp. 196/7.
- 2 <http://www.bmz.de> > English > Topics > Policy focuses.
- 3 Quoted from text submitted for this guide by BMZ and its implementing agencies.

5.9 Greece

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

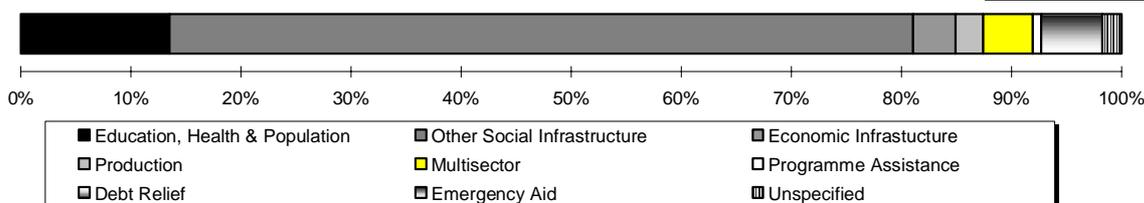
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

GREECE

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	202	276	37.0%
Constant (2001 USD m)	202	253	25.5%
In Euro (million)	225	293	30.2%
ODA/GNI	0.17%	0.21%	
Bilateral share	41%	39%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	9	16	80.2%

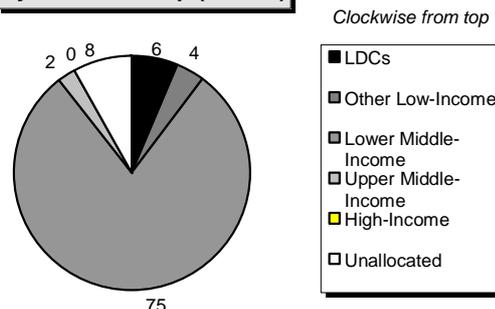
Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 FYR Macedonia	25
2 Serbia & Montenegro	24
3 Albania	14
4 Bosnia and Herzegovina	7
5 Afghanistan	5
6 Bulgaria (OA)	3
7 Armenia	2
8 Palestinian Adm. Areas	2
9 Romania (OA)	2
10 Georgia	1

By Sector

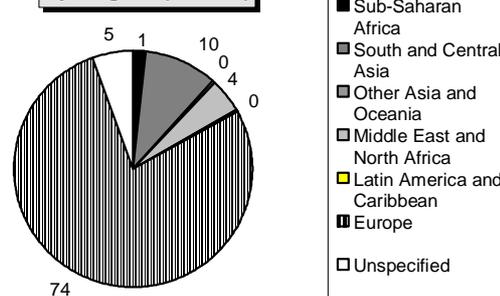


Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown

By Income Group (USD m)



By Region (USD m)



Source: OECD

HELLENIC – AID, Greek's International Development Cooperation Department, is responsible for development programmes, humanitarian aid, support of existing and newly founded NGOs, and educational and information activities promoting voluntary service. It is an independent, organic section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Target countries: Information not identified yet.

Development priorities: HELLENIC-AID development programmes are intended to combat poverty by enhancing the living standard

Priority sectors: HELLENIC-AID names the following priority sectors for co-financed development programmes: social sector, basic education, vocational training involving young people and women in particular; environmental protection, agricultural growth, housing, and material and technical infrastructure; sectors producing income and substantially reducing the level of poverty; small infrastructure

and local business initiatives aiming at the promotion of employment; human rights, gender equality, democratic institutions, strengthening of local communities and participatory decentralized growth.

Donors' Approaches: HELLENIC-AID supports development activities and programmes, also in form of a contribution to co-financing. Local ownership is emphasized.

TVET: Vocational Training is one of the Greek priority sectors for co-financed development programmes. A focus lies on the support of young people and women.

Technical assistance: Information not identified yet.

NGOs: Collaboration with and support of NGOs is one of the major roles of HELLENIC-AID.

Submission: HELLENIC –AID lists fundamental criteria for the acceptance of development activities and programmes:

<http://www.mfa.gr> > Site Map > Foreign Policy: Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid > Development Programmes.

@ cio@mfa.gr

Documents: Information not identified yet.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Information Centre

🏢 Akademias 3, Stoa Davaki • Athens

☎ [+30] (01) 210.3682700

📠 [+30] (01) 210.3682474

HELLENIC-AID

🌐 <http://www.mfa.gr> > Site Map > Foreign Policy: Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (Website in English and Greek).

Unless indicated otherwise, information concerning this section on HELLENIC-AID was taken from the following source: <http://www.mfa.gr> > Site Map > Foreign Policy: Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, access: 31 October 2003.

5.10 Ireland

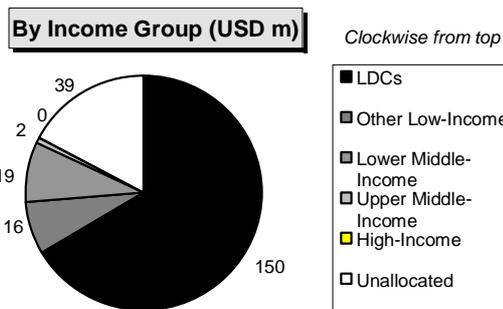
The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

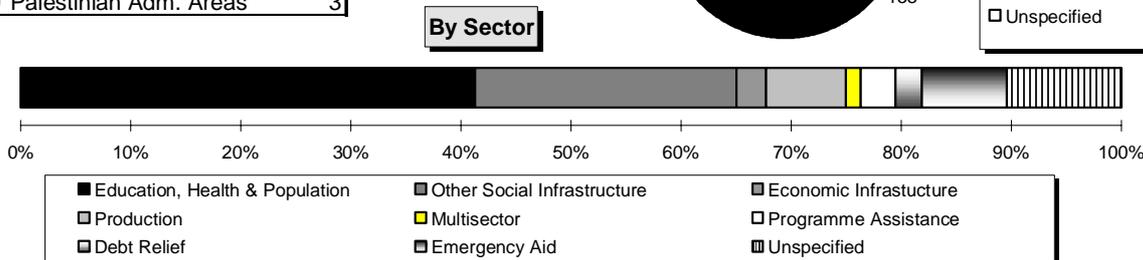
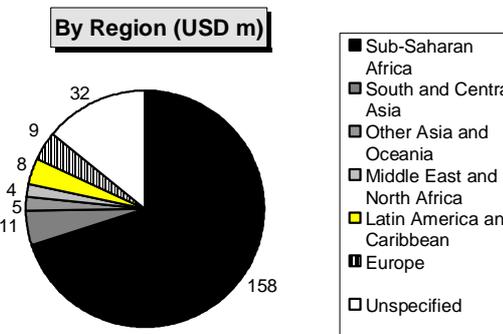
IRELAND

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	287	398	38.8%
Constant (2001 USD m)	287	360	25.7%
In Euro (million)	320	422	31.9%
ODA/GNI	0.33%	0.40%	
Bilateral share	64%	67%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	23	26	14.3%

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Uganda	30
2 Mozambique	24
3 Ethiopia	23
4 Tanzania	21
5 Zambia	16
6 Lesotho	10
7 South Africa	8
8 Afghanistan	6
9 Kenya	4
10 Palestinian Adm. Areas	3



Source: OECD

Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI) is the Government of Ireland's programme of assistance to developing countries, an integral part of Irish foreign policy and based in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Target countries: Direct funding is provided to programmes and projects targeting basic needs in the following seven priority countries: Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Timor-Leste, Uganda, United

Republic of Tanzania, Zambia. Next to the named priority countries, bilateral aid is provided for these additional programme countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Palestinian Authority, Russian Federation, South Africa, Zimbabwe. Other countries eligible for DCI support are Angola, Iraq, Liberia, Malawi, Sierra Leone.

Development priorities: DCI is especially committed to human rights and fairness in international relations, and has the objective to contribute to peace and poverty reduction through sustainable development. DCI's development cooperation follows the Millennium Development Goals (see ANNEX 7.1).

Priority sectors: Within the Sector Wide Approach framework, DCI concentrates on the sectors of education, health, agriculture and food security, water and sanitation, infrastructure and roads, trade, and good governance. However, as DCI recognizes that the causes for poverty are multiple, it considers openness to cross-sectoral activities as essential, and emphasizes the following cross-sectoral issues: gender, governance, HIV/AIDS, the environment.

Donors' Approaches: DCI is strongly supporting the transition from the Project to the Sector Wide Approach. Furthermore, it provides general budget support. It emphasizes the importance of local ownership of the development activity.

TVET: Information not identified yet.

Technical assistance: Information not identified yet.

NGOs: DCI works together with NGOs and missionaries in the fields of development, emergency and recovery work. More information can be found here: <http://www.dci.gov.ie> > Partners > Civil Society Organisations.

Submission: Several grant schemes can be accessed on DCI's website:

<http://www.dci.gov.ie> > Grants > Multi-Annual Programme Scheme (MAPS)/ Human Rights and Democratisation Scheme (HRD)/ Media Challenge Fund.

Documents: Publications and evaluation materials can be accessed here: <http://www.dci.gov.ie> > Publications and evaluation.

Development Cooperation Ireland

Department of Foreign Affairs

 Bishops Square • Redmond Hill • Dublin 2

 [+353] (1) 408 2000

 [+353] (1) 408 2880

@ dci@iveagh.irlgov.ie

 <http://www.dci.gov.ie> (Website in English)

DCI has programme offices in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda and Zambia, contact information on DCI's website:

<http://www.dci.gov.ie> > About > Contact Development Cooperation Ireland.

Information concerning this section on DCI is taken from the following sources: Development Cooperation Ireland' website: <http://www.dci.gov.ie>, access: 03 November 2003;

Vincent O'Neil, "Development Cooperation Ireland and Programme-based Approaches", October 2003, [http://remote4.acdi-cida.gc.ca/extranet/policy/swapsbboard.nsf/722bd37412f9080285256b7b00592e47/4b8210fa11813f7585256dc0003329eb/\\$FILE/irelandbrief.doc](http://remote4.acdi-cida.gc.ca/extranet/policy/swapsbboard.nsf/722bd37412f9080285256b7b00592e47/4b8210fa11813f7585256dc0003329eb/$FILE/irelandbrief.doc), free login needed for Extranet on Programme Based Approaches by CIDA (<http://remote4.acdi-cida.gc.ca/pbas> > New member registration, access: 03 November 2003.

5.11 Italy

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

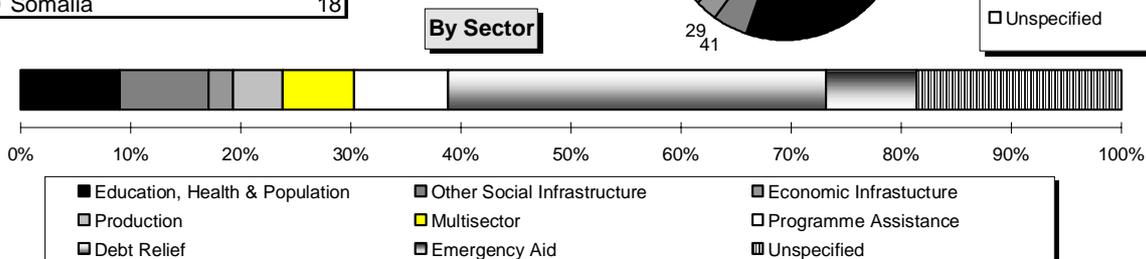
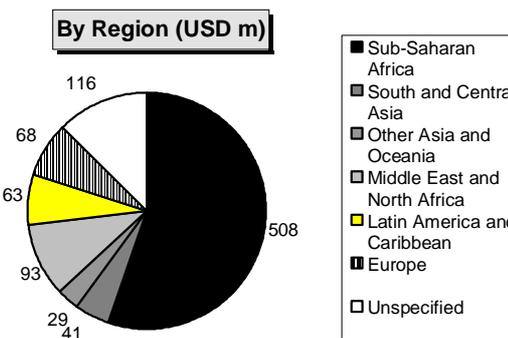
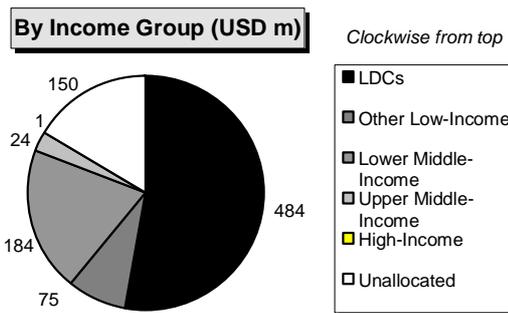
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

ITALY

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	1 627	2 332	43.3%
Constant (2001 USD m)	1 627	2 157	32.6%
In Euro (million)	1 817	2 475	36.2%
ODA/GNI	0.15%	0.20%	
Bilateral share	27%	43%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	281	..	

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Mozambique	230
2 Tanzania	67
3 Eritrea	33
4 Tunisia	32
5 Ethiopia	32
6 Afghanistan	25
7 Albania	24
8 Cameroon	23
9 Palestinian Adm. Areas	19
10 Somalia	18

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The [Directorate General for Development Co-operation \(DGCS\)](#) within the Italian [Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) is responsible for bi- and multilateral development cooperation activities.

Target countries: Information not identified yet.

Development priorities: Italian development policy and strategy follow the Millennium Development Goals (see ANNEX 7.1) with their principle goal of poverty alleviation. Italian development cooperation especially focuses on the following issues: basic needs, safeguarding human life, food self-sufficiency, enhancing human resources, environment conservation and self-reliance, social and cultural development, the improvement of women's living conditions.

Priority sectors: The priority sectors of Italian development cooperation are good governance, economic development, health and social services, education and vocational education and training,

and infrastructure for sustainable management of natural resources. Gender equality and child protection are considered cross-cutting issues of development programmes.

Donors' Approaches: All projects and programmes are defined by the following characteristics: area-based interventions, central and local counterparts, participatory planning mechanisms.

TVET: TVET is one of the priority sectors of Italian cooperation.

Technical assistance: Information not identified yet.

NGOs: Information not identified yet.

Submission: The Central Technical Unit (UTC) of DGCS provides technical advice in Project Cycle Management. Especially, UTC is responsible for the identification, formulation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.

Documents: Policy documents can be found on this WebPage: <http://www.esteri.it> > Foreign Policy > Development Cooperation > Documenti (most

documents in Italian); case studies of development activities can be accessed here: <http://www.esteri.it> > Foreign Policy > Development Cooperation > Pubblicazioni (publications in English).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

 Piazzale della Farnesina, 1 • 00194 Roma
 [+39] (06) 36911

 <http://www.esteri.it> > Foreign Policy > Development Cooperation (Information on the Webpages concerning development cooperation in Italian, documents in English and Italian). Information concerning the section on Italian Cooperation taken from the following sources:
 Italian Cooperation Office in Beijing, <http://www.sinoitaliancoop.org/main.htm#4>, access: 03 November 2003;
 Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Development cooperation, <http://www.esteri.it> > Foreign Policy > Development Cooperation, access: 03 November 2003.

5.12 Japan

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by income group • by region
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

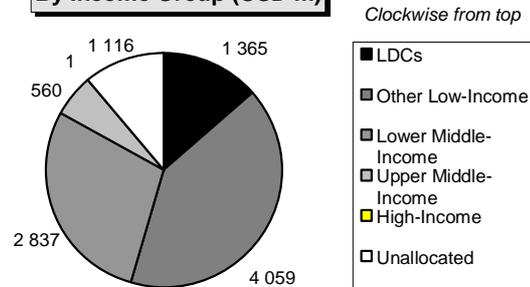
JAPAN

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	9 847	9 283	-5.7%
Constant (2001 USD m)	9 847	9 731	-1.2%
In Yen (billion)	1 196	1 162	-2.9%
ODA/GNI	0.23%	0.23%	
Bilateral share	76%	72%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	84	99	17.8%

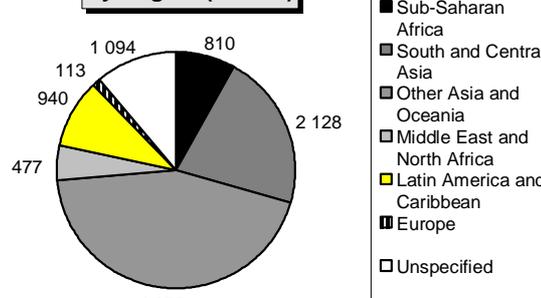
Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 China	1 202
2 India	841
3 Thailand	758
4 Indonesia	748
5 Philippines	666
6 Viet Nam	429
7 Bangladesh	309
8 Pakistan	256
9 Sri Lanka	244
10 Brazil	171

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown

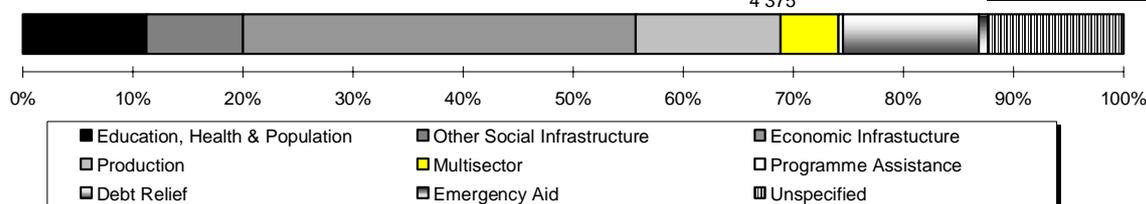
By Income Group (USD m)



By Region (USD m)



By Sector



Source: OECD

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is the implementing agency of Japan's Official Development Assistance, especially responsible for technical cooperation and grant-aid studies. On 1 October 2003 JICA turned into an independent administrative institution, and is no longer a "special public institution" of the Government as it was since 1974. The agency commits itself to autonomous and flexible operations.¹

Target countries: Japan has programmes for the following regions: Southeast Asia, East Asia, Central Asia and Caucasus, Southwest

Asia, Oceania, Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Africa, Middle East, Europe. Please find these programmes here: <http://www.jica.go.jp> > English > Regions & Countries.

Development priorities: JICA names the following development priorities: women in development/ gender equality, environment, population/AIDS, trade, education, disability, poverty, efforts pertaining to peace-building.²

Priority sectors: JICA's priority sectors are health, education, poverty, rural development, small-scale industry.

Donors' Approaches: Japan uses the term "Sector Wide Approach". Due to Japan's definition, SWAs should be completely owned by the host country.

The shift from project to programme assistance is in debate.

A condition to be supported by Japanese Official Development Assistance is that it is not being used for military purposes or as a means to enhance international conflicts.

TVET: Education is one of JICA's priority sectors. The following measures are of interest concerning TVET:

- Dispatch of experts to education-related agencies;
- training programmes on vocational training in Japan and developing countries;
- project-type technical cooperation directed at universities (agricultural, engineering, medical departments, etc.) and vocational training schools;
- dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs);
- exchange programme for young people in education;
- grant aid (including construction of education-related facilities such as school buildings, expansion of broadcast education services, and training and retraining of educators)³;
- promotion of Public Private Partnerships.

Japan intends to support the promotion of TVET when promoting basic education/ general education, so that skills relevant for employment can be developed in relation to the local demand structure.⁴

JICA understands the concept of "skills" in a holistic way, comprising technical, social, spiritual and intellectual components of skills and training.⁵

Technical assistance: JICA provides technical assistance in the following forms: technical training to overseas participants, dispatch of technical cooperation experts, provision of equipment, project-type technical cooperation, dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs).

<http://www.jica.go.jp> > English > Outline of JICA Activities > What is JICA's Role.

NGOs: Information not identified yet.

Submission: Information not identified yet.

Documents: Project evaluations, annual evaluation reports, country-programme evaluations and thematic evaluations:
<http://www.jica.go.jp> > English > Evaluation.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Headquarters

 6-13F, Shinjuku Maynds Tower • 1-1, Yoyogi 2-chome, Shibuya ku • Tokyo 151-8558

 [+81] (3) 5352 5311/5312/5313/5314

Hiroo Training Centre

 2-24, Hiroo 4-chome, Shibuya-ku • Tokyo 150-0012

 [+81] (3) 3400 7717

 <http://www.jica.go.jp> (English, Japanese)

JICA Domestic Offices

<http://www.jica.go.jp> > English > Domestic Offices

Overseas Offices

<http://www.jica.go.jp> > English > Overseas Office.

Unless indicated otherwise the information provided in this chapter is taken from the following sources:

JICA's website, <http://www.jica.go.jp> > English, access: 03 March 2003; Riddell 2002, p. 26.

-
- 1 <http://www.jica.go.jp> > English > A New JICA Appearing October 2003.
 - 2 <http://www.jica.go.jp> > English > Global Issues [select a global issue].
 - 3 <http://www.jica.go.jp> > English > Education > What we do, and www.jica.go.jp/english > Education > Japan's Educational Support Policy, access: 02 March 2003.
 - 4 <http://www.jica.go.jp> > English > Education > Japan's Educational Support Policy, access: 02 March 2003.
 - 5 Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development, Donor Policies in TVET and Skills Development: a review (1996-2000), January 2001, <http://www.vetnet.ch/wg/papers.htm>, access: 10 December 2002, pp. 45/46. Information concerning JICA from year 2000. More information about JICA education projects, cases by countries and regions: <http://www.jica.go.jp> > English > Education.

5.13 Luxembourg

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

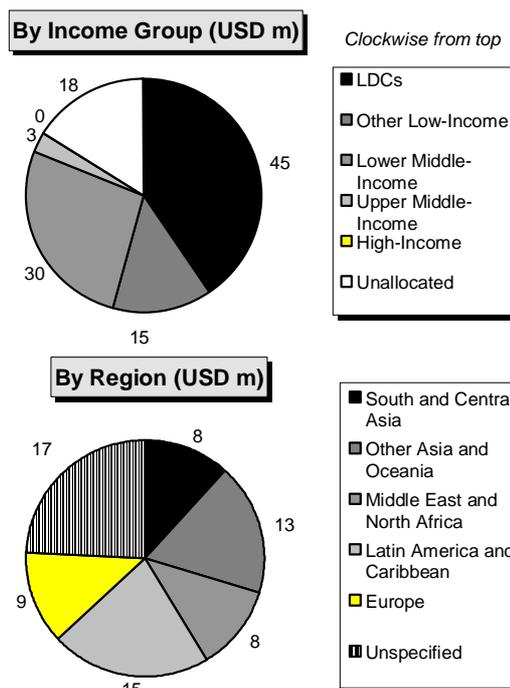
LUXEMBOURG

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	139	147	5.6%
Constant (2001 USD m)	139	139	0.2%
In Euro (million)	155	156	0.4%
ODA/GNI	0.76%	0.77%	
Bilateral share	77%	79%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	9	10	15.4%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Serbia & Montenegro	7
2 Cape Verde	7
3 El Salvador	6
4 Afghanistan	5
5 Mali	5
6 Burkina Faso	5
7 Viet Nam	5
8 Laos	5
9 Nicaragua	4
10 Namibia	4

Source: OECD

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



The [Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Co-operation](#) is responsible for the formulation of Luxembourg's development cooperation policy.

LUX-DEVELOPMENT is the development cooperation agency implementing most of Luxembourg's bilateral projects, certain emergency interventions and food aid. It is an autonomous private limited company whose capital is partly owned by the State (61%), professional associations, consultancy firms, banks, and industry.

Target countries: LUX-DEVELOPMENT supports ten target countries: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Senegal, Viet Nam. Other supported countries are Albania, Burundi, Chile, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, South Africa, Tunisia.

Development priorities: LUX-DEVELOPMENT's main goals are poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Priority sectors: The agency concentrates on the following priority sectors: health, education, water and sanitation, rural development, environment and the social sector.

Donors' Approaches: LUX-DEVELOPMENT support the Project and the Sector-Wide Approach.

TVET: Information not identified yet.

Technical assistance: Information not identified yet.

NGOs: NGOs are one of LUX-DEVELOPMENT's aid channels. Luxembourg's NGO umbrella organisation is called Cercle de Coopération des ONG de Luxembourg. NGO details are accessible on LUX-DEVELOPMENT's Website: <http://www.lux-development.lu> > Partenaires > Liens vers les ONG partenaires.

Submission: Information not identified yet.

Documents: Policy statements and major reports can be found here: <http://www.mae.lue> > Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid > Politique (in French).

Annual reports on LUX-DEVELOPMENT activities are accessible on the LUX-DEVELOPMENT Website: <http://www.lux-development.lu> > The Agency (in English and French).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Co-operation

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☆ <http://www.mae.lu> > Coopération et Action humanitaire
(Information related to development cooperation in French)

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☎ [+352] 29 58 58 200
 @ ask@lux-development.lu
 ☆ <http://www.lux-development.lu> (English, French)

Information concerning this section on Luxembourg's development cooperation is taken from the following sources:
 LUX-DEVELOPMENT, website: <http://www.lux-development.lu>, access: 04 November 2003;
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Co-operation, <http://www.mae.lu> > Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, access: 04 November 2003.

5.14 Netherlands

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

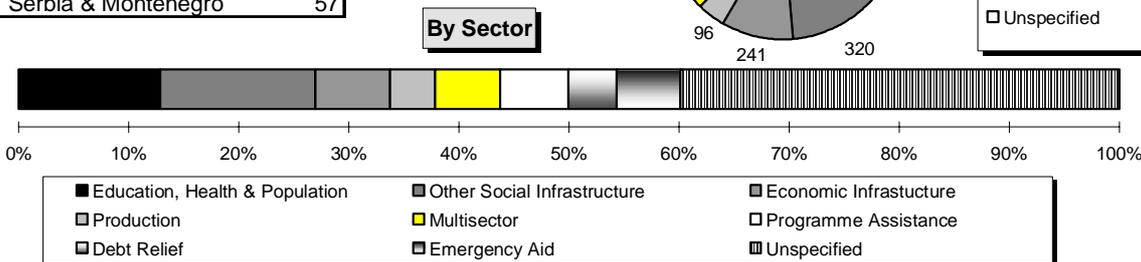
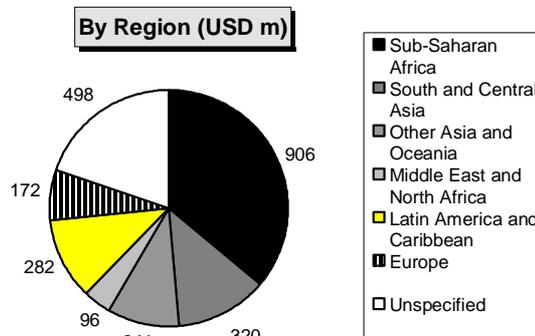
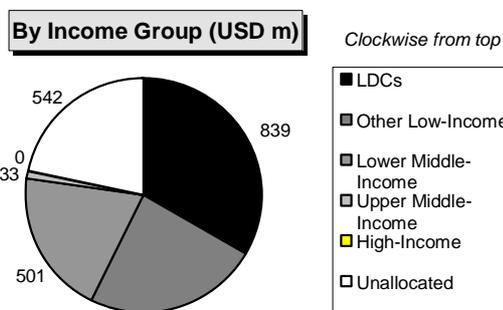
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

NETHERLANDS

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	3 172	3 338	5.2%
Constant (2001 USD m)	3 172	3 068	-3.3%
In Euro (million)	3 542	3 542	0.0%
ODA/GNI	0.82%	0.81%	
Bilateral share	70%	73%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	214	211	-1.2%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Indonesia	123
2 India	110
3 Tanzania	107
4 Ghana	106
5 Afghanistan	80
6 Congo, Dem. Rep.	74
7 Mozambique	69
8 Bolivia	68
9 Netherlands Antilles (OA)	66
10 Serbia & Montenegro	57

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The [Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) is responsible for coordinating and implementing the Netherlands' development policy.

Target countries: The Netherlands' development cooperation has defined two groups of recipient countries, receiving either "structural bilateral aid", or "theme-based aid". The first-named group receives either comprehensive long-term support or short-term support. The "theme-based aid" group is entitled to receive aid in the three

sectors environment; human rights/ peace keeping/ good governance; and development of the private sector.

Target countries of the "structural bilateral aid" group receiving are: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mali, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Three countries belonging to the structural bilateral aid group receive short-term cooperation: Egypt, Indonesia, South Africa.

Development priorities: The Netherlands' principal development target is poverty reduction through the mobilization of local resources, physical as well as human resources.

Priority sectors: The Netherlands' priority sectors are selected in accordance to the five key aims which cut across sectors named by the acronym GAVIM: good governance, poverty reduction, women and development, establishment of systems and organisations, environment.

The Netherlands' development cooperation intends to further emphasize priority sectors.

Donors' Approaches: The Netherlands use the term "Sector Approach". It is defined by a long-term support to a sector policy framework prepared by the recipient country. Two or more donors are providing sector budget support in that framework. The recipient government should favour the sector policy and implementation plan. A major focus lies on national ownership. The Netherlands encourage this combination of sector and general budget support, because this helps to realize the national ownership of the programme. Likewise the splitting of the financial contribution to sub-sectors is rejected.

The following steps are taken before the Netherlands get involved into general budget support:

- Policies of multi-lateral aid agencies are reviewed and discussed with the potential recipient country;
- the recipient country's macro-economic policies as well its policies on social development are being assessed;
- good governance and institutional capacities are subject to analysis.

The amount granted for budget support is defined referring to the following factors: the public financial gap of the target country, the aid volume of the Netherlands provided in the past as well as the amount granted by other donors, the recipient country's economic resources.

The Netherlands' amount for project aid will be reduced in the future. Project aid will still be granted where organisational and system capacities are not sufficiently present to realize programme aid.

TVET: Information not identified yet.

Technical assistance: The contribution of the Netherlands to technical assistance has been reduced in the last years. In general, developing countries are asked to indicate their preferred form of technical assistance.

NGOs: Approximately 20% of the Netherlands' Official Development Assistance was provided through NGOs in the last years. Half of this amount was used in activities of the group of major partner NGOs called "Four Pillars + 1". In case the recipient country's governance and policy framework are not considered as sufficiently constructive, the Netherlands contribution would be provided through NGOs rather than through the recipient country's government.

Submission: Information about Theme-based Co-financing and the Sectoral Approach can be found at the following source: <http://www.minbuza.nl> > Site Information > Site Map > Development Cooperation/ Grant Programmes/ Theme-based Cofinancing, Sectoral Approach. The processes how such aid modalities can be realized are described as well.

Documents: OESO/DAC peer review Netherlands, a review of the Netherlands' development cooperation:

<http://www.minbuza.nl> > Search > Type in the Search function: OESO/DAC peer review Netherlands > "klik hier".

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@ E-mail forms on website <http://www.minbuza.nl> > Development Cooperation > Contact us

 <http://www.minbuza.nl> > Development Cooperation (Dutch, English)

Opening hours Information desk: Mondays 10-16.30 hours, Tuesdays to Fridays 9-16.30 hours.

Unless indicated otherwise information concerning the Netherlands' development assistance is taken from the following sources:

Hasegawa 2002, pp. 30-35;

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, website: <http://www.minbuza.nl> > Development Cooperation, access: 20 August 2003.

5.15 New Zealand

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

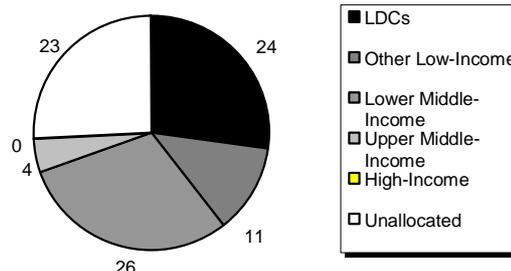
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

NEW ZEALAND

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	112	122	9.1%
Constant (2001 USD m)	112	110	-1.1%
In NZL Dollars (million)	266	264	-0.9%
ODA/GNI	0.25%	0.22%	
Bilateral share	76%	75%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	0.3	0.7	192.0%

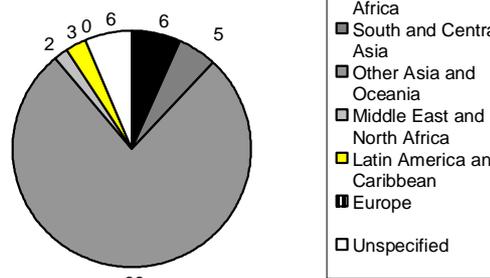
By Income Group (USD m)



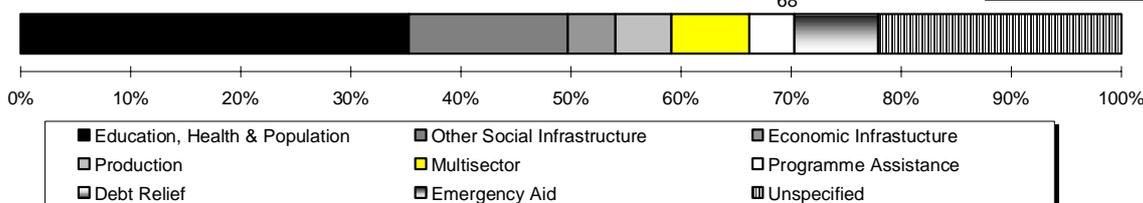
Clockwise from top

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Papua New Guinea	6
2 Solomon Islands	5
3 Samoa	4
4 Tokelau	4
5 Indonesia	4
6 Tonga	4
7 Vanuatu	3
8 Niue	3
9 Cook Islands	2
10 Fiji	2

By Region (USD m)



By Sector



Source: OECD

New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZ Aid) is a semi-autonomous agency within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade implementing New Zealand's development cooperation.

Target countries: NZ Aid supports Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Bougainville, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Futuna, French Polynesia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mexico, Micronesia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Caledonia, Niue, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Zimbabwe.

NZ Aid especially focuses on developing countries in the Pacific.

Development priorities: NZ Aid is committed to contributing to poverty alleviation. The background of the agency's activities is the Millennium Development Goals (see ANNEX 7.1).

Priority sectors: Regional and country strategies are developed for intervals of four to five years by NZ Aid and the partner countries concerned. These country strategies provide recommendations on sectoral or other emphases. NZ Aid supports the following priority sectors: education, the environment, gender, governance, human rights.

Donors' approaches: Information not identified yet.

TVET: Information not identified yet.

Technical assistance: Information not identified yet.

NGOs: NZAID provides financial and other support to NGOs. A Strategic Policy Framework for Relations with NGOs was developed as a pilot approach in March 2003.

Submission: Information not identified yet.

Documents: Since July 2003 NZAID uses a new Policy Framework. This and other documents are accessible here: <http://www.nzaid.govt.nz> > About > NZAID Policies.

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Information concerning this section on New Zealand's development cooperation was taken from the following source: NZAID's website: <http://www.nzaid.govt.nz>, access: 04 November 2003.

5.16 Norway

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

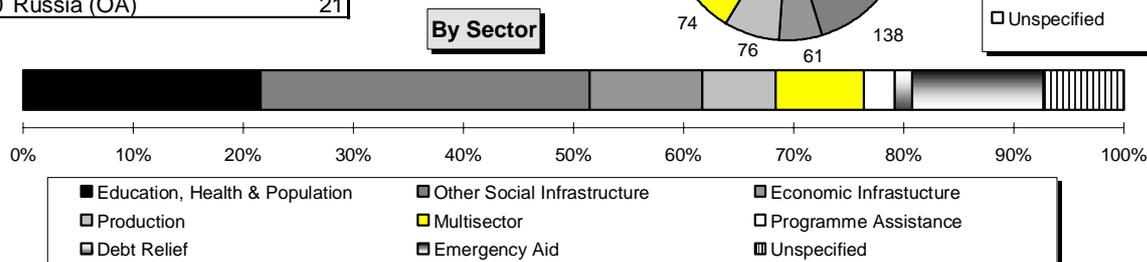
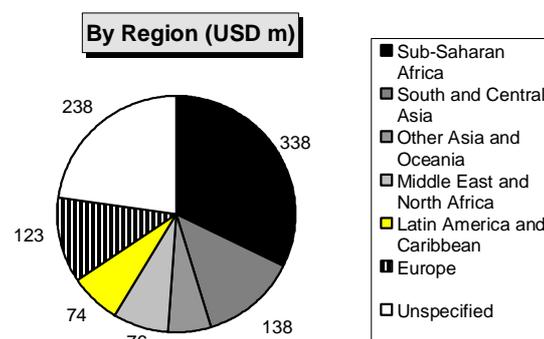
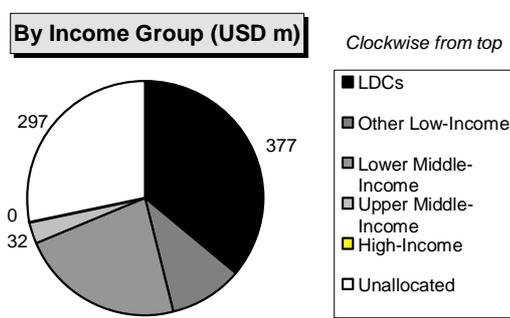
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by income group by region
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

NORWAY

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	1 346	1 696	26.0%
Constant (2001 USD m)	1 346	1 517	12.7%
In Norwegian Kroner (million)	12 104	13 544	11.9%
ODA/GNI	0.80%	0.89%	
Bilateral share	70%	68%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	32	45	42.1%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Afghanistan	50
2 Palestinian Adm. Areas	44
3 Tanzania	41
4 Mozambique	36
5 Serbia & Montenegro	29
6 Uganda	26
7 Zambia	25
8 Ethiopia	22
9 Ex-Yugoslavia Unsp.	22
10 Russia (OA)	21

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The **Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs** defines Norway's development policy and works out strategies for cooperation with individual countries. Multilateral development cooperation and Norwegian disaster relief is furthermore responsibility of the Ministry.

The **Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)** is a directorate under the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It administers government-to-government development cooperation. NORAD works through Norwegian embassies.

Target countries: There are two categories of priority countries, "programme countries" and "other countries and territories". The currently seven "priority countries" are defined as such due to the long-term character of Norwegian support for these countries. There are 17 countries that are categorized as "other countries and territories". NORAD intends to reduce the number of priority countries.

Programme countries:

Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Bangladesh, Nepal.

Other countries and territories:

Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Palestinian Authority, India, Indonesia, China, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Guatemala, Nicaragua.

Development priorities: Norwegian development priorities are poverty reduction and the improvement of the standard of living, especially in the fields of employment, health and education; the promotion of peace, democracy and human rights; environmental concerns; prevention of poverty due to political conflicts and hazards; gender equality.

Priority sectors: NORAD's priority sectors are institutional development, human rights/ democracy, peace/ conflict prevention, gender, basic social services, private sector development, infrastructure, environment/ natural resources, human resource development, culture, debt relief/ financial sector development.¹

In each programme country, NORAD can support three to four sectors. Interventions should always be in line with the recipient countries' policies, such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers.

Donors' Approaches: Norway uses the terms SWAp, Sector programme, and sub-sector programme. A SWAp is a medium to long-term sector programme, prepared and owned by the recipient country and reflecting the recipient country's development targets. The planning and monitoring process of the programme are considered essential.²

As stated in "Norway's Action Plan towards 2015 for Combating Poverty in the South", the guidelines for Norwegian development cooperation for poverty reduction, the recipient country's ownership of programmes is wished-for. Furthermore, this document describes Norway's intention to reduce project assistance in favour of sector programme and budget support, responding to the partner country's development strategy.

Conditions attached to general budget support are an economic situation that can promote growth and equitable distribution, and good public financial management systems. The recipient country's past aid performances and actual donor involvement are taken into consideration when the decision about general budget support is taken. The Norwegian embassy is responsible for the required assessment of the host country's economic situation.

TVET: NORAD's 2003 strategy on education and development, defined in the document "Education Job Number 1 - Norwegian strategy for delivering Education For All by 2015"³, sets Norway's goal to provide 15% of its international development assistance to the education sector. This comprises the fields of education (general), basic education, post-primary education and higher education. With that Norway has to double the support to the education sector - referring to the budget of 2001 - from about USD 99 million in 2001 to about USD 211 million in 2005.

Norway's support to TVET projects includes youth enterprise centre, prevocational training, teacher training, traditional vocational skills training, skills development courses connected to adult literacy efforts, skills development training combined with non-formal education to keep children off the streets and to confront the issue of child labour, skills training for marginalized groups, skills training for persons with disabilities.

Most of Norway's TVET support is provided by NGOs.⁴

Technical assistance: About 10% of NORAD's Official Development Assistance is dedicated to technical assistance.

Technical assistance in form of technical know-how through experts, volunteers and consultants is provided for programme countries, but also to other countries concerning sectors where Norway has technical expertise (fisheries, petroleum and offshore industries, shipping and hydropower).

Cooperation with NGOs: About one third of NORAD assistance is provided through NGOs. 20% of this budget is distributed to NGOs based in Norway. NORAD evaluates NGO activities to add to their efficiency.

Submission: Information not identified yet.

Documents

- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Norway's Action Plan towards 2015 for Combating Poverty in the South", guidelines for Norwegian development cooperation for poverty reduction, March 2002.
- NORAD, "NORAD invests in the future. NORAD's strategy for 2002-2005", <http://www.norad.no> > About NORAD > Strategy > NORAD invests in the future. NORAD's strategy for 2002-2005.
- NORAD, "Norwegian views on Poverty Reduction Strategy Processes in Partner Countries", <http://www.norad.no> > About NORAD > Publications > Publications.
- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Education Job Number 1 - Norwegian strategy for delivering Education For All by 2015", 2003, <http://odin.dep.no/archive/udvedlegg/01/05/utdan018.pdf>.⁵

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NORAD offices are located in the following 16 additional countries, integrated within Norwegian embassies: Angola, Bangladesh, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority, Sri Lanka, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe: http://www.norad.no/default.asp?V_DOC_ID=249.

You find departments within NORAD and contacts here:

<http://www.norad.no> > About NORAD > Organisation.

Unless indicated otherwise, information concerning Norwegian development cooperation is taken from the following sources:

Hasegawa 2002, pp. 55-60;

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, website: <http://www.norad.no>, access: 03 September 2003;

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, website: <http://www.odin.dep.no> > Language > Ministry of Foreign Affairs, access: 05 September 2003;

Riddell 2002, p. 27.

- 1 Compare "NORAD invests in the future. NORAD's strategy for 2002-2005", <http://www.norad.no/english/files/NoradStrategiEng.pdf>.
- 2 See NORAD's document on Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers.
- 3 Please find the document at here: <http://odin.dep.no/archive/udvedlegg/01/05/utdan018.pdf>.
- 4 For detailed information about Norway's development assistance in TVET please see the following paper: Wirak, A., "Norway's Support to Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Skills Development: a Brief Outline", (Report 2003-3) LINS, NCG.DECO, 2003
Information concerning this section is taken from the following two documents:
Heen, Dr., Elisabeth F., "Norway's efforts to make education and training "JOB NUMBER ONE", paper presented at the meeting of the Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development/ Conference on "Life Skills: A Bridge Between Education and Training?" in Bonn, Germany, 28/ 29 April 2003;
Heen, Dr., Elisabeth F., "Norwegian Strategy for Delivering Education for All by 2015", paper presented at the meeting of the Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development/ Conference on "Life Skills: A Bridge Between Education and Training?" in Bonn, Germany, 28/ 29 April 2003.
- 5 Please find more documents here: <http://www.odin.dep.no> > Language > Ministry of Foreign Affairs > Publications.

5.17 Portugal

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

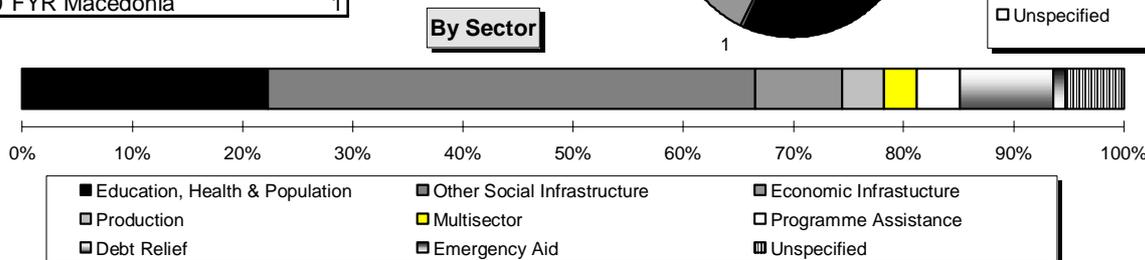
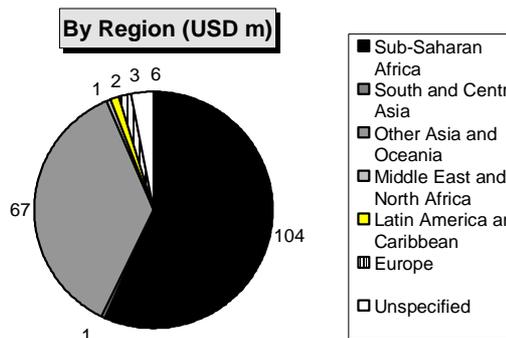
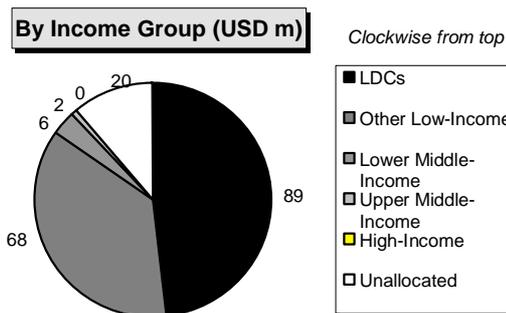
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

PORTUGAL

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	268	323	20.2%
Constant (2001 USD m)	268	293	9.2%
In Euro (million)	300	342	14.2%
ODA/GNI	0.25%	0.27%	
Bilateral share	68%	58%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	28	33	20.1%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Timor-Leste	67
2 Mozambique	29
3 Cape Verde	17
4 Sao Tome & Principe	14
5 Angola	13
6 Guinea-Bissau	10
7 Congo, Dem. Rep.	2
8 Bosnia and Herzegovina	2
9 Sierra Leone	1
10 FYR Macedonia	1

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The [Portuguese Development Cooperation Institute \(IPAD\)](#) is responsible for Portugal's development cooperation. It carries out the policies formulated in the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

Target countries: Priority countries of Portuguese development cooperation are the Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP) Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe, as well as Timor-Leste. Other countries that received Portuguese aid in 2002 were Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Gabon, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone,

Slovenia, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Sahara, Zimbabwe.

Development priorities: Portugal's development priorities are the Millennium Development goals with the overall goal of poverty alleviation.

Priority sectors: The priority sectors of Portuguese development cooperation are education, health, agriculture, private sector development, infrastructure, the producing sector.

Donors' Approaches: Portugal works with the Programme Based Approach and the Project Approach.

TVET: Information not identified yet.

Technical assistance: Information not identified yet.

NGOs: IPAD co-finances NGO activities. Information and submission criteria and guidelines in Portuguese are accessible here: <http://www.ipad.mne.gov.pt> > ONGD.

Submission: Information on submission criteria and procedures (in Portuguese) are available here: <http://www.ipad.mne.gov.pt> > Avaliação.

Documents: Policy documents (in Portuguese) can be accessed on IPAD's website: <http://www.ipad.mne.gov.pt> > Legislação.

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 <http://www.ipad.mne.gov.pt> (Portuguese).

Information concerning this section on Portuguese development cooperation was taken from the following sources:

Portuguese Development Cooperation Institute, <http://www.ipad.mne.gov.pt>, access: 06 November 2003;

Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://www.min-nestrageiros.pt/mne>, access: 06 November 2003.

5.18 Spain

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

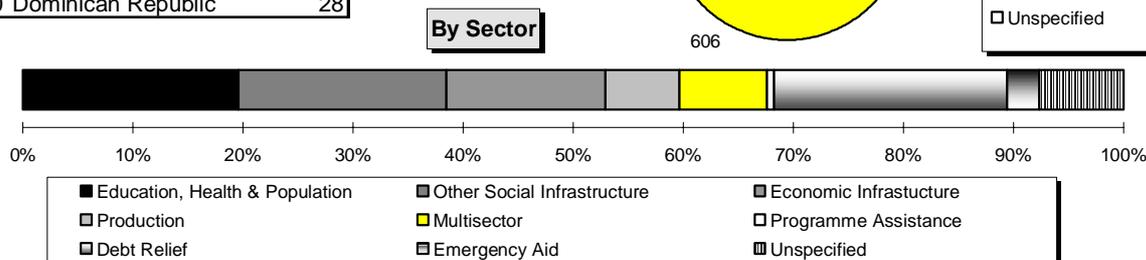
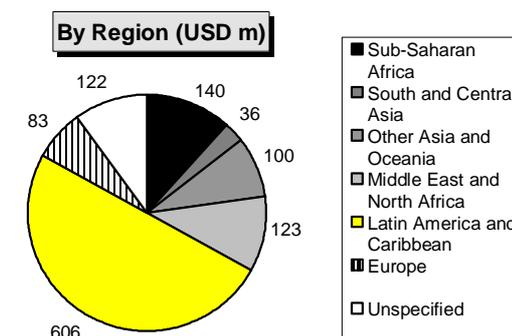
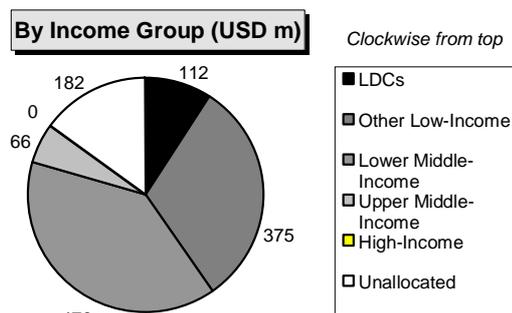
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by income group • by region
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

SPAIN

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	1 737	1 712	-1.4%
Constant (2001 USD m)	1 737	1 559	-10.3%
In Euro (million)	1 940	1 817	-6.3%
ODA/GNI	0.30%	0.26%	
Bilateral share	66%	58%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	14	11	-19.5%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Nicaragua	212
2 El Salvador	51
3 China	46
4 Morocco	39
5 Ecuador	37
6 Bolivia	36
7 Peru	36
8 Honduras	35
9 Colombia	32
10 Dominican Republic	28

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The [Spanish Agency for International Cooperation \(AECI\)](#) is a dependent agency of the [State Secretariat for International](#)

[Cooperation and for Ibero-America](#) within the [Foreign Ministry](#).

It is responsible for the planning and implementation of the Spanish development cooperation.

Target countries: Spanish programme countries are Albania, Angola, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cape Verde, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Palestinian Authority, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Western Sahara.

Development priorities: The priorities of Spanish development cooperation are poverty alleviation, gender equality, and the conservation of the environment.

Priority sectors: The sectoral priorities of Spanish development cooperation are basic social needs (health, sanitation, education, food security, human resources development); education, research and cultural identity; infrastructure and the producing sector (including private sector development); environmental issues; social participation, development of institutional structures, good governance; conflict prevention and the promotion of peace.

Donors' Approaches: Spain supports the Sector Wide Approach.

TVET: Education is one of the priority sectors of Spanish development cooperation. This sector includes vocational education and training.

Technical assistance: There are 29 Spanish technical cooperation offices worldwide; the respective contact information can be found here: <http://www.mae.es> > Enlaces.

NGOs: About a third of the amount dedicated to Spanish bilateral development assistance is channelled through NGOs. On the other hand, Spanish NGOs focus on the geographical priorities of the governmental Spanish development assistance; most of Spanish NGO activities take place in Latin American countries.

Submission: AECI has a planning and evaluation unit (Oficina de planificación y evaluación). Contact information of this division is available here: <http://www.aeci.es> > Oficina Planificación y Evaluación.

Documents: Publications on Spanish Development Cooperation (in Spanish) as well as evaluations can be found here: <http://www.mae.es> > Cooperación al desarrollo > Publicaciones de la Cooperación Española; <http://www.aeci.es> > Programas de cooperación; and <http://www.aeci.es> > Documentación de Cooperación. Agreements between Spain and partner countries can be accessed here: <http://www.aeci.es> > Acuerdos y convenios.

State Secretariat for International Cooperation and for Ibero-America

Foreign Ministry

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and

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 [+32] (91) 379 83 00

 <http://www.mae.es> > Cooperación al desarrollo (Spanish)

There are 29 Spanish technical cooperation offices worldwide, as well as 12 culture centres and three training centres; contact information can be found here: <http://www.mae.es> > Enlaces.

Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI)

 Avenida de los Reyes Católicos, 4 • 28040 Madrid

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 [+32] (91) 583 83 10/11/13

@ E-mail form: <http://www.aeci.es> > Buzón de sugerencias, consultas e información

 <http://www.mae.es> (Spanish).

Information used in this section on Spanish development cooperation was taken from the following sources:

Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://www.mae.es>, access: 07 November 2003;

Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, <http://www.aeci.es>, access: 07 November 2003.

5.19 Sweden

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

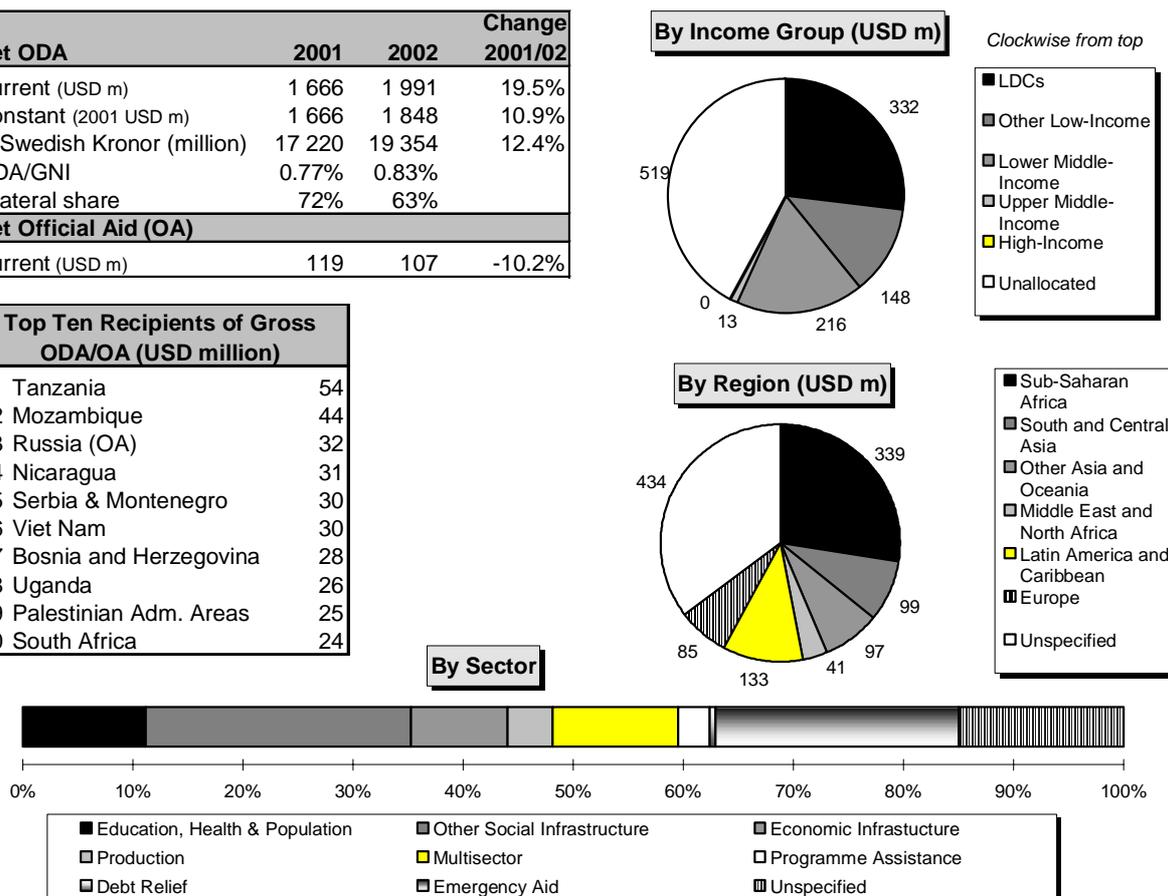
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

SWEDEN

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	1 666	1 991	19.5%
Constant (2001 USD m)	1 666	1 848	10.9%
In Swedish Kronor (million)	17 220	19 354	12.4%
ODA/GNI	0.77%	0.83%	
Bilateral share	72%	63%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	119	107	-10.2%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Tanzania	54
2 Mozambique	44
3 Russia (OA)	32
4 Nicaragua	31
5 Serbia & Montenegro	30
6 Viet Nam	30
7 Bosnia and Herzegovina	28
8 Uganda	26
9 Palestinian Adm. Areas	25
10 South Africa	24

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The [Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency \(Sida\)](#) is responsible for the bilateral programme of Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. Sida offices are located in Stockholm and Hårnösand (Sida Civil Society Center). In addition Sida staff is working overseas at embassies and consulates in partner countries. Sida has regional departments for Africa, Asia and Latin America in charge of strategies for the respective regions and countries. The embassies in partner countries are responsible for project assessment and administration. Sida's five sector departments (Democracy and Social Department; Infrastructure and Economic Cooperation; Natural Resources and the Environment; Research Cooperation, and Cooperation with NGOs; Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict Management) revise project proposals in terms of their sustainability and appropriateness concerning the Swedish contribution.¹

Target countries: 20 of about 100 current programme countries are the following: Angola, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Eritrea, Ethiopia,

Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Bolivia, Kenya, Nicaragua, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Palestinian Authority.

Country specific information about cooperation with Sida can be found here: <http://www.sida.se> > Country information.

Development priorities: Sweden's development priorities are economic growth, economic and political independence, economic and social equity, democratisation, natural resources development/environment, gender equality. As reflected in these priorities, Swedish development cooperation concentrates on a rights-based approach for poverty reduction.

Priority sectors: Poverty reduction, environment, democracy and human rights, gender equality, health, HIV/AIDS, education, culture and media, infrastructure, urban development, rural development, economy, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs),

research cooperation, humanitarian assistance and conflict management.

Sector-specific information is available here:

<http://www.sida.se> > Sector information.

Donors' Approaches: Sweden uses the term Sector Programme Support (SPS). The Swedish definition of a SPS includes the following criteria: ownership and political commitment of the recipient country; strengthening of institutional and organisational capacity.

Factors influencing Sweden's involvement in a SPS are the recipient country's macroeconomic, political and governance conditions, and the sector policies.

Sweden is in favour of General Budget Support. Preconditions for Sweden to agree to General Budget Support is the recipient country's situation regarding macroeconomic stability, the government's commitment, human rights/ democracy, good governance.

The aid amount is dependent on the following criteria: public financial gap of developing countries, aid amount provided by Sida in the past, and the amount granted by other donors; the Swedish domestic financial situation.

Project aid is still the major support modality, but programme support is expected to become the main form of Swedish aid in the future.

TVET: Sida offers training programmes to enhance managerial and technical skills. In focus are the fields of transport, communications, energy, environmental protection and industry. Please find the respective information including application procedures here: <http://www.sida.se> > Training Programmes > International Training Programmes.

Technical assistance: Sweden has in principle decided against a continuation of technical assistance, but is still provided at a very reduced level. Sweden opposes the sending of bilateral technical assistance professionals for project implementation. Local consultants have been increasingly employed in the last years in Swedish technical assistance.

NGOs: In the last years development assistance through NGOs reached a maximum in Sweden. The Swedish parliament as well as citizens consider support through NGOs a priority.

Submission: A request for project funding should be submitted to the Swedish embassy in the respective partner country. If Sida is not represented in the potential recipient country, requests should be made to Sida headquarters. If the embassy is approached, a Sida representative will undertake a first assessment of the project proposal together with the regional department and sector department at Sida. Afterwards the sector department does an in-depth analysis of the project proposal. Once the project is approved, the embassy together with the sector department at Sida takes care of the implementation of the project.

Documents: Three main policy documents guide Sida's work:

- "Sida Looks Forward", Sida's mission statement stating Sida's development goals;
- "Perspectives on Poverty": Policy document on Sida's overall goal poverty reduction;
- "Sida at Work" consists of two documents: (1) A Guide to Principles, Procedures and Working Methods, (2) a manual on contribution management explaining Sida's decision-making process in relation to the partners' programme- and project-cycles. "Sida at Work" refers to the Swedish goals in development cooperation and informs about cooperation between Sida and its partners.

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🌐 <http://www.sida.se> (English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish).

Unless indicated otherwise, information concerning Swedish development cooperation was taken from the following sources:

Hasegawa 2002, pp. 36-41;

Sida's website: <http://www.sida.se>, access: 22 May 2003.

1 Information on Sida's budget is available here: <http://www.sida.se/Sida/jsp/Crosslink.jsp?d=160&a=12125>, access: 22 May 2003.

5.20 Switzerland

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

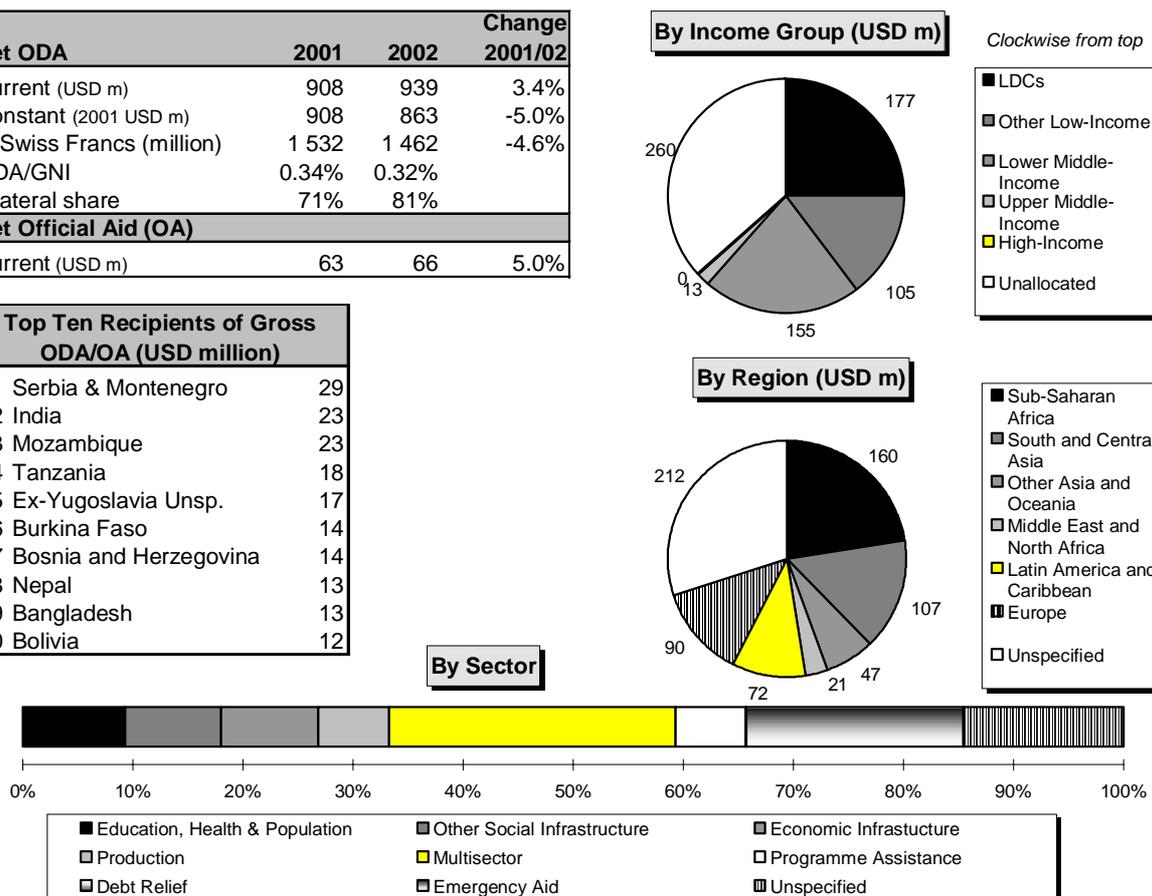
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

SWITZERLAND

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	908	939	3.4%
Constant (2001 USD m)	908	863	-5.0%
In Swiss Francs (million)	1 532	1 462	-4.6%
ODA/GNI	0.34%	0.32%	
Bilateral share	71%	81%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	63	66	5.0%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Serbia & Montenegro	29
2 India	23
3 Mozambique	23
4 Tanzania	18
5 Ex-Yugoslavia Unsp.	17
6 Burkina Faso	14
7 Bosnia and Herzegovina	14
8 Nepal	13
9 Bangladesh	13
10 Bolivia	12

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The [Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation \(SDC\)](#) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency. It is embedded in the ministry of foreign affairs. SDC is – in cooperation with other federal agencies - responsible for the coordination of development activities, cooperation with Eastern Europe, and humanitarian aid. Its partners are both, governments and “civil society”.

Target countries: Priority countries for SDC aid are Albania, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Honduras, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mali, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

In focus for humanitarian aid are Afghanistan and Angola.

Development priorities: In order to contribute to poverty alleviation, sustainable development and to reduce causes of structural conflict SDC supports development activities focusing on priority sectors.

Priority sectors: SDC's key topics are conflict prevention and management, good governance, income-generating projects, social justice and sustainable use of natural resources. Gender is emphasized as a cross-cutting issue. Priority areas related to these key topics are outlined in SDC's “Strategy 2010” paper (<http://www.deza.ch> > Development Cooperation and Cooperation with the East).

Donors' approaches: SDC works with the programme based approach, budget support, and the project approach.

TVET: As defined in the document “Strategy 2010”, employment and income is one of SDC's thematic priorities. Vocational education and training and skills development and the promotion of micro

and small enterprises are considered the key instruments to work for the named key topic.

<http://www.vetnet.ch> provides the information on SDC's activities in the field of vocational education and training, as well as the SDC publication "Skills Development in Swiss Development Cooperation. Insight and Outlook", Zürich 2001 (KODIS).

Technical assistance: Information not identified yet.

NGOs: Cooperation with NGOs from the North and South is an important element of SDC's work. About 30% of SDC's bilateral development cooperation work is done by Swiss NGOs and private development organisations. As targeted in the SDC "Strategy 2010" cooperation with civil society organisations will be strengthened.

Submission: SDC's evaluation and controlling unit offers support concerning Programme Cycle Management, evaluation and controlling. Respective information can be accessed here: <http://www.deza.ch> > Services > Evaluation.

Documents: Policy documents and strategy papers guiding SDC's work and annual reports are accessible at the following two

Webpages: <http://www.deza.ch> > Development policy, and <http://www.deza.ch> > Development Cooperation and Cooperation with the East.

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

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info@deza.admin.ch

<http://www.deza.ch> (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish) and <http://www.vetnet.ch>.

Information on Swiss cooperation offices worldwide can be found here: <http://www.deza.ch> > Contact.

Unless indicated otherwise information concerning this section on SDC has been taken from SDC's websites: <http://www.deza.ch>, <http://www.vetnet.ch>, access: 30 October 2003.

5.21 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

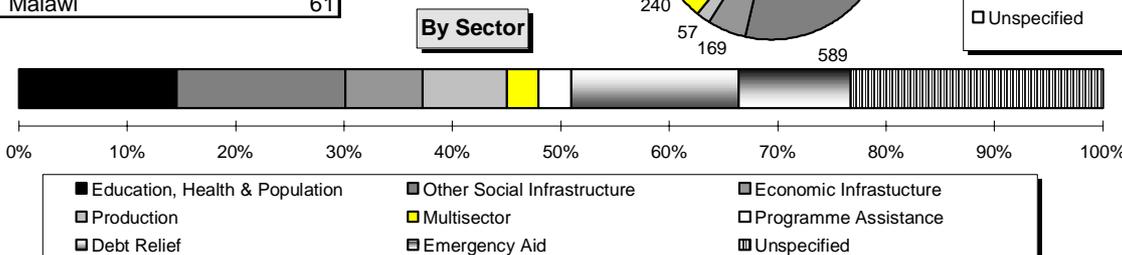
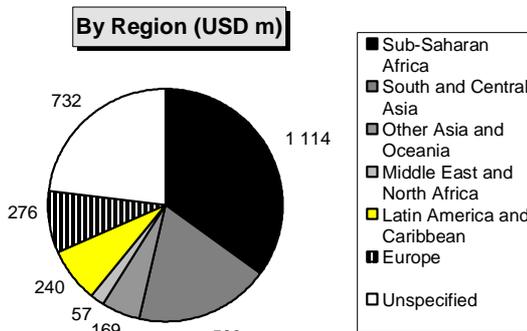
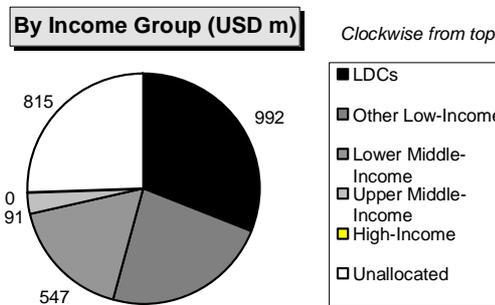
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

UNITED KINGDOM

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	4 579	4 924	7.5%
Constant (2001 USD m)	4 579	4 581	0.0%
In Pounds Sterling (million)	3 179	3 282	3.2%
ODA/GNI	0.32%	0.31%	
Bilateral share	57%	71%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	461	494	7.3%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 India	271
2 Serbia & Montenegro	238
3 Tanzania	198
4 Mozambique	117
5 Bangladesh	113
6 Ghana	111
7 Uganda	92
8 Afghanistan	83
9 Zambia	62
10 Malawi	61

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The **Department for International Development (DFID)** is the British government department responsible for development assistance.

Target countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Timor-Leste, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong of China, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Pitcairn, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Taiwan of China, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tristan da Cunha, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Samoa, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Development priorities: DFID's goal is to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The focus of particular projects should lie on locally agreed priorities.

Priority sectors: Information not identified yet.

Donors' Approaches: DFID is currently shifting its aid modality focus from project to sector and budget support. DFID uses the term "Sector Wide Approach". According to DFID's understanding a Sector Wide Approach has the following characteristics:

The recipient country has to have an appropriate macroeconomic and budget framework based on a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

The government of the recipient country should take the decisions for sector policy, priority setting, expenditure programme, organisational and system reforms, accounting and reporting procedures. Also the formulation of the technical assistance plan should be responsibility of the host country.

The U.K. plans to provide approximately half of its total bilateral aid through direct budget support in some years. General budget support should always be in such a form that it is integrated into the recipient country's regular budgetary system. Preconditions to receive general budget support are the recipient country's commitment to poverty reduction, indicated by the existence of a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the presence of an adequate public financial management framework, macroeconomic stability.

DFID will continue to support projects in the following cases:

- (1) the country's level of aid dependency is low,
- (2) donors cannot participate in the policy formulation process,
- (3) policy dialogue is not possible.

TVET: There is little direct investment in TVET projects from DFIDs side, because sector and budget support are increasingly emphasised. TVET initiatives need to be embedded in these frameworks.

Technical assistance: About 40% of DFID's bilateral programme are provided in form of technical assistance. 70% of this amount are spent on hiring consultants/ technical assistance personnel.

NGOs: DFID sees the task of NGOs in advocacy activities with the partner country, and less in service delivery as this could be a concurrence for public service delivery. If service delivery is intended, DFID correspondingly shifts funds originally dedicated to NGO activities to assistance through the government.

13% of the total amount of British bilateral aid are granted to British NGOs. Other areas of support to NGOs are humanitarian support and country programmes. Here local NGOs become involved.

Submission: Information not identified yet.

Documents

- DFID, Departmental Report 2003 (<http://www.dfid.gov.uk> > Publications > Departmental Report 2003: Summary Version);
- DFID, Departmental Report 2002. The Government's Expenditure Plans 2002/3 to 2003/2004.

Department for International Development (DFID)

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☎ [+49] (20) 7023 0019

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☎ 0845 30004100 (local call rate from within the UK)

[+44] 1355 84 3132 (from outside the UK)

Contact for a named member of staff

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Unless indicated otherwise information concerning the UK's development assistance is taken from the following sources:

Department for International Development (DFID)'s website: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk>, access: 05 September 2003;

DFID, "DFID Policy Developments", paper provided at the meeting of the Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development, Bonn, 28-30 April 2003; Hasegawa 2002, pp. 21-25;

Riddell 2002, pp. 17+23.

5.22 United States of America

The following OECD-DAC chart informs about the country's development assistance in the years 2001 and 2002 (see also page 4):

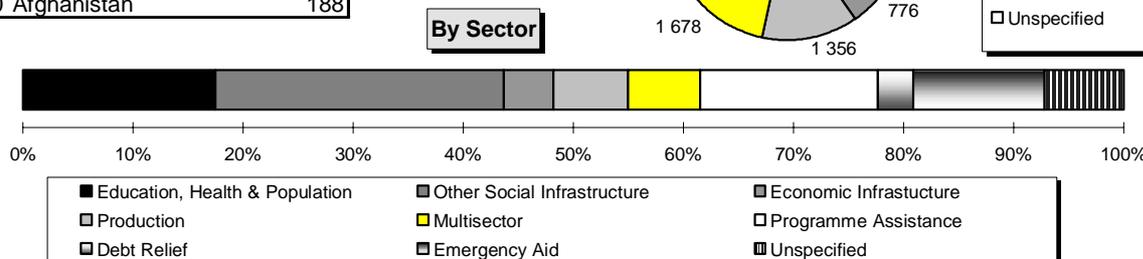
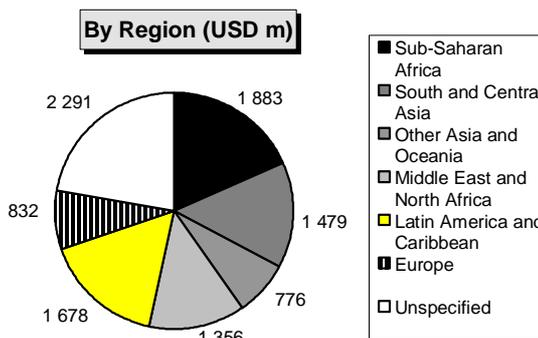
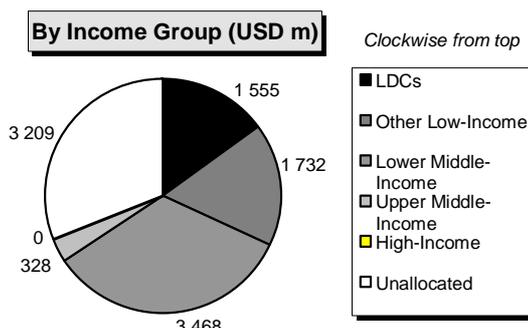
(1) Net ODA flows	(2) Breakdown of bilateral ODA • by income group • by region
(3) Top ten recipients of gross bilateral ODA/OA	
(4) Bilateral ODA by sector	

UNITED STATES

Net ODA	2001	2002	Change 2001/02
Current (USD m)	11 429	13 290	16.3%
Constant (2001 USD m)	11 429	13 140	15.0%
ODA/GNI	0.11%	0.13%	
Bilateral share	72%	80%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	1 542	2 313	50.0%

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Egypt	919
2 Russia (OA)	813
3 Israel (OA)	529
4 Pakistan	494
5 Serbia & Montenegro	353
6 Colombia	330
7 Ukraine (OA)	257
8 Jordan	225
9 Peru	188
10 Afghanistan	188

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2001-02 average, unless otherwise shown



Source: OECD

The [United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\)](#) is an independent federal government agency that supports economic development and humanitarian assistance in accordance with US economic and political interests overseas.

Target countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal,

Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Development priorities: USAID names the following development priorities related to long-term and equitable economic growth in accordance with US foreign policy objectives: economic growth, agriculture and trade; global health; democracy, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance.

Priority sectors: USAID's priority sectors are economic growth, democracy and governance, the environment, population-health and nutrition, human capital development, and humanitarian assistance, with gender as a cross-cutting theme.

Donors' Approaches: USAID uses the term SWAp, and is involved in SWAps. USAID is not involved in direct General Budget Support. USAID is not authorized to contribute to a basket fund. Never-

theless, there is the option of providing funds for SWApS and in the framework of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers through a separate account (this modality ensures sufficient accountability to the US Congress).

Conditions for USAID's involvement in this indirect form of General Budget Support are sufficiently good governance in governmental institutions (including transparency of procedures), commitment to reform at the macro and sectoral level, and the presence of a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

The largest amount of aid is provided through projects in SWApS. But also projects that are not embedded in a SWAp can possibly be supported by USAID.

TVET: USAID supports education and training as well as workforce development in order to improve the quality of teacher training colleges and institutes, the administration of workforce institutions, workforce development skills and economic productivity, education and democratic principles, health, nutrition and the impact of HIV/AIDS, the utilization of the Internet and other communications technology, and to improve the management of natural resources. In order to achieve these goals, USAID is committed to establish partnerships between colleges in the US and worldwide. Furthermore, the agency sponsors training programmes worldwide taking place either as short- or long-term, degree-earning academic training for mid- to high-level professionals. More information on the training programme is available on USAID's training website: <http://www.usaidtraining.net>. Information on education partnerships can be found here: <http://www.usaid.gov> > Our work > Education & Universities > Education Partnerships.

Technical assistance: Around 30% of USAID's total bilateral aid is provided through technical assistance.

NGOs: One third of the USAID funds are provided through Private and Voluntary Organisations. They are almost exclusively US-based, and few international NGOs.

Submission: USAID provides a compilation of useful resources concerning submission requirements and procedures on its website: <http://www.usaid.gov> > Policy > Development Partners Resources.

Documents: USAID provides a compilation of useful resources concerning US development policies and plans, agency evaluations and annuals reports on its website: <http://www.usaid.gov> > Policy > Development Partners Resources.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Information Centre

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@ E-mail form on website <http://www.usaid.gov> > Contact us

🌐 <http://www.usaid.gov> (English)

Next to the head office in Washington, D.C., USAID works through field offices (mission directory and mission websites are accessible here: <http://www.usaid.gov> > Locations > Mission Directory/ Mission Web Sites).

Unless indicated otherwise information concerning development assistance of the US is taken from the following sources: Hasegawa 2002, pp. 10-14;

Unites States Agency for International Development (USAID), Website: <http://www.usaid.gov>, access: 30 October 2003.

6 References

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7 Links to Intergovernmental Agencies

African Development Bank

<http://www.afdb.org>

Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie

<http://agence.francophonie.org>

Asian Development Bank

<http://www.adb.org>

Caribbean Development Bank

<http://www.caribank.org>

Commonwealth of Learning

<http://www.col.org>

Commonwealth Secretariat

<http://www.thecommonwealth.org>

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development

<http://www.oecd.org/dac>

European Commission, Directorate General Development

http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/index_en.htm

European Commission, EuropeAid Co-operation Office

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid>

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

<http://www.ebrd.com>

European Training Foundation

<http://www.etf.eu.int>

Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations

<http://www.fao.org>

Inter-American Development Bank

<http://www.iadb.org>

International Labour Organization

<http://www.ilo.org>

United Nations Children's Fund

<http://www.unicef.org>

United Nations Development Programme

<http://www.undp.org>

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

<http://www.unesco.org>

World Bank Group

<http://www.worldbank.org>

8 Annex

8.1 Millennium Development Goals¹

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally.

Target 13: Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries. Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Target 14: Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions).

Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.

Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries.

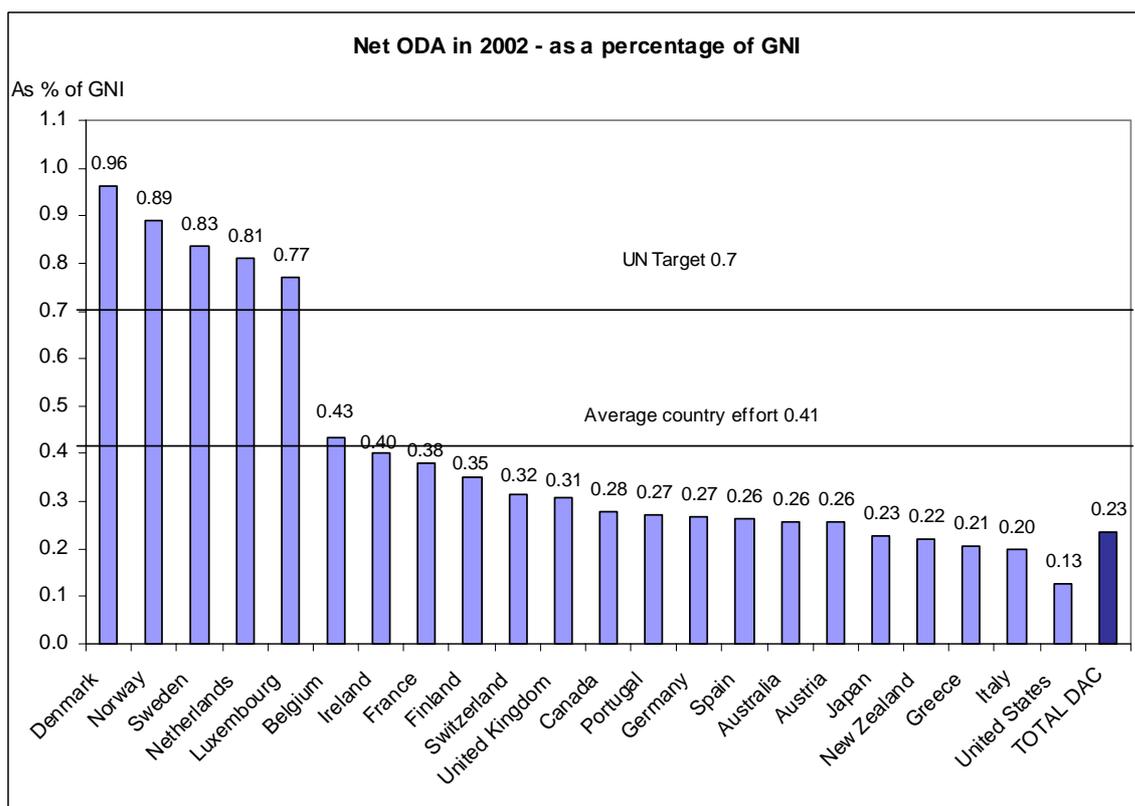
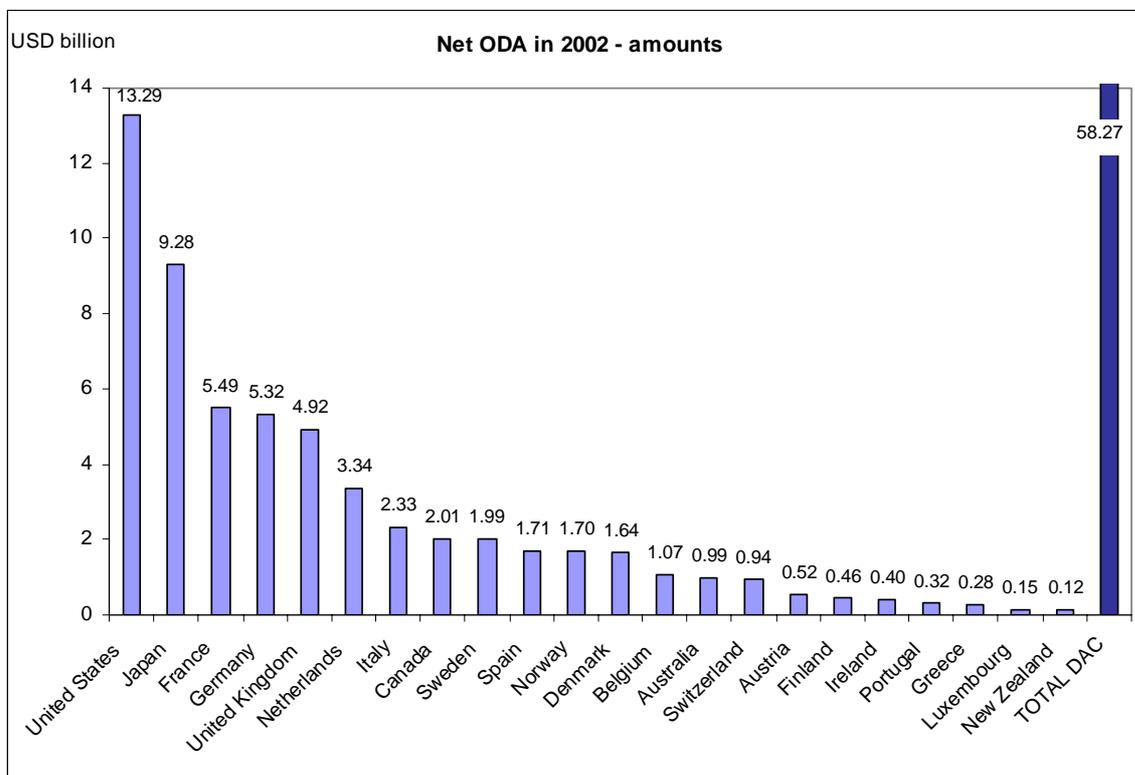
Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

8.2 Net Official Development Assistance from DAC Countries in 2002²

The following figure shows the net Official Development Assistance (ODA) of the Member States of OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

1. in absolute amounts (in billion US Dollar),
2. in relative terms, as a percentage of the Gross National Income (GNI).

The year of reference is 2002.



8.3 Strategy Papers Published by the Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development: Lists of Contents

Download from the following papers (excerpts): <http://www.norrag.org/wg> > here (papers)

Paper 7 - The Edinburgh Meeting, October 2002

"The Edinburgh Meeting of the Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development marked a significant development in the activities of the Group. Rather than a discussion of a specific theme or series of initiatives, participants were asked to comment on one particular document, Vocational Skills Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: A World Bank Review (hereafter 'the Synthesis Report'). This focus and the opportunities it offered to share experiences and shape the text's main messages resulted in thorough and, at times, heated discussions. This gathering was a 'working' meeting in the very practical sense of the term as participants sought to offer constructive feedback on the important conceptual and policy issues at stake, and on how best to reframe and revise the text of the Synthesis Report.

The invitation to the Working Group from the World Bank to review the September 2002 draft of their Synthesis Report at a special meeting in Edinburgh was an opportunity for the Group to play a policy advisory role. This was the first occasion, outside the Bank, for this draft document to receive systematic comment. Such a review role has been a tradition of NORRAG on many previous occasions in respect of draft agency policies. The Bank's document has subsequently been published in a new version of February 2003. This present Paper remains a report of an important meeting, which, arguably, made a valuable contribution to the final shape of the Bank's Skills development in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Working Group would like to acknowledge the Bank's readiness to engage very openly in this debate about skills development policy, as the following pages of detailed commentary make abundantly clear.

Contents

- Introduction
Martha Caddell and Keith Holmes
- Assessing the synthesis report: the response of the Working Group
Martha Caddell and Keith Holmes
- Public training
David Atchoarena
- Private training
David Atchoarena
- Enterprise base training in formal sector medium and large scale African enterprises
John Grierson
- Informal sector training
Fred Fluitman and Hans Haan
- Vocationalized secondary education revisited with case studies from Botswana, Uganda and Kenya
Jon Lauglo, Albert K. Akyeamong, Kilemi Mwiria and Sheldon G. Weeks
- Integrated entrepreneurship education in Botswana, Uganda and Kenya
Halfdan Farstad
- Financing Training
Adrian Ziderman
- Commentary: a broad view of the paper
Claudio Moura Castro
- Appendix 1: Vocational Skills Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: A World Bank Review; Executive Summary
- Appendix 2: Principal Sources
- Appendix 3: List of Participants." ³

Paper 6 - The Interlaken Meeting, September 2001

"The Interlaken meeting of the Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development represented a new stage of evolution in the activities of the Group and set the stage for further such developments. Arising out of discussions at previous meetings, it was associated with the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation's hosting of a major international conference on work, skills and knowledge, bringing together some 180 participants, half from the developing and transition countries, which took place on the three days immediately preceding the Working Group's meeting. In anticipation of the very rich discussion of the conference and its production of an **"Interlaken Declaration"** [download of the declaration on the same website; J.M.], it was decided to organize the Working Group meeting around the same main theme as the conference. However, this theme was then adapted to the concerns of the Group in three ways. First, it was associated to the specific issues surrounding the work of development cooperation agencies in linking work, skills and knowledge. Second, following on from the Latin American focus of the last meeting, the discussion also centered on lessons emerging from skills development activities in Africa, an issue that will be returned to in a special session of the Group next year. Third, as the Interlaken Declaration acknowledged, wide-ranging changes in the contexts in which development cooperation in skills development take place raise the importance of the Group considering a move from an emphasis on knowledge sharing to a position that also includes knowledge production.

Contents

- Introduction
- Reflections on the Interlaken Conference
- Linking Skills, Work and Knowledge: Filling in the Gaps?
- Trends in Development Cooperation
- Germany
- Switzerland
- International Labour Organization
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- Skills Development in Africa: Lessons from Research
- Research on how the World Bank's TVET Projects in Africa Reflect the Bank's Overall TVET Policy
- Learning to Compete: DFID-Supported Research on Education, Training and Enterprise in Ghana, Kenya and South Africa
- Revisiting Technical and Vocational Education in sub-Saharan Africa (A Research Conducted by IIEP on Behalf of the World Bank)
- Building new Knowledge on Work and Skills
- Learning for Life, Work and the Future: SADC Workshop and Research Plan
- Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development: An Outline for a Multi-Agency Research Study
- Interlaken and Beyond: Building the Future of the Working Group
- Appendix: List of Participants." ⁴

A compilation of all the donor policies in TVET and skills development presented during the meetings of Working Group since 1996

Paper 6 is available in English, French and Spanish.

Paper 5 – The Washington Meeting, March 2000

"The sixth meeting of the Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development was held during March 2000 in Washington DC. This meeting was hosted jointly by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank. As with previous meetings of the Group, it was supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. UNESCO-UNEVOC also sponsored the meeting.

In taking its first opportunity to move outside Europe, the Working Group was concerned to bring a regional focus to its work. The theme of this meeting, therefore, was "Poverty, growth and skills development: a focus on Latin America". The discussion paper reflects the discussions around this theme and groups them into four parts. First, a series of agency and non-agency researchers presented accounts of the history, evolution and current issues surrounding skills development in Latin America. Second, the three host agencies presented a flavour of their current policies and programmes in Latin America, and their links to overall strategies in the two cases where attention is not only on Latin America. Third, arising from two days of lively discussions, a synthesis piece seeks to bring together threads from the papers presented and the discussions that ensued. Fourth, a series of appendices note contributions from JICA and the Committee of Donor Agencies for Small Enterprise Development, as well as an overview of the Working Group's vision and a participants' list.

Contents

- Introduction
- Poverty, growth and training development in Latin America
- Employer-controlled training in Brazil
- Secondary technical and vocational education in Chile
- Vocational education and training in Colombia
- Training unemployed youth in Latin America
- Emerging World Bank concerns in post-basic education
- USAID's approach to workforce development and experiences in Latin America
- Skills development at the Inter-American Development Bank
- Learning in Latin America; learning from Latin America: the evolution of skills development
- Appendix one: Japan International Cooperation Agency and skills development
- Appendix two: Business development services: recent work by the Committee of Donor Agencies for Small Enterprise Development
- Appendix three: About the Working Group
- Appendix four: List of participants." ⁵

Paper 4 - The Copenhagen Meeting, June 1999

"This meeting marks the further evolution of this working group and is reflected in a new title for this series of discussion papers. In the first three papers of this series the primary focus was on the outlining of agency policies on skills development. This was reflected in the title: "Donor policies in skills development". However, this paper completes a shift away from a focus on overall policies towards a consideration that is driven by thematic concerns. Whilst the views of a series of donors on the theme in question are presented, their primary role of these is to provide case studies that illuminate a broader debate. Moreover, the group is concerned to be more than just a forum for donors to discuss their own policies and this was reflected in participation in Copenhagen. For both of these reasons, this paper will go under the title of "Debates in skills development".

This paper focuses on issues, which stretch far beyond the field of skills development. It is primarily concerned with the shift in many agencies to sector programme support. One thing that the debate around sector programmes does is to highlight the key importance of capacity building, both of individuals and institutions. For this reason the paper carries a secondary focus on human and institutional development. This is the focus of one case study, from Switzerland, in the first section of the paper. It is also given further attention through brief notes in the appendices, which report on the activities of some multilateral attempts to strengthen human and institutional development.

Contents

- Introduction
- Denmark
- Finland
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Supporting Sectors, Strengthening Institutions and Developing Individuals
- Appendix 1: Selected HID [Human and Institutional Development; J.M.] Programmes." ⁶

Paper 3 – The Geneva Meeting, April 1998

"As in the two previous meetings there were a small number of presentations of policy by bilateral and multilateral agencies and these are again a major element of this discussion paper. As on the previous occasions, these presentations were to a greater or lesser extent influenced by an overall theme to the meeting. On this occasion the theme was "Reforming Education and Training Policies and Systems". However, a crucial point at which this meeting and this discussion paper depart from the path of their predecessors is in the appearance of two case studies focusing on specific countries from the South. In this first such focus the two countries chosen were Indonesia and South Africa. The two cases proved very enlightening for those present and a further series of such case studies are planned for the next meetings of the Working Group.

Whilst research has been presented at the previous meetings of the Working Group, this discussion paper is the first to carry a report on such presentations, a trend that is likely to continue in subsequent papers in the series. On this occasion, it was appropriate that it was a member of staff of one of the host organizations who presented a valuable synthesis of the findings of a major research programme on the reformation of training systems.

The case of the South African presentation was significant in other ways too. The Working Group benefited greatly from the attendance of a senior policy maker from that country. Her presence highlighted again the importance of the Southern role in this series of meetings and the desirability of moving to a more partnership-like relationship with Southern colleagues. Nonetheless, it was clear that the nature of such a relationship would need further exploration as the Working Group enters into its next phase of development. The Geneva meeting also raised some of the other key issues for the future of the Working Group: the nature of its activities, particularly its ability/willingness to support projects and research; the structure of the Secretariat and of Working Group membership; and the Working Group's role in capacity building within its member agencies. As the Group looks forward to its next meeting, in Copenhagen during June 1999, these issues about future development will play a central role in its deliberations.

Contents

- Introduction
- Donor Policies in Skills Development
- Finland
- Inter-American Development Bank
- Japan
- United States of America
- Reformulating Education and Training Policies and Systems
- Indonesia
- Republic of South Africa
- Reforming vocational training: lessons from an international study
- Reforming TVET and its broader context." ⁷

Paper 2 – The London Meeting, May 1997

"This second paper continues the emphasis, seen in the first discussion paper, on discussing the policies of donor agencies. However, it also introduced a thematic concern for the first time, through a focus on the linkages between skills development and small enterprise development. In order to capture this important debate, the analytical section of this paper will not simply focus on the agency presentations but will link them together with a series of presentations on the SD/SED relationship, and will also refer back to those agency policies reported in the first discussion paper.

As well as having thematic concerns, the Working Group is also interested in methodological issues. Some flavour of this is provided by the fourth agency presentation. In this the focus is not on UNESCO's broader policies but on the methodological challenge of developing and analyzing national policy, an area in which that agency has developed considerable competency in connection with the Association for the Development of African Education (ADAE) Working Group on Education Sector Analysis. This is a theme that the group intends to return to in greater depth on a later occasion.

Contents

- Introduction
- Austria
- European Commission
- France
- UNESCO – Education Sector Studies
- Delivering support to skills development and small enterprise development: Towards a coordination of approaches?
- Sources of further information."⁸

Paper 1 – The Frankfurt Meeting, November 1996

"This first paper is intended to provide summaries of agency policies regarding skills development and think pieces which both provide a flavor of agency discussions and highlight some of the controversies and dilemmas in the field. These summaries are intended to facilitate information – sharing and improvements in the operation of development assistance between agencies, but should also be of interest to wider constituencies.

Contents

- Introduction
- Denmark
- Germany
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- Comparative Analysis
- Sources of further information."⁹

Summary paper of the two first meetings, in French or in English.

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- 1 Source: <http://www.undp.org/mdg/Millennium%20Development%20Goals.pdf>, access: 13 December 2002, selection and emphases by J.M. Indicators for the measurability of the Millennium Development Goals and Targets are listed in the source document.
 - 2 "Net Official Development Assistance from DAC countries" (published with the friendly permission of OECD–DAC). For additional information on DAC statistics, please visit the Website <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats>. Copyright OECD, 2004.
 - 3 Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development, <http://www.vetnet.ch/wg> > here (papers), access: 11 June 2003.
 - 4 Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development, <http://www.vetnet.ch/wg> > here (papers), access: 11 June 2003.
 - 5 Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development, <http://www.vetnet.ch/wg> > here (papers), access: 11 June 2003.
 - 6 Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development, <http://www.vetnet.ch/wg> > here (papers), access: 11 June 2003.
 - 7 Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development, <http://www.vetnet.ch/wg> > here (papers), access: 11 June 2003.
 - 8 Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development, <http://www.vetnet.ch/wg> > here (papers), access: 11 June 2003.
 - 9 Working Group for International Cooperation in Skills Development, <http://www.vetnet.ch/wg> > here (papers), access: 11 June 2003.

9 Country Index

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