



Economic
Commission
for Africa

ECA Donor Profiles

2007

Office of Policy Planning and Resource Management (OPRM)
Trust Fund and Project Management Section (TFPMS)



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

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Introduction

Bilateral and multilateral partnerships with ECA are longstanding. The Commission has also forged strong partnerships with the major multilateral and bilateral agencies in advancing its policy advocacy and support to the continent. However, in recent times (1996), ECA launched a major programme of reform and renewal to serve Africa better and the Executive Secretary undertook outreach missions to the major capitals of donor countries to foster a better understanding of the ECA role in Africa among government leaders and heads of aid agencies. The Commission also developed a series of partnership proposals to leverage its priority work programme through discreet projects and activities funded by extra budgetary resources. These proposals focused on the priority thematic areas of:

- Building policy consensus and partnerships;
- Promoting good governance and civil society participation;
- Enhancing international competitiveness and regional integration;
- Integrating gender concerns in development;
- Addressing sustainability in population, environment, agriculture and development; and
- Promoting information services for Africa's development.

Based on the strength of the reforms and in partnership with development actors and donors in Africa, within and outside the United Nations (UN) system, ECA has now gained much wider and deeper recognition as a key development actor on the continent and a voice for Africa in the international community.

As a result of the above, the ECA Partnership Forum, which engages donor partners in policy dialogue and programmatic collaboration, was established. Two groups of partners currently participate in the Forum. These are:

- a) The core group (countries providing unearmarked programme support and/or having strong ongoing partnerships with ECA) which includes the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, and Germany; and
- b) The wider group, which extends to Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, South Korea, the United States, and the European Union (EU).

All of these existing partners, except South Korea, are members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the principal body through which the Organization for Economic and Development Co-operation (OECD) deals with co-operation with developing countries. It is one of the major forums through which bilateral donors work together to increase the effectiveness of their common effort to support sustainable development.

The main objective of DAC is to assist in the eradication of poverty in the world. Poverty has many dimensions - economic, social and political. It is not just a lack of income; it also means a lack of access to and control over means of production, insufficient participation in the political process and a shortage of social services.

Presented in this document are profiles of the above mentioned partners and, as part of a possible fund-raising tool, information on other DAC members and other foundations/funds whose areas of development and technical assistance may be of relevance to the program work of ECA is also included. These potential donors are: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, The MacArthur Foundation, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, OSI and Soros Foundations Network, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, The Coca-Cola Foundation, The Fidelity Foundation, The Gates Foundation, and the Henry Luce Foundation. The foundations and funds were selected from The Foundation Center's Top 100 US Foundations by Asset Size and by Total Giving. Other partners featured include the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD), the Ford Foundation, the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), the OPEC Fund and the World Bank.

This document constitutes the first edition of “donor profiles” on ECA’s existing and potential partners. It serves to enhance and promote awareness of and smooth contact with these collaborators. It attempts to provide the most current information available in the following areas:

- c) Contact details
- d) Field of priority/areas of interest
- e) History and co-operation with ECA
- f) Geographic and sectoral concentration of development assistance and
- g) Brief history/economic data

It is envisaged that this document will be regularly updated in order to maintain its relevance as a useful tool in the ECA Technical Co-operation Programme.

Belgium

Contact Details

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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

For Belgium, combating poverty holds a central place in efforts to achieve sustainable development. Its reference to the political dimension of poverty highlights the close relation between fundamental human needs and human rights. Elementary needs cannot be satisfied unless a number of preconditions are met. For this reason, Belgium couples respect for the safety and freedom of men and women living in insecure circumstances due to war and social injustice with its priority aim of combating poverty. This goes hand-in-hand with special attention to the rights of children, who are the first victims of poverty and war. Combating poverty has therefore become a matter of redistribution and empowerment, in short, a matter of rights.

The Belgian cooperation has selected twelve organizations to which it would like to make a larger contribution over the next three years: the World Bank, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, the Global Fund (to Fight HIV/AIDS, TBC and Malaria), OCHA, ICRC, FAO, CGIAR and UNEP.

Belgium also recognizes the key role of the local private sector, especially small and medium enterprises and micro-firms. As a result it has recently established a policy, a programme, and appropriate instruments to promote the private sector in poor countries.

Priority sectors of the Belgium Development Cooperation are:

- Education, health and population
- Basic infrastructure
- “Gender”: the struggle for greater equality between women and men
- Humanitarian aid
- Controlling conflicts and reconstructing peace
- Migrations and refugees
- Environment

- Agriculture and food security
- Emergency aid

Technical support in the form of grants or other non-recoverable contributions is handled by the Belgian Technical Co-operation (CTB) while direct and indirect financial contributions, in the form of recoverable investment, are handled through the BIO, a corporation for promoting investment in developing countries. BIO was set up in 2001.

2. History and Co-Operation with ECA

ECA's cooperation with the Belgium Government started in 1979 with a two-year grant of \$ 199,000 to assist ECA in the field of gender and to support the ECA African Trade Unit. Subsequently, the Government provided regular support to the work of the Commission until 2001. A consolidated envelope of \$ 3.2 million was used over the years for implementation of projects in the areas of: inventory of mineral resources in Africa, reduction of food losses through insect pest management; prevention of post-harvest food losses; gender; tie and dye training in cooperatives in West Africa; transport; and the African Development Forum (ADF) 2000.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

Belgium deliberately concentrates Official Development Assistance (ODA) in terms of the relative poverty of recipient countries, first and foremost in sub-Saharan Africa. The countries listed and highlighted below are the usual top ten recipients.

The ODA breakdown between bilateral and multilateral assistance is around 60-40. The proportion of multilateral aid is above the DAC average of 30%. Belgium has recently been seeking to refocus its multilateral action on a smaller number of international institutions including UN and EU. Bilateral ODA is distributed as follows:

- **Sub-Saharan Africa:** Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Rwanda, Tanzania, Niger
- **West and East Africa:** Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Cote d'Ivoire
- **South and Central Asia:** Viet Nam
- **Other Asia and Oceania**
- **Middle East and North Africa**
- **Latin America and Caribbean:** Bolivia
- **Europe**

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: This modern private enterprise economy has capitalised on its central geographic location, highly developed transport network, and diversified industrial and commercial base. Industry is concentrated mainly in the populous Flemish area in the north. With few natural resources, Belgium must import substantial quantities of raw materials and exports a large volume of manufactures, making its economy unusually dependent on the state of world markets. About three-quarters of its trade is with other EU countries (77.2% and 73.7% for its exports and imports respectively). Belgium's major industries include; basic metals, chemicals, fabricated metal products,

motor vehicle assembly, processed food and beverages. Major trading partners are Germany, Netherlands, France and UK.

GDP: €298.7bn (US\$ 372.1bn) 2005

GDP per head: €28,698 (US\$ 35,750) 2005

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.37% (2000)

Amount: \$867 million (2000)

Currency: Euro (EUR)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Canada

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Regional Representative |
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Canada's current foreign policy framework and its international assistance objectives are spelled out in Canada in the World, the Government's 1995 Foreign Policy Statement. The three foreign policy pillars are: promoting prosperity; protecting Canada's security within a stable world; and projecting Canadian values and culture. The mandate of Canada's ODA is to support sustainable development activities in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), which manages the conduct of Canada's relations with foreign governments, actively integrates the principles of sustainable development in its foreign policy.

While DFAIT has primary responsibility for the overall foreign- and aid-policy agendas, delivering Canadian ODA to poor countries and countries in transition is the role of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Its programme priorities fall into six areas:

Basic human needs: to support efforts to provide primary health care, basic education, family planning, nutrition, water and sanitation, and shelter. Canada will continue to respond to emergencies with humanitarian assistance. Canada will commit 25% of its ODA to basic human needs as a means of enhancing its focus on addressing the security of the individual.

Over the next five years, CIDA will strengthen its programming in four areas of social development: health and nutrition, basic education, HIV/AIDS, and child protection.

Gender equality: to support the achievement of equality between women and men to ensure sustainable development.

Infrastructure services: to help developing countries to deliver environmentally sound infrastructure services, with an emphasis on poorer groups and on capacity building.

Human rights, democracy and good governance: to increase respect for human rights, including children's rights; to promote democracy and better governance; and to strengthen both civil society and security of the individual.

Private sector development: to promote sustained and equitable economic growth by supporting private sector development in developing countries.

Environment: to help developing countries to protect their environment and to contribute to addressing global and regional environmental issues.

Agriculture and Food Security: give technical and financial support especially to developing countries in these sectors.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

ECA first benefited from partnership with Canada in the year 1980 through the International Development Research Council (IDRC) with a grant of \$380,000 for a 2-year programme of activities in the area of information systems technology. Since then, ECA has continued to receive financial assistance from the Government of Canada through IDRC and CIDA.

The total amount over the years of \$3.8 million was used to implement the following programmes and projects: "Support to the Pan-African Development and Information System (PADIS)", natural resources development in Africa, science and technology, population issues, and social development.

Also worth mentioning are the important contributions in Canadian dollars of \$200,000 in 1998 towards the ECA 40th anniversary Conference on African Women and Economic Development; \$250,000 contribution towards the Sixth African Regional Conference on Women; \$75,000 towards the first ADF, 1999; and \$67,000 in support of the second ADF, 2000.

In 2005, CIDA supported the Africa Trade Policy Center (ATPC) project with the sum of \$2,067,500 Canadian dollars. Also in 2006, Canada again contributed \$877,500 Canadian dollars for the same project as third payment for the year 2005-2006. Worth mentioning also is the contribution of the Canadian School of Public Services for the provision of services amounting to the sum of US\$106,091.00 for an e-Policy workshop on one time activity in March 2006. Again in 2007, another US\$265,000.00 was given by the same institution for the same workshop as a second instalment for the budget for 2006-2007. CIDA also gave \$525,000 Canadian dollars in 2007 for its final contribution. Again in 2006 and 2007, Industry Canada gave \$1,000,000 and \$254,400 Canadian dollars respectively for support of e-Pol Net (eTrade). A sum of \$690,000 Canadian

dollars paid by cheque was also received from the same institution for the same project in January 2006.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

Canadian aid through all channels (including multilateral and partnership) reaches virtually every one of the approximately 120 developing countries in the world (those with a medium or low Human Development Index (HDI)). CIDA has traditionally described its bilateral assistance as focused on 30 core (or Category 1) countries and regions spread throughout Asia, the Americas and Africa. Most of these countries have been important recipients of Canadian aid for at least 20 years. A few have recently become more important recipients of Canadian aid and they have been added to the list of core recipients while others (a very few) have been gradually withdrawn from the list. CIDA is strengthening its aid effectiveness by focusing on fewer countries and collaborating more closely with other donors to avoid duplication and heighten overall impact.

Most importantly, they are responding to the needs and priorities of developing country partners, working hard to ensure that these countries are driving their own agenda. In keeping with its principles of aid effectiveness, CIDA has identified nine countries in which to invest more support for development initiatives. These are: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal and Tanzania.

In collaboration with the African Union, CIDA works in areas such as African trade policy and carries out projects like Nile environmental project and the Canadian coalition on HIV/AIDS and youths in Africa. It also participated in the transitioning and restructuring of the African Union. Furthermore, CIDA has multilateral programs; for example, with UNICEF it has child feeding and micronutrient programs.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: As an affluent, high-tech industrial society, Canada today closely resembles the USA in its market-oriented economic system, patterns of production, and high living standards. Since World War II, the impressive growth of the manufacturing, mining, and service sectors has transformed the nation from a largely rural economy into one primarily industrial and urban.

Unemployment is about 6.1% in 2007 with contraction in the manufacturing and natural resource sectors. Nevertheless, with its great natural resources, skilled labour force, and modern capital plant, Canada enjoys solid economic prospects. Two shadows loom, the first being the continuing constitutional impasse between English- and French-speaking areas, which has been raising the possibility of a split in the federation. Another long-term concern is the flow south to the USA of professionals lured by higher pay, lower taxes, and the immense high-tech infrastructure. Annual GDP growth was 3.8% in 2006. Major industries are; automobile manufacturing, pulp and paper, iron and steel work, machinery and equipment manufacturing, mining, extraction of fossil fuels, forestry and agriculture. Major trading partners are United States, UK, Japan and China.

GDP: Purchasing power parity \$1,170.2 billion (2006)

Nominal GDP: £693 billion/C\$1,417.3 billion (2006)

GDP per head: £21,363/C\$43,713 (2006)

Currency: *Canadian Dollar*

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

European Union

Contact Details

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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The European Commission has made substantial progress since January 2001 with organizational and management reforms of its development and humanitarian aid system. Of particular note are improvements to accountability at all levels, introduction of the Country Strategy Papers (CSP) process, speedy and efficient delivery of humanitarian aid, clarification of the links between relief and development, improved evaluation systems, progress in the decision-making process with member States and “deconcentration” of authority to field offices. The European Commission’s ambitious reforms also aim to improve its capacity to fulfil its primary aim of reducing poverty through the European Community aid programme.

The EU priorities of governance, gender equality, and environment are within the context of the primary aim of poverty reduction. There is a need to adjust ODA allocations in line with these priorities, recognizing the importance for European Community policy of supporting increased economic growth. This growth is encouraged through trade and development linkages including support for the private sector and social sector development. Taking account of country ownership is also a policy element.

The EU currently focuses on the following areas:

- Trade and regional integration
- Environment
- Infrastructure
- Water and energy
- Rural development
- Democracy, Human rights
- Conflict prevention
- Human development
- Social dimension
- Gender equality

- HIV/AIDS
- Trade and development

It also does substantive policy coordination for example with the European Investment Bank, the Bretton Woods Institutions, the African Development Bank, the African Union/Commission, G-8 and others.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

In 2001, an agreement entitled “Financing Agreement between the Commission of the European Communities and the ACP States”, within the framework of the Revised Fourth Lomé Convention was signed between ECA and EU. The agreement was for a duration of 1 year and 4 months and granted an amount of \$ 1.5 million for programme implementation in the areas of information technology and regional integration in Africa.

So far, ECA has received \$ 841,700 from EU.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

Substantial financial resources have been committed to the co-operation (9th EDF 16.4 billion for 2002 to 2007). Bilateral relations with ACP countries also comprise a flexible political dialogue that encompasses co-operation strategies, conflict prevention, and resolution and conflict management. A political dialogue also takes place in the regional context, for example with IGAD, SADC and ECOWAS. Any EU position in the context of the political dialogue requires close consultation and co-ordination with the EU Member States. The European Commission plays a coordinating role with its Member States, encouraging them to raise the average of their ODA from 0.32% to 0.39% of Gross National Income (GNI) by 2006. EC's regional, sectoral and horizontal strategies now more clearly display an overall sense of vision, though still requiring attention to implementation issues. CSP have become a central mechanism for developing policy coherence and co-ordination with member States. There has been success with increasing policy coherence through the important *Everything But Arms* initiative that opens market access for least developed countries.

DG Development has a direct responsibility for the Community relations with sub-Saharan Africa as well as the Caribbean, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Most of those countries are signatories of the Lomé Convention (i.e. the 77 ACP countries), which has been replaced by the Cotonou Agreement signed in June 2000 and having come into force since 1 April 2003. Relations with Cuba and South Africa are different in the sense that they do not benefit from the European Development Fund (EDF), although South Africa is also a signatory of Cotonou. Moreover, relations with the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) are covered by DG Development. The 20 OCTs benefit from the EDF under a specific association agreement. Relations are maintained at national and regional (for example ECOWAS, UEMOA, SADC, EAC, etc...) as well as international (ACP institutions, OAU, Cairo process, NEPAD etc.) level.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: The EU is a union of 27 independent States. It was founded on 1 November 1993 to enhance political, economic and social co-operation. Formerly known as European Community or European Economic Community (EEC). Its member states are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The following ten countries joined the EU on the 1st of May 2004: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

GDP: Purchasing power parity- NA

Budget:

Resources: EUR 115.5 billion

Expenditures: EUR 115.5 billion (2007)

Currency: Euro

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Finland

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

On 5 February 2004, the Government approved the development policy programme steering Finland's development policy and development cooperation during the current Government's term of office. The development policy programme commits Finland to the UN's Millennium Declaration and its central development objective, the eradication of abject poverty.

Other main principles include:

- Broad national commitment and coherence in all policy areas
- Commitment to a rights-based approach
- The principle of sustainable development
- The concept of comprehensive financing for development
- Partnerships for development
- Respect for the integrity and responsibility of the developing countries and their people
- Long-term commitment and transparency

These objectives, together with Finland's EU commitments and support for the international development goals and strategies are captured in the OECD/DAC document, "Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation", which forms the backbone of the policy. The Decision-in-principle unmistakably commits Finland to the shared objectives of the EU and DAC Members and states that "Development co-operation is the mark of a civilized nation". It covers all of the key points of reference in the international strategy - poverty, sustainable development, environment, gender equality, human rights, democracy and good governance, effectiveness, agriculture and forestry, education, research and culture, health, social development, trade and development, migration and development, security and development.

At the same time, a key element of the new policy is that it makes development co-operation an integral part of Finland's foreign policy and international relations. The Decision-in-principle calls for an overall strategy for Finnish relations with developing countries, bringing into better harmony the various aspects of Finland's policies towards them.

Finland seeks co-operation and political dialogue that is as extensive as possible with developing countries. In keeping with EU principles, Finland is prepared to step up co-operation with countries that have made a commitment to common objectives. Finland's policy is based on the twin pillars of incentives and prevention.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

The co-operation with the Government of Finland began in the 1980s with support given for the project on Road Safety Congress. In 2002, Co-operation resumed when the Finnish Project Preparation Team visited ECA and produced a draft project framework document. As a result of this work, a memorandum of understanding between ECA and the Finnish Government is in the process of being signed. This agreement will provide ECA with \$ 3.2 million over a 3-year period in support of ICT development in Africa.

In 2004, Finland gave US\$1,316,086.40 as its second instalment. Also in February 2006 Finland contributed as the last tranche of payment US\$1,183,456.00 in support for the cooperation in the development of the information and communication technologies (ICT) in Africa

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

Finland's policy is implemented bilaterally and multilaterally through EU, international organizations and various international partnerships.

A new feature of the program is more intensive country and sector-specific focusing. Finland's fields of priority are considered on the basis of the added value stemming from Finnish experiences and know-how.

To enhance effectiveness, Finland will direct the majority of appropriations to bilateral development cooperation work and will raise the share of countries that are Finland's long-term cooperation partners to 60 per cent of all country and regional support. Finland's long-term cooperation partner countries are: in Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Zambia and Kenya; in Latin America, Nicaragua; and in Asia, Vietnam and Nepal. Aid will be concentrated on countries having the preconditions for positive development. The target is to increase the annual support in each country to a minimum level of 10 million Euros.

Of the earlier cooperation partner countries, in Egypt, Namibia and Peru the focus of emphasis is being shifted from development cooperation towards more diverse relations. The strategy to be applied during the transition period includes, among others, promotion of trade, investment and private sector cooperation.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: Finland has a highly industrialised, largely free-market economy, with per capita output roughly that of the UK, France, Germany, and Italy. Its key economic sector is manufacturing - principally the wood, metals, engineering, telecommunications, and electronics industries. Trade is important, with exports equalling almost one-third of GDP. Except for timber and some minerals, Finland depends on imports of raw materials, energy, and some components for manufactured goods. Because of the climate, agricultural development is limited to maintaining self-sufficiency in basic products. Forestry, an important export earner, provides a secondary occupation for the rural population.

Development cooperation appropriations will be increased so that, at present GDP growth estimates, a share of 0.44 per cent of GDP will be reached in the year 2007. The goal is to reach the level of 0.7 per cent of GDP agreed with UN by the year 2010; taking account, however, of general economic trends. The preconditions for attaining this goal will be created during the present Government's term of office. The Government's aim is to increase non-governmental organisations' share of development cooperation gradually to 14 per cent of development cooperation proper.

Over the past 10 years, Finland has not only become one of the world's most efficient, tech-driven economies, but has invested effort and money into social policy. One key indicator of its long-term thinking is the Finland 2015 plan, which aims to "improve the knowledge, skills, resources and networks of top-level Finnish decision-makers in matters concerning the future of Finland."

GNI: per capita US\$37,460 (2006)

Currency: Euro

Fiscal year: Calendar year

France

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The DGCID makes proposals to the government authorities on French international cooperation policy and monitors its implementation. It also steers two action programmes

- A development assistance programme.
- A cultural and scientific action programme abroad.

In this respect, it assists the Minister Delegate for Cooperation so that she may perform her role, under the Minister's authority, as head of France's official development assistance; it supervises, on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the French international cooperation operators.

France has put in place multiyear strategies in seven sectors recognised as being of priority importance for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): education, water and sanitation, health and the combat against AIDS, protection of the environment, transport, infrastructure, and development of the private sector. The aid is allocated in accordance with partnership framework documents (DCP) drawn up with the beneficiary countries.

France attaches great importance in its programmes to the reinforcement of democratic governance.

By 2012, 0.15% of French national income will thus be devoted to the least developed countries (LDCs). A strong bond of solidarity also unites France with the developing countries in the *Francophonie* such as Haiti, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The government has committed itself to raising ODA to a level equal to 0.5% of the Gross National Product in 2007 as a stage on the way to the goal of 0.7% in 2012. With € 8.1 billion in 2005, France has kept the promise given to developing countries.

France is conducting strong diplomatic action to promote innovative international mechanisms capable of bringing additional resources to bear on development: the airline ticket levy, adopted by fourteen countries, will fund the new International Drug Procurement Facility (IDPF/UNAID).

France has also invested substantial effort in fostering income remittances from migrant populations. Its multilateral initiatives have enabled this topic to become a focus for reflection in the major international organisations.

France has maintained close ties with its French-speaking African partners, who are still the main beneficiaries of funding allocated by the Priority Solidarity Fund, technical assistance, and the programmes of the French Development Agency. In addition, France shares certain goals and challenges with the African continent: cross-border problems, the development of new types of crime, the threat of major pandemics, demographic changes, economic development and the management of natural resources.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

The co-operation with the Government of France began in 1977 with both cash and in-kind contribution (provision of non-reimbursable loan experts), with an average amount of \$ 228,000 per year, which was generally pledged during the Pledging Conference of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD). These pledges and grants, which spanned over 10 years, were mainly provided for the implementation of specific activities in such areas as fisheries, development management, audiovisual communication, transports and communication, railway transport, and new and renewable sources of energy.

Since 1987, the French contribution increased to an average of \$ 250,000 per year and covered important areas such as marine resources and fisheries, French language studies, fellowships, and population issues.

From 1998, specific agreements and projects were implemented with a yearly grant of \$ 200,000 in the areas of Gender (Sixth Regional Conference on Women), development of websites, statistics and poverty monitoring.

New agreements in the field of communication and websites development were signed in May 2002, for implementation in the year 2002 and beyond.

Total grants received since the first co-operation agreement amounts to \$ 5.4 million.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

France is the fourth largest supplier of funds to multilateral development institutions. Directly or through the European Union, France makes its voice heard and contributes to development policies in all international bodies, in particular in the International Finance Institutions (IFI) and the United Nations.

France incorporates three key factors in its development aid: solidarity, loyalty and shared goals.

Sub-Saharan Africa plays a major role in French foreign policy. French co-operation measures are largely aimed at solidarity and commitments to fight poverty and bring about sustainable development.

In 2001, changes in France's development aid policy have consolidated the pre-eminence of countries in sub-Saharan Africa and the Indian Ocean region in the co-operation programmes implemented by the DGCID. Fifty-five per cent of the funds from the Priority Solidarity Fund (PSF) and 37 per cent of the geographically based funding of the DGCID were allocated to them in 2001.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: France is in the midst of transition, from a well-to-do modern economy that featured extensive government ownership and intervention to one that relies more on market mechanisms. The Socialist-led Government has partially or fully privatized many large companies, banks, and insurers, but still retains large stakes in several leading firms, including Air France, France Telecom, Renault, and Thales, and remains dominant in some sectors, particularly power, public transport, and defence industries. The telecommunications sector is gradually being opened to competition.

France's leaders remain committed to a capitalism in which they maintain social equity by means of laws, tax policies, and social spending that reduce income disparity and the impact of free markets on public health and welfare. The current Government has lowered income taxes and introduced measures to boost employment, but has done little to reform an overly expensive pension system, rigid labour market, and restrictive bureaucracy that discourage hiring and make the tax burden one of the highest in Europe. In addition to the tax burden, the reduction of the workweek to 35 hours has drawn criticism for lowering the competitiveness of French businesses. The current economic slowdown has thrown off track the Government's goal of balancing the budget by 2004.

GDP: Purchasing power parity \$1.822 trillion (2005 est.)

Currency: Euro

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Germany

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
|--|---|---|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Germany's development policy aims to help people in all parts of the world to make use of the opportunities arising from globalization.

The German Federal Government supports the Millennium Development Goals and is aligning its development cooperation to them. In their realisation, German development policy is guided by three principles: reducing poverty- promoting equitable forms of globalisation- building peace.

Issues:

- Debt relief
- Education
- Food security
- Health, combating AIDS, population policy
- International Year of Micro credit
- Peace building
- Poverty
- Protecting the environment
- Human rights, democracy, participation, good governance
- Globalisation and trade

In order to make a key contribution towards reducing global poverty, securing peace and realising democracy, working for justice in globalisation and protecting the environment, the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development's (BMZ) objective for 2005-2009 is to make a concerted endeavour to achieve the following German development policy objectives by the end of the current legislative period. Thus:

1. The BMZ will seek to achieve policy coherence within the German government and the European Union, especially in the fields of security, trade and global public goods.
2. The BMZ will lay the foundations for sustainably strengthening financing for development, which is a key component for the achievement of development goals, especially the Millennium Agenda.
3. The quality and impact of development cooperation and the development policy profile of the BMZ will be enhanced through thematic, regional and instrumental concentration. The presence of German development policy players in partner countries and in multilateral organisations will be expanded. The structure and management of the implementing organisations will be reorganised so as to enable more efficient “joined-up development policy”. This includes further streamlining the organisational structure.
4. BMZ staff and senior officials will pursue these strategic political objectives in all their work. Their work will be goal-, performance- and team-oriented. Policymaking and management skills will be enhanced with the aim of playing a more active role in shaping reform processes both in partner countries and at the international level and being able to manage the implementing entities more effectively.

The BMZ is responsible for planning and implementing the German Government's development policy. The implementing agency for technical co-operation is the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), which disburses around \$ 200 million per year.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

The co-operation with the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) started in 1970 with an ad-hoc support extended in the areas of import and export potentials in Africa, and Gender. A Standard Basic Agreement defining general co-operation framework was signed in 1985. Consequently, specific agreements were signed from 1985 to 1990 for a total amount of \$ 500,000 for the implementation of specific projects in the following areas: Post-Harvest Food Losses, Promotion of Coal and Lignite Resources in Africa, Data-Processing activities, Telecommunications Network Planning in the rural area, and PADIS.

In 1991, a new framework agreement for a total grant of \$ 809,000 was signed in support of the ECA programme for the Promotion of Informal Sector for Development in Africa - Popular Participation.

In 1996, Germany decided to further extend its support in these areas with the signing of another agreement amounting to \$ 1.9 million for a period of five years ending 2002.

The total grant received from Germany to date amounts to \$ 9.9 million.

Germany continues to support a number of projects and workshops since 2004. Amongst them are the contributions made to ICT projects in Africa that amounted to US\$973,643.5 and for support of Governance in Africa in the sum of 1,485,826.16. They also supported a workshop on expert

consultation for peace and security in Africa with the sum of US\$19,301.21. In partnership with Cabri-GTZ a sum of US\$83,038.51 was donated for the third annual budget reform seminar in 2006.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

BMZ is improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its bilateral aid programme. They focus on the following region and partner countries:

| Region | Partner countries |
|------------------------------|---|
| North Africa and Middle East | Egypt, Algeria, Yemen, Jordan, Morocco, Palestinian territories, Syria, Tunisia |
| Europe | Turkey (probably until 2007/2008) |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | Ethiopia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ghana, Guinea, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Zambia, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Chad, Uganda |
| Asia and Oceania | Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand (probably until 2010), Timor-Leste, Viet Nam |
| Latin America | Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru |

Germany is pursuing more coherence between its bilateral and multilateral aid in international forums. The fact that development assistance must be seen against the background of a globalising world has led to its emphasis on co-operation with multilateral institutions particularly the European Commission and the United Nations.

4. Economic Data

The budget of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is contained in the German national budget (individual budget plan 23). In 2007, funding for development cooperation will be increased by 324 million euros.

In 2007, provision has been made for spending in the order of 4.5 billion Euros. This is an increase of 7.61 percent compared with fiscal 2006. The Financing Plan for 2005 to 2009, which has also now been adopted, envisages further significant increases. The German government has thus made a clear commitment to fighting poverty throughout the world.

Under a European Union plan for gradually increasing official development assistance (ODA), ODA contributions by all the old EU Member States are to be increased to 0.51 percent of gross national income by 2010 and to 0.7 percent by 2015. By increasing the BMZ's budget in 2007, the German government has once again affirmed its intention to keep to the timetable for achieving the 0.7 percent ODA target. In 2005, German ODA was 0.36 percent of gross national income.

The BMZ budget will continue to be one of the German government's biggest investment budgets in 2007. All in all, about three quarters of the funds are earmarked as investments, a figure unsurpassed

by any other ministerial budget. About 14.1 percent of all investment spending by the German government comes out of the budget of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

GDP: US\$3036.9 billion (2007)

Currency: Euro (EUR)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

India

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
|--|---|--|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The principles of India's foreign policy stand the same 50 years on a belief in friendly relations with all countries of the world, the resolution of conflicts by peaceful means, the sovereign equality of all States, independence of thought and action as manifested in the principles of non-alignment, and equity in the conduct of international relations. A notable feature of Indian foreign policy has been its strong advocacy of general and complete disarmament, with nuclear disarmament being accorded the highest priority. Towards this end, India has taken several initiatives within the United Nations and outside.

India's areas of interest with regards to international development co-operation are as follows:

- Trade
- Science and technology
- Infrastructure
- Agriculture
- Human resource development
- Implementation of the Abuja Treaty
- War against terror
- Disarmament
- Human Rights
- India-US high technology
- Cooperate groups

Other issues, such as environmentally sustainable development and the promotion and protection of human rights, have also been an important focus of India's foreign policy in international forums.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

ECA partnership with the Government of India began in 1979 with a grant of \$ 208,000 for 2 years (1979 – 1980) as technical assistance to ECA for its internal capacity building. The Partnership continued up to the end of 1993 with a total grant amounting to \$ 3.2 million in support of the Commission's extra budgetary activities in Human Settlements - industrial development - promotion of natural resources in Africa - public finance and administration - science and technology - and medium-scale enterprises.

On the 29th of January 2003, a project proposal for the use of the Government of India's Pool Account was submitted to the Indian Ambassador. It is proposed that the funds totalling \$ 541,204.46 be used for promoting the use of ICT for development in Africa.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

As a founder member of the United Nations, India has been firmly committed to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and has made significant contributions to its various activities, including peace-keeping operations. India has been a participant in all peace-keeping operations including those in Korea, Egypt and Congo in earlier years and in Somalia, Angola and Rwanda in recent years. India has also played an active role in the deliberations of the United Nations on the creation of a more equitable international economic order. It has been an active member of the Group of 77, and later of the core group of G-15 nations.

India's foreign policy has always regarded the concept of neighbourhood as one of widening concentric circles, around a central axis of historical and cultural commonalities. From this point of view, it has always given due priority to the development of relations with South East Asia. Today, India is implementing a 'Look East' policy, which is underpinned by important economic considerations. Some significant steps in the pursuance of this policy have been taken with the admission of India as a full dialogue partner of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and a member of the ASEAN Regional Forum, in 1996.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: India's economy encompasses traditional village farming, modern agriculture, handicrafts, a wide range of modern industries, and a multitude of support services. Overpopulation severely handicaps the economy and about a quarter of the population is too poor to be able to afford an adequate diet. Government controls have been reduced on imports and foreign investment, and privatisation of domestic output has proceeded slowly.

The economy has posted an excellent average growth rate of 6% since 1990, reducing poverty by about 10 percentage points. India is a major exporter of software services and software workers. The poor monsoon of mid-2002 has reduced agricultural output substantially.

GDP: \$2.66 trillion PPP (2002)

Budget:

Revenues: \$48.3 billion

Expenditures: \$78.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$13.5 billion (FY01/02 est.)

Economic aid: Recipient

ODA/GNI: NA

Amount: NA

Currency: Indian rupee (INR)

Fiscal year: 1 April – 31 March

Italy

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
|---|---|---|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Italy's co-operation suffered in the past from a crisis of confidence and huge reduction in funding following waste and corruption scandals involving aid funds. The Government relied heavily on multilateral channels for assistance throughout the period in which it was engaged in a major reform of its aid management.

At the policy level, Italy sought a new proactive that would give it an enhanced international role, especially in the area of relief, rehabilitation and peace-building activities. Operationally, emphasis has been placed on training and capacity building (which is believed to be a strong component in most of their programs and peace corps), management efficiency, and promotion of local entrepreneurship. This orientation reflects the strengths of Italian civic traditions and the special role played by small- and medium-sized enterprises in economic development.

At present, Italy is backing some well-chosen projects in basic education, reproductive and primary health and food security. These types of activities, which reflect sound gender sensitivity, are in line with international development. An emergency fund to be channelled through NGO's to support these sectors is still in the pipeline.

Other areas of interest include gender issues, water and energy.

In the Western Mediterranean region and in Albania, Italy is interested in sustaining political and social stabilization as well as establishing a migratory policy.

In the Horn of Africa and in Southern Africa, Italy supports the peacekeeping, rehabilitation and reconstruction processes, particularly through integrated human development, a field in which the successful PRODERE programme in Central America serves as the model. It is important to know that this is now optional and will only become an area of focus when the emergency fund is available.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

The co-operation between ECA and the Government of Italy began in 1971 when ECA obtained the services of an architectural engineer to assist in the training course for North African Building Contractors. The co-operation was relaunched at the end of 1991 with implementation of a project to improve the communications network in the then ECA African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW). The partnership continued until 1996 and the total grant received was \$ 1 million.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

DAC field missions to Ethiopia, to the West Bank and to Gaza (WBG) determined that, since 1998, Italy has developed stronger partnership relationships, intensified work in aid co-ordination and developed country strategies in those two recipients of Italian ODA, with more underway. Italian aid programmes reflect more involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), participation of women and local communities, in addition to the building of partnerships with other actors through decentralized co-operation.

The bilateral aid effort concentrates on the Horn of Africa (particularly Ethiopia and Eritrea), Mozambique, Western Mediterranean and Albania, and Bosnia. Aid to Latin America, a traditional recipient region, is largely provided multilaterally or through NGOs. Aid to North Africa and to the Palestinian Territories is declining, although Tunisia was one of the largest recipients in 2001.

In 2001, Africa and the Middle East accounted for over 60% of distributable ODA, the remainder being shared with Europe 20%, Latin America 15% and Asia 10%. The top ten recipients were, in order of magnitude, Russia, Uganda, Eritrea, Yugoslavia, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Albania, Bosnia, Honduras and Somalia.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: Italy has a diversified industrial economy with roughly the same total and per capita output as France and the UK. This capitalistic economy remains divided into a developed industrial north, dominated by private companies, and a less developed agricultural south, with 20% unemployment. Most raw materials needed by industry and more than 75% of energy requirements are imported.

Over the past decade, Italy has pursued a tight fiscal policy in order to meet the requirements of the Economic and Monetary Unions and has benefited from lower interest and inflation rates. Italy's economic performance has lagged behind that of its EU partners, and the current government has enacted numerous short-term reforms aimed at improving competitiveness and long-term growth. Rome has moved slowly, however, on implementing needed structural reforms, such as lightening the high tax burden and overhauling Italy's rigid labour market and expensive pension system, because of the current economic slowdown and opposition from labour unions.

GDP: – US\$1.949.9 billion (2007)

Budget:

Revenues: \$504 billion

Expenditures: \$517 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (2001 est.)

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.15% (2001)

Amount: \$ 1,627 million

Currency: Euro (EUR)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Japan

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
|--|---|--|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Japan's ODA actively supports economic and social infrastructure development, human resource development and institution building. Among other things, Japan's ODA is also geared towards the consolidation of peace to foster economic development, poverty reduction through economic growth and is mostly human centred development, for example, human security issues in Africa. Japan has been the largest ODA donor since the early 1990s up to 2000. In particular, from 1990 to 2000, while ODA provided by all the DAC member countries of the OECD fell slightly, Japan's ODA increased by almost 50%.

The basic philosophy underpinning aid is reflected in the four guiding principles of the Japanese ODA Charter adopted in 1992:

- Tandem pursuit of environmental conservation and development;
- Avoidance of ODA use for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts;
- Emphasis on the appropriate priorities placed by recipient countries in the allocation of resources for their own economic and social development;
- Emphasis on the recipients' efforts towards democratisation and respect for human rights, and introduction of a market-oriented economy.

Three global issues have been singled out: environment, population and AIDS, and child survival. In 1995 the government introduced a favorable lending rate to encourage developing countries to undertake projects to safeguard the environment, especially anti-pollution technologies. South-to-South cooperation has also been promoted, particularly through "triangle cooperation schemes", involving developing countries and Japan.

Japan has traditionally poured most of its resources on the economic infrastructure sector, which accounts for nearly 45% of bilateral ODA. The bulk of those projects are in the transportation (airports and bridges) and energy sector (power generation plants). Projects in the social infrastructure sector are increasing, particularly in education. Aid for structural adjustment, food aid and debt relief is also significant.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

The co-operation with the Government of Japan started back in 1988 with the sum of \$ 18,000 received by ECA for ad-hoc activities in the field of science and technology under the umbrella of the Japan/United Nations Centre for Science and Technology co-operation agreement framework. The co-operation was relaunched in 1995 when the Government of Japan allocated an average yearly amount of \$ 300,000, for implementation of projects in the following areas: Solar Energy Technology for African Countries; Support to Africa's Sub-regional Integration Programs; Baking Industry in Africa; Intra-African Trade; Promotion of Women, Human and Legal Rights; Good Governance; South-South Cooperation; and Promotion of Capital Market in Africa. In April 2004, Japan donated US\$70,000.00.

The Government of Japan also contributed \$ 140,000 towards the organization of the Second ADF. In addition, an amount of \$ 100,000 was received in March 2003 as Japan's contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development.

Consolidated amount received from the Government of Japan since the beginning of its co-operation with the Commission amounts to \$ 1.77 million.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

More than half of bilateral aid (60% of ODA) is directed to Asia. Top recipients in 2001 were Indonesia, China, Thailand, Philippines, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Tanzania. Assistance to sub-Saharan Africa accounts for just 9% of Japan's ODA. Japan has been the prime backer of the second Asian-African forum (TICAD II), which took place in 1998.

Aid to Latin America (Peru, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala) accounts for about 10%. The Middle East, Eastern Europe and Oceania receive comparatively small amounts.

The provision of bilateral aid is based on various approaches, as follows:

- 1) Least developed countries (LDCs) in Southwest Asia and Africa receive mostly grants in the BHN and humanitarian fields: in some countries, however, grants are extended for economic infrastructure projects financed by yen loans.
- 2) Countries with comparatively low incomes (per capita under \$1,395): non-LDCs, such as the Philippines and Indonesia, receive grants and technical co-operation for the social sector and human resource development, and loans to help build economic and social infrastructure.
- 3) Countries with comparatively low incomes (per capita under \$2,895): countries such as Thailand and Turkey receive ODA loans mainly in economic and social infrastructure.
- 4) Countries with per capita gross national product (GNP) of \$2,896 or more: countries such as Malaysia, Mexico and Brazil are eligible for commercial loans.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: Government industry co-operation, a strong work ethic, mastery of high technology, and a comparatively small defence allocation (1% of GDP) have helped Japan advance with extraordinary rapidity to the rank of second most technologically powerful economy in the world after the US and third largest economy in the world after the US and China.

One notable characteristic of the economy is the collaboration of manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors in closely-knit groups called “keiretsu”. A second basic feature has been the guarantee of lifetime employment for a substantial portion of the urban labour force. Both features are now eroding. Industry, the most important sector of the economy, is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. The much smaller agricultural sector is highly subsidized and protected, with crop yields among the highest in the world.

Usually self-sufficient in rice, Japan must import about 50% of its requirements of other grain and fodder crops. Japan maintains one of the world's largest fishing fleets and accounts for nearly 15% of the global catch. For three decades overall real economic growth had been spectacular: a 10% average in the 1960s, a 5% average in the 1970s, and a 4% average in the 1980s. Growth slowed markedly in the 1990s largely because of the after effects of over investment during the late 1980s and contractionary domestic policies intended to wring speculative excesses from the stock and real estate markets.

Government efforts to revive economic growth have met with little success and were further hampered in 2000-2001 by the slowing of the US and Asian economies. The crowding of habitable land area and the ageing of the population are two major long-term problems. Robotics constitutes a key economic strength, with Japan possessing 410,000 of the world's 720,000 “working robots”.

Japan is the largest market for U.S. agricultural exports. The industrial sector contributes nearly 30% to the GDP, but shows variations: some sectors such as automobiles, robotics, micro-technology are very competitive, while as others like building & construction and supermarkets show less productivity. Japan is now increasingly relocating its production activities towards low-cost neighbouring country China. Deposits of gold, magnesium, and silver meet Japan's current industrial demands. The service sector accounts for nearly 68% of the GDP.

GDP: Purchasing power parity – \$4.80trillion (2005: IMF)

Budget:

Revenues: \$679 billion (2005)

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.25% (2006)

Amount: \$11,61 million (2006)

Currency: Yen (JPY)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

Republic of Korea

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
|---|---|--|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

I. Areas of Interest

Efforts have been made by the Korean Government to broaden and deepen co-operative relations with each African country by sharing its unique development experience. In promoting economic and social development and contributing to the realization of universal values such as democracy, market economy, and peace and stability in Africa, the Government has carried out various co-operation programmes, including support of NGOs, provision of equipment, dispatch of experts and invitation of trainees.

The Republic of Korea has made it clear that their main areas of interest are capacity building and ICT.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

Co-operation between the Government of Korea and ECA began in 1995 with the signing of a bilateral agreement for financial support of \$ 200,000 towards the implementation of priority programs agreed upon between the two parties. In 1996 the support was increased to \$ 300,000 but declined in subsequent years to an average of \$ 250,000. The contributions further declined to \$ 180,000 and \$ 140,000 in 2001 and 2002 respectively. Areas covered by this cooperation included:

- Promotion of a database on African development activities;
- Gender leadership development;
- Industrial development in Africa;
- Study tour to selected institutions and development organizations in Korea;
- Enhancing African statistical capacity;
- Support to Intranet Design and Promotion (IDEP); and
- ITCA and geo-information.

Consolidated grant received so far from the Government of Korea amounts to \$ 1.48 million.

The government of Korea deposited US\$100,000.00, US\$100,000.00 and US\$200,000.00 in the years 2004, 2005, and 2006 respectively into the unallocated funds.

3. Economic Data

Economy overview: As one of the Four Tigers of East Asia, South Korea has achieved an incredible record of growth. Three decades ago the GDP per capita was comparable with levels in the poorer countries of Africa and Asia. Today its GDP per capita is seven times India's, 17 times North Korea's, and comparable to the lesser economies of the European Union. This success, through the late 1980s, was achieved by a system of close government/business ties, including directed credit, import restrictions, sponsorship of specific industries, and a strong labour effort. The Government promoted the import of raw materials and technology at the expense of consumer goods and encouraged savings and investment over consumption.

The Asian financial crisis of 1997-1999 exposed certain longstanding weaknesses in South Korea's development model, including high debt/equity ratios, massive foreign borrowing, and an undisciplined financial sector. Growth plunged by 6.6% in 1998, then strongly recovered to plus 10% in 1999 and 9% in 2000.

The GDP growth rate was 4.7% in 2004 and came down to 4% in 2005 due to weak domestic consumption and show down in exports. According to IMF, it is estimated at 5% in 2006 with a forecast of 4.3% for 2007.

GDP: \$929.7 billion (2007)

Budget:

Revenues: \$118.1 billion

Expenditures: \$95.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$22.6 billion (2000)

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: NA

Amount: NA

Currency: South Korean won (KRW)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Netherlands

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
|---|---|---|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

According to the Netherlands, the essence of development co-operation is to combat poverty in a sustainable manner. In order to do so, the Government believes gainful employment must be created and trade and investment must be promoted.

Current policy orientations are set out in the White Paper, *The Foreign Policy of the Netherlands: A Review*. Aid is centred on eradication of poverty and achieving economic self-reliance of the partner countries. Aid has been focused on seven major themes with a programme approach:

- 1) Economy, employment and export promotion
- 2) Environment
- 3) Human and social development
- 4) Education, research and cultural co-operation
- 5) Security and stability, human rights and conflicts
- 6) Humanitarian aid & conflict prevention
- 7) Macro-economic support & conflict prevention
- 8) HIV/AIDS and reproductive health

Public management support is substantive. Countries may receive funds to help pay for democratic elections and for international observers; support is also provided to improve the legislative process, prevent corruption, reduce excessive military spending and improve accountability in tax revenues and government expenditure. “Women in development” also features highly in all Dutch-funded activities.

The Dutch Parliament requires that aid be stopped to countries where coups take place, and that Dutch Embassies report annually on the governance and human rights situation in the host country. Since 1987, policy dialogue with recipients and programme implementation has been delegated to the Dutch Embassies.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

The co-operation between the Government of the Netherlands and ECA started in the early 1970s with the funding of fellowships and training programs in the areas of public administration, business management and economic policy. During the period 1977 to 1992, the Netherlands supported projects in areas such as trade expansion between African countries and other developing regions, development of forest resources in East African arid and semi-arid areas, development of maize production, women entrepreneurial development and population.

A long standing agreement was signed in 1994 for the granting of 1,000,000 Dutch guilders to ECA in support of the following: Public administration management, PADIS, environment statistics, World Conference on Women, food industries (composite flours), development management capacity in Africa, women's management and entrepreneurial skills in sub-Saharan Africa, electronic communication infrastructure in Africa, shrimp farming industries in Africa, project design, and gender and electronic communication infrastructure.

In 2000, the Minister for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands expressed keen interest in increasing its cooperation with ECA in favor of more articulated and long-term programs rather than support of small-scale projects. A framework agreement to this effect was signed on 9 August 2001 to support the extra-budgetary activities of ECA through the years 2001 to 2003 for a total amount of \$6 million in the following areas: water resources, ADF III, governance, and ECA corporate brochure.

In 1999 and 2002, the Government of the Netherlands supported the organization of the first and second ADF to the tune of \$ 416,000.

ECA has received a total of \$ 12.9 million from the Government of the Netherlands so far.

In August 2004, the government of Netherlands gave US\$ 24,374.00 for the trial of the ACGD in Ethiopia. In that same year they also contributed US\$609,328.00 to IGWA. In 2005, the government also gave US\$2,000,000.00 as first instalment and in 2007, a contribution for the sum of US\$1,000,000.00 was made as budget support.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

The Netherlands supports African countries mainly in the field of education, health care, the environment and employment. To ensure that development aid reaches the right people, the government improves national financial management in the countries where their money goes, in collaboration with national governments, Dutch and African civil society organisations, the private sector and international organisations.

African countries themselves determine how they want to cooperate with the Netherlands, even though the dutch government encourages these countries to make independent choices, based on their history of democracy and good governance.

The Netherlands also helps in strengthening the position of African countries by promoting trade, supporting reforms and modernisation of the productive sectors and strengthening the African role in WTO negotiations, which will enable Africans to defend their own interests. This is closely related to the promotion of coherence between development policy and, for example, agriculture, trade and the environment.

The Dutch government channels development aid through governments of developing countries. The Netherlands has a structural, bilateral development relationship with 36 countries in total. Fifteen of these partner countries are from Africa, namely: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: The Netherlands is a prosperous and open economy depending heavily on foreign trade. The economy is noted for stable industrial relations, moderate inflation, a sizeable current account surplus, and an important role as a European transportation hub. Industrial activity is predominantly in food processing, chemicals, petroleum refining, and electrical machinery. A highly mechanized agricultural sector employs no more than 4% of the labour force but provides large surpluses for the food-processing industry and for exports.

The country continues to be one of the leading European nations for attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). Economic growth slowed considerably in 2001, as part of the global economic slowdown, but for the four years before that, annual growth averaged nearly 4%, well above the EU average.

GDP: Purchasing power parity – \$413 billion (2001 est.)

Budget:

Revenues: \$134 billion

Expenditures: \$134 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (2001 est.)

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.82% (2001)

Amount: \$ 3,172 million

Currency: Euro (EUR)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Norway

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
|--|---|---|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Poverty reduction, the most important development target agreed on by the international community and adopted by the UN and by OECD, is Norway's most crucial policy for development assistance.

The purpose of Norwegian development cooperation is to contribute towards lasting improvements in economic, social and political conditions for the populations of developing countries, with particular emphasis on ensuring that development aid benefits the poorest people.

Norad's activities are based on the following five main goals:

- To combat poverty and contribute towards lasting improvements in living standards and quality of life, thereby promoting greater social and economic development and justice nationally, regionally and globally with priority given to employment, health and education.
- To contribute towards promoting peace, democracy and human rights.
- To promote responsible management and utilisation of the global environment and biological diversity.
- To contribute towards preventing hardship and alleviating distress arising from conflicts and natural disasters.
- To contribute towards promoting equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all areas of society.

From the 16th of February 2004, Norad was reorganized to fulfil a new role and new expectations. It will effectively manage development funds and ensure that the Norwegian development cooperation has high quality and is evaluated. As of 1st of April 2004, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs have the responsibility for the bilateral development cooperation - which Norad previously was

responsible for, i.e it became responsible for the formulation of development policy and also to adopt strategies for cooperation with individual countries. The Ministry also administers Norway's multilateral development cooperation and Norwegian disaster relief, and is politically and technically responsible for Norwegian development cooperation.

The Ministry works through Norwegian embassies and is thus in an excellent position to conduct dialogue with partner countries concerning priorities and framework conditions for development cooperation.

The Norwegian government proposes the guidelines governing development cooperation through parliamentary propositions and bills, and draws up annual proposals for the development budget. Parliament then determines the objectives of development cooperation, decides which countries and regions are to be prioritised, and how much money is to be involved. The world's poorest peoples are the most important target group for Norwegian development cooperation, and this is reflected in the choice of countries to be prioritised.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

The co-operation between ECA and Norway began in 1984 with the signing of a bilateral agreement worth \$ 47,000, for a two-year study on road safety in Africa. Co-operation was further strengthened during the period 1993 - 2001 with substantial support worth \$ 260,000 provided in the gender sector for activities specifically related to the Regional and World Conference on Women, as well as the Gender Capacity building of the Commission. In addition, from the year 2000-2002, the Government of Norway granted an amount equivalent to \$ 170,000 in support of the second and third ADF.

A two-year, major cooperation framework agreement worth \$ 1.7 million was signed by NORAD and ECA in December, 2001. This agreement is meant to support "Partnership Africa: an ECA Program for Development Co-operation", with the main objective of contributing to consensus building amongst African states and partner countries around central development issues, in order to enhance the impact of development assistance.

Total amount received so far is \$ 1.06 million.

In February 2005, Norway gave US\$474,060.00 as support for PRSP and Gender projects.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

The Government emphasizes the following factors in choosing which countries to include as the main partner countries:

- The countries must be among the world's least developed countries;
- The countries must demonstrate a clear political will to solve major national problems themselves;
- The countries must be making active efforts to promote good governance; and
- Co-operation with Norway must give the country in question added value in relation to multilateral assistance or bilateral co-operation with other donor countries.

The Government is continuing its efforts to strengthen the UN, and is, to an increasing degree, drawing on the UN and the competence of the multilateral system in practical development assistance work.

In 2006 Norway has seven main partner countries and 18 other partner countries.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: The Norwegian economy is a prosperous bastion of welfare capitalism, featuring a combination of free market activity and government intervention. The Government controls key areas, such as the vital petroleum sector (through large-scale state enterprises). The country is richly endowed with natural resources - petroleum, hydropower, fish, forests, and minerals - and is highly dependent on its oil production and international oil prices. Only Saudi Arabia and Russia export more oil than Norway.

The government moved ahead with privatization in 2000, even proposing the sale of up to one-third of the 100% state-owned oil company Stat oil. With arguably the highest quality of life worldwide, Norwegians still worry about that time in the next two decades when the oil and gas begin to run out. Accordingly, Norway has been saving its oil-boosted budget surpluses in a Government Petroleum Fund, which is invested abroad and now is valued at more than \$43 billion.

GDP: Purchasing power parity – \$334.9 billion (2006.)

Budget:

Revenues: \$71.7 billion

Expenditures: \$57.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (2000 est.)

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.83% (2001)

Amount: \$ 1,346 million

Currency: Norwegian Kronor (NOK)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Sweden

Contact Details

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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Sweden has remained a leader among Development Assistance Committee Member countries in the percentage of GNP devoted to official development assistance, in spite of a recent economic austerity programme.

Since 1962, Sweden's overall goal in development co-operation has been to raise the living standards of the poor. This emphasis is strongly rooted in Sweden's historical perspective of its own economic and social development. Poverty reduction is seen holistically and multi-dimensionally, with six objectives - economic growth, independence, equity, democracy, environmental protection and gender equality - interacting with each other in order to achieve the overarching goal of poverty reduction.

Other sectors include: research, infrastructure, economy and ICT.

The Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida) is the Swedish government agency for bilateral international development co-operation and most of Sweden's co-operation with Central and Eastern Europe. Sida is led by a board, a director general and, for its research activities, a research council.

Sida is waiting for the new emergency fund and programme of work which is due in September 2007 as part of the European Union agreement.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

The co-operation with the Government of Sweden has been a longstanding one with agreements signed in the late 1970's. In 1979 and 1980 the Swedish Government provided the sum of \$ 1.5 million in support of the ATRCW and the ECA/ILO/ Sida study group on women in Africa.

This co-operation continued for the next 20 years with financial support worth \$ 3.2 million. From 2000 to 2002, important contributions amounting to \$ 530,000 was also given in support of the organization of the second and third ADF.

In December 2001, a major cooperation framework agreement was entered into by ECA and the Government of Sweden. The agreement provides that ECA will receive a grant of \$ 3.3 million for a three-year period (from 2002 to 2004) in support of ECA's work program in the areas of good governance, regional integration, gender, and the PRSP learning process.

ECA has so far benefited from the Government of Sweden through the grant of \$ 6.05 million. In August 2004, Sida contributed the sum of US\$1,329,054.92.

3. Geographic and Sectoral Concentration of Development Assistance

Sweden is working with approximately one hundred countries. Sweden's bilateral ODA is mostly extended as grants on countries with low levels of *per capita* income. In particular, about half of Sweden's allocable bilateral ODA is directed to sub-Saharan Africa. Latin America and the Caribbean account for approximately 25% and CEECs/NIS another 25%.

In terms of sectoral allocation, Sweden committed 20% of its bilateral ODA to social infrastructures in 2000-2001, compared to the DAC average of 15%. Sweden's multilateral efforts are substantial, both as a major financial contributor and as an active proponent for institutional reform.

Multilateral share of ODA in 2001 was 28%. The Swedish Government has stressed the importance of channelling Swedish resources to multilateral organizations that demonstrate a degree of effectiveness, and a capacity to reform.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: Aided by peace and neutrality for the whole 20th century, Sweden has achieved an enviable standard of living under a mixed system of high-tech capitalism and extensive welfare benefits. It has a modern distribution system, excellent internal and external communications, and a skilled labour force. Timber, hydropower, and iron ore constitute the resource base of an economy heavily oriented toward foreign trade. Privately owned firms account for about 90% of industrial output, of which the engineering sector accounts for 50% of output and exports. Agriculture accounts for only 2% of GDP and 2% of the jobs. The government's commitment to fiscal discipline resulted in a substantive budgetary surplus in 2001.

GNI: per capita US\$41,060.00

GDP: Purchasing power parity – \$219 billion (2001 est.)

Budget:

Revenues: \$119 billion

Expenditures: \$110 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (2001 est.)

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.81% (2001)

Amount: \$ 1,666 million

Currency: Swedish Kronor (SEK)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Switzerland

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The federal law governing Swiss international development co-operation and humanitarian aid adopted by Parliament in 1976, and the implementing Ordinance, place poverty alleviation and support to developing countries' own efforts at the centre of Swiss aid objectives, assigning highest priority to the poorest developing countries, regions and population groups.

The Swiss aid programme promotes participatory development; accordingly, emphasis is given to actively involving beneficiaries, especially women, in the design and implementation of aid-financed activities. Respect for human rights, democratic principles, and good governance are also considered prerequisites for the effective use of aid.

With respect to aid management there is a division of labour between two administrations:

- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in the Federal Department for Foreign Affairs; and
- State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) in the Federal Department of Public Economy.

The SDC is primarily responsible for technical and financial co-operation and humanitarian aid and normally covers about 75 to 80 per cent of disbursements. SECO is primarily responsible for economic aid and handles 15 per cent of disbursements. Both SDC and SECO have multilateral responsibilities and manage aid to Central and Eastern European Countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (CEECs/NIS).

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

In 1999 the Government of Switzerland through SDC contributed \$ 97,529 in support of the first ADF.

An agreement was signed between ECA and SDC for a maximum amount of \$ 90,000 from SDC as Swiss financial support towards the organization of the “Three Side Events at the African Regional Conference in preparation of WSIS” which was held in Bamako, Mali in May 2002. SDC contributed US\$155,642.02 as support for Fellowships for Participants to the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) Regional Conference that was held in Accra in January 2005. A final payment of US\$17,161.49 was made the following month by SDC.

3. Geographic and Sectoral Concentration of Development Assistance

In 2005 aid disbursements from Switzerland amounted to CHF 1.744 billion (2004: CHF 1.475 billion). Bilateral disbursements represented 60 per cent of total net ODA while multilateral disbursements represented 40 per cent. Switzerland’s membership in the Bretton Woods Institutions as of 1992 has made a considerable difference in the profile of Swiss ODA, and Switzerland’s multilateral contributions have increased as a proportion of ODA in recent years.

Bilateral aid is concentrated on the LDCs and low-income countries (LICs) in Africa, Asia and Latin America and one middle-income country, Peru. In consequence, the share of gross disbursements of allocable bilateral aid that went to the LDCs in 2001 was 40%, well above the DAC average (26%).

Priority sectors are as follows:

Debt reduction policy

Since the early 1990s, Switzerland has played an innovative role in debt relief by setting up counterpart funds to finance small, social and environmental projects. Consequently, virtually all of the bilateral debt owed to it has already been cancelled. For this reason, in the past three years its contributions have been made within the framework of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) in the form of payments through various multilateral debt reduction funds. The share of debt relief in total ODA is small (2% in 1999), but it is planned to make a further contribution of \$ 38 million to the enhanced HIPC initiative.

Humanitarian aid

Swiss humanitarian aid represented 13.5 % of total ODA in 2005. Its task and objectives are to assist people during and after crisis and disasters (conflict, crisis, natural disasters, and technological disasters). Its tasks are prevention, emergency relief, reconstruction and advocacy. These are implemented through close cooperation with multilateral partners, NGO's and governments. The SHA (Swiss Humanitarian Aid Unit) is an instrument of the Humanitarian Aid of the Swiss Confederation for direct activities, and in support of international organization through secondment.

A flexible budgetary framework

The Federal Assembly approves multi-annual framework credits with fixed ceilings, which are renewed periodically (every four years or so). This enables the administration to plan for the medium-term, while the allocation of credits is flexible, and can be extended.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: Switzerland is a prosperous and stable modern market economy with a per capita GDP higher than that of the big western European economies. The Swiss in recent years have brought their economic practices largely into conformity with the EU to enhance their international competitiveness.

Since the Swiss are not pursuing full EU membership in the near term, Bern and Brussels are focusing on bilateral ties. The first bilateral agreements came into effect in June 2002 and a second round of agreements covering a total of nine issues was completed by May 2004. By July 2006, all but three of these had been ratified and were in operation. They continue to discuss further areas for co-operation. Switzerland remains a safe haven for investors, because it has maintained a degree of bank secrecy and has kept up the franc's long-term external value. Switzerland has decided to determine a new goal for its ODA for 2009 and thereafter.

GDP: at current prices - US\$ 366.9 billion (2005)

Budget:

Revenues: CHF 54.9 billion

Expenditures: CHF 52.3 billion (2006)

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.44% (2005)

Amount: CHF 2200.8 million

Currency: Swiss Franc (CHF)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

United Kingdom

Contact Details

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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Britain has placed development issues high on the political agenda, both at home and abroad. Poverty reduction has become central to the United Kingdom's development co-operation. Achieving greater coherence in policies affecting developing countries has become a priority for the government as a whole, and is also being pursued internationally, especially within EU institutions. Other areas of interest are as follows:

- Good governance
- Civil service and public services support to free election
- Combating corruption and enhancing the competence of government institutions
- Forest management
- Population
- Sustainable agriculture and effective use of energy
- Education, health and water in Africa

Recognizing that no country can unilaterally achieve the objective of eliminating world poverty, the Department for International Development (DFID) has been charged by the British Government with fostering international efforts in support of poverty reduction. DFID pursues this mandate by "engaging with and influencing" others in support of developing countries' own efforts to overcome poverty.

DFID's work forms part of a global promise to

- halve the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger
- ensure that all children receive primary education
- promote sexual equality and give women a stronger voice
- reduce child death rates

- improve the health of mothers
- combat HIV & AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- make sure the environment is protected
- build a global partnership for those working in development.

DFID works in partnership with governments, civil society, the private sector and others. It also works with multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, United Nations agencies, and the European Commission.

DFID works directly in over 150 countries worldwide, with a budget of nearly £4 billion in 2004.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

The co-operation between ECA, Great Britain and Northern Ireland began in 2001 after a major resources mobilization effort undertaken by the ECA Executive Secretary. The agreement was formalized in the two Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) signed on 1st February 2001 and 24 April 2001 between the Right Honorable Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development and Mr. K. Y. Amoako, Executive Secretary of the ECA, for implementation of major programs in the following areas:

- Good Governance in Africa;
- Establishing a PRSP learning group, with a grant of \$ 1,235,000 for a period of three years;
- A “Rapid Reaction Fund “ in support of the work of the Commission to ease resources constraints in ECA in order to tackle high priority strategic work and to respond to urgent requests for assistance from member States which cannot be met from the regular ECA budget and resources. This support is for \$ 715,000.

Total support received so far from DFID amounts to \$ 1.4 million. In September 2004, DFID contributed US\$1,024,190.00 for a second phase of payment. Another payment in the sum of US\$999,580.00 was made by DFID January 2005. A third instalment was later given by DFID which amounted to US\$999,580.00 in July 2005. In February 2006, DFID contributed 173,340.00 as support to media consultation (Communication Team) and in August the same year DFID gave 1,236,822.00 for programme support. In March 2007, DFID supported SRO-EA Natural Resources and Trade Flows in the Great Lakes Region (INICA) with a sum of US\$254,533.00. Another sum of money for the same amount as the latter was give to the same project in July 2007.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

Bilateral aid spending in 2006/07 is estimated at £2.515 billion. This represents an increase of £14 million on the 2005/06 estimate of £2.501 billion, or a 0.6% increase from the 2005/06 level.

Within the DFID bilateral aid total:

- Bilateral expenditure on Grants, Technical Cooperation (TC), and Other Aid in Kind increased by £97 million to £1.23 billion in 2006/07, an increase of 9%.
- Financial Aid rose by £3 million to £930 million from £927 million.

- Bilateral spending on Humanitarian Assistance fell by £65 million to £337 million, a fall of 16%.
- By region, there were falls in bilateral aid expenditure in Africa and Asia of 2% and 7% respectively, while spending on non-region specific areas such as in Voluntary Sector Organisations increased by 40%.
- As a percentage of all DFID bilateral aid spending, aid to Africa accounts for 44% of the total spending and aid to Asia represents 35% of the total spending.

DFID's bilateral spending to African countries has increased substantially between 2004/05 and 2005/06 and there was a slight fall between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The fall in the latest year reflects changes in the spending plans for Rwanda and Ghana where planned expenditure for 2006/07 was brought forward to 2005/06. There was also a decrease in the amount of humanitarian assistance for Sudan.

Total UK aid spending rose from £5.92 billion in 2005 to £6.85 billion in 2006, an increase of £928 million.

To improve aid effectiveness and maximize development impact, the United Kingdom is delivering an increasing share of its aid in collaboration with other donors through development frameworks in support of partner country-led PRSPs. 40% of ODA is allocated to multilateral organizations.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: The UK, a leading trading power and financial centre, is one of the quartets of trillion dollar economies of Western Europe. Over the past two decades the government has greatly reduced public ownership and contained the growth of social welfare programmes. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with only 1% of the labour force. The UK has large coal, natural gas, and oil reserves; primary energy production accounts for 10% of GDP, one of the highest shares of any industrial nation. Services, particularly banking, insurance, and business services, account by far for the largest proportion of GDP while industry continues to decline in importance. GDP growth slipped in 2001 as the global downturn, the high value of the pound, and the bursting of the "new economy" bubble hurt manufacturing and exports. Still, the economy is one of the strongest in Europe; inflation, interest rates, and unemployment remain low.

The relatively good economic performance has complicated the Government's efforts to make a case for Britain to join the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The Prime Minister has pledged to hold a public referendum if membership meets Chancellor of the Exchequer Brown's five economic "tests". Scheduled for assessment by mid-2003, the tests will determine whether joining EMU would have a positive effect on British investment, employment, and growth. Critics point out, however, that the economy is thriving outside of EMU, and they point to public opinion polls that continue to show a majority of Britons opposed to the single currency.

GNI: per capita US\$37,600.00 (2006)

Currency: British pound (GBP)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

United States

Contact Details

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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The United States has a substantial impact on promoting economic growth and reducing poverty in developing countries due to the large size of its economy, its ability to influence world opinion and action and its weight within the international donor community. In 2001 the United States was the largest donor in OECD's Development Assistance Committee in volume terms, reporting net official development assistance of \$ 10.9 billion, more than one-fifth of the DAC total.

The United States has a growing number of official United States Government (USG) entities that deliver foreign aid (perhaps as many as fifty separate government units) which operate with considerable autonomy. The largest among these entities is the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which now delivers some one-half of American ODA and is the lead USG development co-operation agency.

USAID's mission focuses on the following areas:

- Economic growth, Agriculture and Trade
- Health, population and nutrition
- Democracy and governance
- Basic education
- Environmental conservation
- Humanitarian assistance (Food security)
- Global partnership
- Conflict prevention

Apart from the above main areas of interest, there are also some cross-cutting programmes such as women in development, water, urban programmes, conflict management, etc.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

The co-operation between ECA and USAID dates back to 1976 with a bilateral co-operation agreement signed that year between the USAID Assistant Administrator and the ECA Executive Secretary. This co-operation continued until 1987 and was later relaunched in October 1996 with an initial grant of \$ 160,000 in support of ECA's reform program.

The support received so far amounts to \$ 4.6 million and covers the following areas:

- Agriculture development;
- Promotion of natural resources;
- Gender and development;
- Human resources management;
- Industry;
- Electronic communication networking; and
- Support to ECA reform.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

Following the Camp David Accords in 1978, and in recognition of Egypt's moderating role in the Middle East, the United States Congress made Egypt one of the largest U.S. economic assistance programmes in the world. In 2001 Egypt was the second largest recipient of US ODA, with Russia being the first. Others included in the top ten recipients are, in order of magnitude: Israel, Pakistan, Ukraine, Colombia, Jordan, Yugoslavia, Peru and Indonesia.

In 2001, Africa and the Middle East accounted for approximately 38% of disbursed bilateral ODA with Latin America and Asia receiving about 27% each. A relatively small amount of about 8% was allocated to Europe.

USAID provides assistance in four regions of the world:

- Sub-Saharan Africa;
- Asia and the Near East;
- Latin America and the Caribbean, and;
- Europe and Eurasia.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: The US has the largest and most technologically powerful economy in the world. In this market-oriented economy, private individuals and business firms make most of the decisions, and the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services predominantly in the private marketplace. US business firms enjoy considerably greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, lay off surplus workers, and develop new products. At the same time, they face higher barriers to entry in their rivals' home markets than the barriers to entry of foreign firms in US markets.

US firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers and in medical, aerospace, and military equipment, although their advantage has narrowed since the end of World War II. The onrush of technology largely explains the gradual development of a “two-tier labour market” in which those at the bottom lack the education and the professional/technical skills of those at the top and, frequently fail to get comparable pay raises, health insurance coverage, and other benefits. Since 1975, practically all the gains in household income have gone to the top 20% of households.

The years 1994-2000 witnessed solid increases in real output, low inflation rates, and a drop in unemployment to below 5%. The year 2001 witnessed the end of the boom psychology and performance, with output increasing only 0.3% and unemployment and business failures rising substantially. The response to the terrorist attacks of September 11 showed the remarkable resilience of the economy. A major short-term problem in the first half of 2002 was a sharp decline in the stock market, fuelled in part by the exposure of dubious accounting practices in some major corporations. Long-term problems include inadequate investment in economic infrastructure, rapidly rising medical and pension costs of an ageing population, sizeable trade deficits, and stagnation of family income in the lower economic groups.

GNI: per capita US\$43,740.00 (2006)

GDP: Purchasing power parity – \$10.082 trillion (2001 est.)

Budget:

Revenues: \$1.828 trillion

Expenditures: \$1.703 trillion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1999)

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.11% (2001)

Amount: \$ 11,429 million

Currency: US Dollar (US\$)

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

Carnegie Corporation of New York

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|--|----------------|
| Vartan Gregorian President Carnegie Corporation of New York 437 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10022 USA Website: www.carnegie.org TEL: (212) 371-3200 FAX: (212) 754-4073 | |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The Corporation's four programme areas during the fiscal year 2005-2006 are as follows:

- Education
- International peace and security
- International development
- Strengthening U.S. democracy.

The Corporation provides additional, targeted support through the Carnegie Corporation Scholars Programme and the Special Opportunities Fund. In addition, the Corporation's Dissemination Programme supports projects that enhance the impact and outreach of the foundation's work.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

Co-operation between ECA and Carnegie began in the early part of 1990 with the signing of an agreement on Promoting Information Capability Exchange in Africa. Other sponsored programmes include Building Capacity in Science and Technology in Africa, the conference on African Women and Economic Development, and ADF 1999: *The Challenge to Africa of Globalization and the Information Age*.

Over the years the Carnegie Corporation has granted ECA a total of \$ 1.09 million.

In March 2007, gave US\$25,000.00 as support to the linking global to country Computable General Equilibrium (CBE) models to assess the impact of trade liberalization on African countries.

3. General Information

Carnegie Corporation of New York was created by Andrew Carnegie in 1911 to promote "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding." Under Carnegie's will, grants must benefit the people of the United States, although up to 7.4 per cent of the funds may be used for the same purpose in countries that are or have been members of the British Commonwealth, with a

current emphasis on Commonwealth Africa. As a grant making foundation, the Corporation seeks to carry out Carnegie's vision of philanthropy, which he said should aim "to do real and permanent good in this world."

One of the great privileges of the foundation is the opportunity to stimulate, support, and facilitate the work of scientists, scholars and other experts of the first rank. This, in turn, opens up the possibility of playing a kind of brokerage function, fostering mutually beneficial contact between policy makers in various sectors – government, business, and the media with independent experts in major problem areas.

In the 21st century, under Vartan Gregorian, Carnegie Corporation is facing the challenge of how to support the development of a global community in an age when both isolationism and nationalism seem to be fostering a fractured view of the world.

The Corporation's capital fund, originally donated at a value of about \$ 135 million, had a market value of \$ 2.5 billion on September 30, 2006. It is expected that the Corporation's grant-making will total more than \$90 million during fiscal year 2006-2007.

The Corporation's fiscal year is October 1 to September 30.

Ford Foundation

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Regional representative |
|---|--|
| <p>Susan V. Berresford President Ford Foundation 320 East 43rd Street New York, NY 10017 USA</p> <p>Website: www.fordfound.org Email: TEL: (212) 573-5000 FAX: (212) 351-3677</p> | <p>Ford Foundation P.O. Box 41081, 00100 Nairobi Kenya</p> <p>ford-nairobi@fordfound.org 254-20-2710444 254-20-2712203</p> |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Ford Foundation believes that the best way to meet the challenge of creating political, economic and social systems that promote peace, human welfare and the sustainability of the environment on which life depends, is to encourage initiatives by those living and working closest to where problems are located; to promote collaboration among the non-profit, government and business sectors, and to ensure participation by men and women from diverse communities and at all levels of society.

Ford works mainly by making grants or loans that build knowledge and strengthen organizations and networks. Their objectives are to:

- Strengthen democratic values
- Reduce poverty and injustice
- Promote international co-operation
- Advance human achievement

Ford focuses on a limited number of problem areas and programme strategies as follows:

Asset Building and Community Development Programme helps strengthen and increase the effectiveness of people and organizations working to find solutions to problems of poverty and injustice.

Peace and Social Justice Programme. Ford believes that the vision that globalization can be a force for the common good will go unrealized unless efforts are doubled to deepen democracy, strengthen citizen participation, combat discrimination and foster true international co-operation.

Knowledge, Creativity & Freedom Programme seeks to encourage palpable changes that improve people's lives, honour their aspirations, enrich the wider society and achieve lasting

impact. To advance these goals, the programme supports training, technical assistance, institution building, policy analysis and constituency building at the local, national and international levels. This work engages a wide range of institutions, including schools, universities, religious organizations, research institutes, news agencies, advocacy groups, museums, arts groups and cultural agencies.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

The co-operation with Ford Foundation began in 1979 with a contribution of \$ 56,140 towards the project on strengthening the capacity of the African Research Centre for Women. From 1981-1989, a total of \$ 476,427 was granted by the Ford Foundation for the support of ECA's social development. In December 2004, Ford Foundation gave to ECA a sum of US\$38.000.00 as a remaining balance for the initial agreement made between them for a total of US\$138,000.00.

3. General Information

Founded in 1936, the Foundation operated as a local philanthropy in the state of Michigan until 1950, when it expanded to become a national and international foundation. Since its inception it has been an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization (NGO). It has provided slightly more than \$ 10 billion in grants and loans. These funds derive from an investment portfolio that began with gifts and bequests of Ford Motor Company stock by Henry and Edsel Ford. The Foundation no longer owns Ford Motor Company stock, and its diversified portfolio is managed to provide a perpetual source of support for the Foundation's programmes and operations.

The Trustees of the Foundation set policy and delegate authority to the president and senior staff for the Foundation's grant making and operations. Programme officers in the United States, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and Russia explore opportunities to pursue the Foundation's goals, formulate strategies and recommend proposals for funding.

The Foundation does not have an application form. Instead, they suggest that a brief letter of inquiry be sent to determine whether the Foundation's present interests and funds permit consideration of the request.

The letter should include:

- The purpose of the project for which funds are being requested;
- Problems and issues the proposed project will address;
- Information about the organization conducting the project;
- Estimated overall budget for the project;
- Period of time for which funds are requested; and
- Qualifications of those who will be engaged in the project.

Requests are considered throughout the year; there are no deadlines. Normally applicants may expect to receive an indication within six weeks of whether their requests are within the Foundation's programme interests and budget limitations. Requests in foreign countries should be directed to the nearest Foundation office.

The Foundation's fiscal year is October 1 to September 30.

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|--|----------------|
| <p>Benjamin R. Shute Secretary Rockefeller Brothers Fund 437 Madison Avenue, 37th floor New York, New York 10022-7001</p> <p>E-mail: info@rbf.org Website : www.rbf.org TEL: 212.812.4200 FAX: 212.812.4299</p> | |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF) promotes social change that contributes to a more just, sustainable, and peaceful world. Through its grant making, the Fund supports efforts to expand knowledge, clarify values and critical choices, nurture creative expression, and shape public policy. The Fund's programmes are intended to develop leaders, strengthen institutions, engage citizens, build community, and foster partnerships that include government, business, and civil society. Respect for cultural diversity and ecological integrity pervades the Fund's activities.

Grant programmes are organized around four themes: democratic practice; sustainable development; peace and security; and human advancement. The Fund recognizes that achievement of progress in each of these program areas is often interconnected with developments in the others. As a private foundation, the Fund strives to promote philanthropic excellence and to enhance the effectiveness of the non-profit sector.

The Fund's Democratic Practice program focuses on four goals, namely: encouraging civic engagement, fostering effective governance, enhancing access and promoting inclusive participation and ensuring transparency and accountability. The first two are pursued largely in the United States, and the other two are focused primarily on trans-national institutions.

The RBF's sustainable development grant making endeavours to address challenges of depletion of essential resources, global warming, rapid loss of bio-diversity, and accelerating degradation of Earth's life support systems by supporting environmental stewardship that is ecologically based, economically sound, socially just, culturally appropriate, and consistent with intergenerational equity. The Fund encourages government, business, and civil society to work collaboratively on environmental conservation and to make it an integral part of all development planning and activity. Recognizing the global nature of many environmental problems, the Fund also promotes international co-operation in addressing these challenges.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

In 1980, the Rockefeller Brothers granted ECA an amount of \$ 24,000 in support of the project on strengthening the capacity of the African Research Centre for Women.

The Rockefeller Foundation contributed the sum of US\$311,000.00 for support to the Land Policy Initiative Project for Africa in October 2006.

3. Geographic Concentration of Grants

As specified in the guidelines for each grant programme, the Fund supports activities at the global level and in North America and East Asia. In addition, the Fund pursues cross-programmatic grant making in several RBF “pivotal places,” selected for their extraordinary regional or global significance and for their special importance with regard to the Fund’s substantive concerns. In these RBF pivotal places, the Fund pursues strategies that advance two or more of its programmatic interests, as determined by a careful assessment of local needs and priorities. The Fund currently focuses on three pivotal places: New York City, South Africa, and Serbia/Montenegro. In 2003, Fund staff and trustees will consider designating an RBF pivotal place in Asia.

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund has been engaged in grant making in South Africa since the mid-1960s. The Fund’s initial focus was on promoting human rights and supporting the anti-apartheid movement; more recently, the Fund has focused on improving basic education and assisting children affected by the devastating HIV/AIDS pandemic - both critical challenges that must be addressed if South Africa is to reach its full potential.

4. General Information

Overview: The Rockefeller Brothers Fund was founded in 1940 as a vehicle through which the five sons and daughter of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., could share a source of advice and research on charitable activities and combine some of their philanthropies to better effect. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made a substantial gift to the Fund in 1951, and in 1960 the Fund received a major bequest from his estate. Together, these constitute the original endowment of the Fund.

In 1952, the founders began to include on the board of the Fund some trustees who were not members of the Rockefeller family. In 1958, the first of a number of daughters and sons of the founders joined the board, and in 1992 the first of their children. Since the establishment of the Fund, 26 family members representing three generations have served as trustees, and they have been joined by 24 others, all committed to ensuring that the Fund remains dedicated to the philanthropic ideals of the Rockefeller family.

On July 1, 1999, the Charles E. Culpeper Foundation of Stamford, Connecticut, merged with the RBF, bringing the Fund’s total assets to approximately \$ 670 million.

The Fund’s total assets as of November 30, 2002 were \$ 586,754,000. The grant making budget for 2003 is \$ 20,288,000. From 1940 through 2002, the RBF disbursed a total of \$ 573,806,933 in grants.

To qualify for a grant from the RBF, a prospective foreign grantee must satisfy an RBF determination that it would qualify, if incorporated in the United States, as a tax-exempt organization or that a project for which support is sought would qualify in the United States as educational or charitable. A grantee must also be engaged in work that fits generally within the Fund's guidelines.

A preliminary letter of inquiry is recommended for an initial approach to the Fund. Such a letter, which need not be more than two or three pages in length, should include a succinct description of the project or organization for which support is being sought and its relationship to the Fund's programme, information about the principal staff members involved, a synopsis of the budget, and an indication of the amount requested from the Fund.

The fund's financial year is January 1 to December 31.

International Organization of the Francophonie (OIF)

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Contact |
|---|--|
| <p>Abdou Diouf Secrétaire Général Intergovernmental Agency of the Francophonie (OIF) Cabinet du Secrétaire Général 28 rue de Bourgogne 75007 Paris France</p> <p>Website: www.francophonie.org TEL: 33 1 44 11 12 50 FAX: 33 1 44 11 12 80</p> | <p>Ms. Zarha Kamil Ali International Organization of the Francophonie (OIF) B.P. 12754 Addis Ababa Ethiopia</p> <p>0113729513/177477 0113729514</p> |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

In the field of co-operation, the OIF's objective is to promote cultural diversity. It is active in the area of education and is involved at all levels of training. Supported not only by France but also by other French-speaking countries, the Francophone community has become a genuine forum of co-operation, not only in linguistic and cultural matters, but also political, economic and development matters.

The Intergovernmental Agency of the *Francophonie* (AIF) was founded in 1970 under the name Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT). It is an intergovernmental organization grouping together 49 countries and entities. It is responsible for developing cultural and technical co-operation among its members and it plays the role of main operator for *Francophonie* in the following areas: education and training, with the exception of higher education, culture, science and technology, agriculture, communication, law, environment and energy.

OIF is a member of the Partnership for Information and Communications Technologies in Africa (PICTA). PICTA is an informal group of donors and executing agencies committed to improving information exchange and collaboration around ICT activities in Africa.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

Co-operation with OIF started in June 2000 with the signing of a bilateral agreement between the Administrator General de la *Francophonie* and the ECA Executive Secretary in support of activities on gender. A subsequent agreement was signed in October 2000 for the implementation of the 2000/2001 work programme of the ECA's African Centre for Gender and Development (ACGD) with an amount equivalent to \$ 165,000 per year.

An MoU was entered into for the supply of a Public Affairs Officer in 2002-2003 (for the duration of one year) with all costs totalling \$ 137,000 to be borne by OIF.

So far \$ 240,000 have been received.

OIF also contributed the sum of US\$39,327.20 for MTW-7373-1652 project to SRO-CA in 2006. It was paid in two instalments.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

In regards to international policy, the OIF contributes to conflict prevention within the francophone area, promotes the consolidation of the rule of law and democracy and aims to promote and make human rights more effective in the francophone area.

4. General Information

As the supreme body for multilateral *Francophonie*, the Francophone Summit brings together Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language every two years since 1986. There have been eight Summits so far and at each one an objective was formulated.

The OPEC Fund for International Development

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|--|----------------|
| <p>Mr. Y. Seyyid Abdulai Director General The OPEC Fund for International Development P.O. Box 995 A-1011 Vienna Austria</p> <p>WEBSITE: www.opecfund.org EMAIL: info@ofid.org TEL: +(43 1) 515 64-0 FAX: +(43 1) 513 92 38</p> | |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The fund aims to promote co-operation between the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) member countries and other developing countries as an expression of South-South solidarity and to help, particularly, the poorer, low-income countries in pursuit of their social and economic advancement. The fund achieves its goals as follows:

- By extending concessionary financial assistance in the form of loans for development projects and programmes and for balance of payments support ;
- By providing grants in support of technical assistance, food aid, research and similar activities, and humanitarian emergency relief ;
- By contributing to the resources of other development institutions whose work benefits developing countries;
- By serving OPEC member countries as an agent in the international financial arena whenever collective action is deemed appropriate; and
- By participating in the financing of private sector activities in developing countries.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

A total contribution of \$ 200,000 was made to the ECA by the governing board of OPEC Fund for International Development, as technical assistance grant in support of ADF 2000: *Aids: The Greatest Leadership Challenge*. In April 2005, OPEC made a second installation of payment amounting to US\$97,613.90.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

All developing countries, with the exception of OPEC member countries, are in principle, eligible for Fund assistance. The least developed countries, however, are accorded higher priority and have consequently attracted a greater share of the Fund's resources. So far, 119 countries in Africa, Asia,

Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East and Europe have benefited from the Fund's financial assistance. The Fund has also co-operated with a myriad of multilateral, bilateral, national, non-governmental and other organizations world-wide, joining resources and efforts to assist developing countries over the years.

4. General Information

Overview: The OPEC Fund for International Development is a multilateral development finance institution. It was established in January 1976 by the member countries of OPEC following a decision taken in March 1975 by the Sovereigns and Heads of State of OPEC, meeting in Algiers.

The Fund's resources consist of voluntary contributions made by OPEC member countries, and loan repayments, as well as the accumulated income derived from the Fund's investment and loans. At the close of the year 2006, contributions pledged to the Fund by its member countries totalled \$ 3,435 million with some \$2,455 million paid-in.

By the end of May 2007, the level of cumulative development assistance extended by the Fund stood at \$ 8,733 million, and disbursements reached \$ 5,634 million and were broken down as follows:

Public sector financing:

- 860 project loans valued at \$ 5,493 million
- 42 programme loans amounting to \$315 million
- 185 balance of payments support loans worth \$ 724.2 million
- 34 HIPC Initiative loans totalling \$ 241.3 million
- 1 loan to the PRGF Trust of the IMF of US\$50 million

Private sector financing: 90 operations valued at \$ 532 million

Grant operations: 865 grants worth a total of \$ 391 million

IFAD: \$ 861.1 million

IMF Trust Fund: \$ 110.7 million

The World Bank

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|---|---|
| <p>Ms. Obiageli Katryn Ezekwesili African Region The World Bank 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20433 U.S.A.</p> <p>WEBSITE: TEL: (202) 473-1000 FAX: (202) 477-6391</p> | <p>Mr. Kenichi Ohashi Country Director to Ethiopia, Sudan and African Region Worbek House, P.O. Box 5515 Africa Avenue, Bole Road Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</p> <p>+251 116 62 77 00 +251 116 62 77 17</p> |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Effective poverty reduction strategies and poverty-focused lending are central to achieving the Bank's objectives. Bank programmes give high priority to sustainable, social, and human development and strengthened economic management, with a growing emphasis on inclusion, governance and institution-building. For all its clients the Bank emphasizes the need for:

- Investing in people, particularly through basic health and education;
- Focusing on social development, inclusion, governance, and institution-building as key elements of poverty reduction;
- Strengthening the ability of the governments to deliver quality services, efficiently and transparently;
- Protecting the environment;
- Supporting and encouraging private business development; and
- Promoting reforms to create a stable macroeconomic environment, conducive to investment and long-term planning.
- Aids project.

Through its loans, policy advice and technical assistance, the World Bank supports a broad range of programmes aimed at reducing poverty and improving living standards in the developing world.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

Co-operation with the World Bank started in 1997 with the signing of co-operation agreements in the area of Leadership and Empowerment Programme for Women in Africa; Information and Connectivity in Africa; and Statistical Capacity for Poverty Monitoring Internet Networking Technology.

The World Bank also made a substantial contribution of \$ 235,000 towards the organization of the first and second ADF. In February 2005, the World Bank supported a Joint Workshop on Capacity Building in Africa entitled “Effective States and Engaged Societies” with the sum of US\$50,000.00. In the same year, the World Bank gave US\$657,684.00 in two instalments. In February 2006, the World Bank also supported the Joint ECA/OECD for the meeting of STATCOM-AFRICA and FASDEV with the sum of US\$81,396.00 and later the same year in May contributed the sum of US\$664,257.00 for Treatment Acceleration Programme (TAP).

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

The Bank uses its financial resources, highly trained staff, and extensive knowledge base to help each developing country onto a path of stable, sustainable, and equitable growth. The main focus is on helping the poorest people and the poorest countries.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development, through loans, guarantees, and no lending—including analytical and advisory—services. IBRD does not maximize profit but has earned a net income each year since 1948. Its profits fund several developmental activities and ensure financial strength, which enables low-cost borrowings in capital markets, and good terms for borrowing clients. Owned by member countries, IBRD links voting power to members' capital subscriptions—in turn based on a country's relative economic strength.

IDA is the World Bank's fund for the world's poorest countries. This support is vital because these countries have little or no capacity to borrow on market terms. In most of these countries incomes average under just \$ 500 a year per person and many people survive on much less. IDA helps provide access to better basic services (such as education, health care, clean water and sanitation) and supports reforms and investments aimed at productivity growth and employment creation.

Themes of World Bank's assistance in fiscal year 2001 to developing countries in recent years included accelerated debt relief, support of the fight against HIV/AIDS, multidimensional support for poverty reduction, and improved development effectiveness.

4. General Information

Overview: Founded in 1944, the World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of development assistance. The Bank, which provided \$ 19.5 billion in loans to its client countries in fiscal year 2002, is now working in more than 100 developing economies, bringing a mix of finance and ideas to improve living standards and eliminate the worst forms of poverty. For each of its clients, the Bank works with government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector to formulate assistance strategies. Its country offices worldwide deliver the Bank's programme in countries, liaise with government and civil society, and work to increase understanding of development issues.

Currently the World Bank is the largest provider of development assistance to Africa, and it has increased its support dramatically in the past five years. The portfolio of projects under implementation in Africa as of April 2007 amounts to \$19.2 billion.

The Bank's strategy is anchored in the Africa Action Plan. Working through the AAP, the Bank, working in partnership with other development partners, can undertake a set of concrete, results-oriented actions to assist all African countries to meet as many of the MDGs as possible.

The Action Plan made specific commitments, such as increased financial support for free primary education in 15 countries and more funding for roads, power, and other infrastructure. It also proposed an expansion of the Bank's Malaria Booster Program, which is now fully operational with a commitment of approximately \$370 million through 12 projects in 14 countries.

In addition, the plan sees an increase of lending support for HIV/AIDS programs in 10 countries, as well as greater investment towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Priorities of the plan include:

- Expanding growth, trade and economic competitiveness
- Regional projects and regional integration
- Reducing and mitigating violent conflicts
- Building capable states and improving governance
- Promoting private sector-led growth and job creation.

The World Bank Group consists of five closely associated institutions, all owned by member countries that carry ultimate decision-making power. Each institution plays a distinct role in the mission to fight poverty and improve living standards for people in the developing world. The term "World Bank Group" encompasses all five institutions. The term "World Bank" refers specifically to two of the five, IBRD and IDA.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Established 1944 185 Members

Cumulative lending: \$360 billion

Fiscal 2002 lending: \$11.5 billion for 96 new operations in 40 countries

The International Development Association (IDA)

Established 1960 162 Members

Cumulative lending: \$135 billion

Fiscal 2002 lending: \$8.18 billion for 133 new operations in 62 countries

MIGA is another important entity of the World Bank.

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

Established 1988

Mission: promote foreign direct investment.

Cumulative lending: \$16 billion for projects in 92 developing countries

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|--|--|
| <p>Dr. Peter Piot Executive Director and Under Secretary-General of the United Nations 20, avenue Appia, V Annex CH-1211 Geneva 27 Switzerland</p> <p>EMAIL: piotp@unaids.org TEL: 41 22 791 3666/4722 FAX: 4122 791 4187/4179</p> | <p>Dr. Roger Salla-Ntounga Country Coordinator United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) UNECA compound</p> <p>+251 115 510152 +251 115 511021</p> |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

UNAIDS is the main advocate for worldwide action against HIV/AIDS. In collaboration with other ten UN system organizations, it brings together the efforts and resources geared towards global aid response. This response has four goals:

- Prevent the spread of HIV;
- Provide care and support for those infected and affected by the disease;
- Reduce the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV/AIDS; and
- Alleviate the socioeconomic and human impact of the epidemic.
- Treatment.

UNAIDS believe that gender equality and the empowerment of women are fundamental elements in the reduction of the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV/AIDS. Human rights in the context of recognizing the access to medication for HIV/AIDS is stated as another fundamental element for achieving the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

In 2001 Heads of State and Government Representatives of 189 nations, committed themselves through the declaration of HIV/AIDS and the Millennium Development Goals to stop and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. They unanimously acknowledged that the AIDS epidemic constitutes a “global emergency and one of the most formidable challenges to human life and dignity.” The Declaration covers priorities areas in prevention, treatment and funding. It was formulated as a blueprint to meet the Millennium Development Goal of halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

On the 23rd of December 2005, a United Nations General Assembly resolution was adopted, requesting UNAIDS and its co-sponsors to assist in “facilitating inclusive, country-driven processes, including consultations with relevant stakeholders, non-governmental organization, civil society and the private sector, within existing national AIDS strategies, for scaling up HIV prevention, treatment, care and support with the aim of coming as close as possible to the goal of universal access to treatment by 2010 for all beneficiaries.”

Other political commitments adopted in a Declaration on HIV and AIDS in June 2006 allowed countries around the world to revise their national AIDS plans and targets, so as to significantly scale up their response to AIDS towards universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

UNAIDS made a contribution of \$ 22,000 to ECA towards the organization of the second ADF.

3. General Information

Overview: The United Nations took an innovative approach in 1996, drawing six organizations together in a joint and cosponsored programme – UNAIDS, the six original cosponsors of UNAIDS—the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, UNFPA, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), WHO and the World Bank—were joined by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) in April 1999 and by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in October 2001.

The goal of UNAIDS is to catalyze, strengthen and orchestrate the unique expertise, resources, and networks of influence that each of these organization’s offers. Working together through UNAIDS, the cosponsors expand their outreach through strategic alliances with other United Nations agencies, national governments, corporations, media, religious organizations, community-based groups, regional and country networks of people living with HIV/AIDS, and other NGOs.

The UNAIDS Secretariat operates as a catalyst and co-ordinator of action on AIDS, rather than as a direct funding or implementing agency.

UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, brings together the efforts and resources of ten UN system organizations to the global AIDS response.

Cosponsors include UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank. Based in Geneva, the UNAIDS secretariat works on the ground in more than 75 countries world wide.

UNAIDS at the global level

The Programme Co-ordinating Board (PCB) was established to provide overall governance of the UNAIDS programme. The PCB comprises 22 member states elected by ECOSOC, with a regional distribution of five African states, five Asian states, two Eastern European states, three Latin American

and Caribbean states, and seven Western European and Other states, and five NGOs (as non-voting members). The eight cosponsors are also non-voting members of the PCB.

The Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations (CCO) includes all ten cosponsors and is chaired, on a rotating basis, by one of the cosponsors. It is responsible for a number of tasks that affect the operations of the programme. These include review of workplans, proposed budgets; and activities of each cosponsoring organization for consistency and co-ordination with, as well as appropriate support to, the activities and strategies of UNAIDS.

The UNAIDS Unified Budget and Workplan (UBW) is a unique mechanism within the United Nations system. It is a two-year programme budget and workplan that presents the response to HIV/AIDS of 10 different UN organizations (UNAIDS Cosponsors) and the UNAIDS Secretariat which together constitute the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS - UNAIDS. It specifies who does what, where, with how much money and where the resources come from. The UBW also includes a Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework so that progress can be measured, accountability ensured, and programme adjustments be made. The UBW presents a comprehensive picture, both programmatically and financially, of the joint work on HIV/AIDS of eleven UN entities - ten UNAIDS Cosponsors and the UNAIDS Secretariat - at global and regional level. In addition, the UBW document provides summary information on the estimated country level resources of the Cosponsors and Secretariat.

This revised version of the 2006-2007 Unified Budget and Workplan and its Annex contain the PCB-approved changes made by the Cosponsors and the Secretariat in the Principal and Key Results in order to align the UBW with the recommendations of the Global Task Team on Improving AIDS Coordination among Multilateral Institutions and International Donors. This document also contains the revised achievement indicators of Principal and Key Results.

The Framework, adopted by the 18th PCB in June 2006, is designed to support results-based management, to promote transparency, strengthen accountability, improve reporting, and reflect links between collective and individual levels of effort. It serves as a framework for monitoring and assessing outcomes of UNAIDS effort, promoting cohesiveness in tracking and reporting, and facilitating access to information on progress across UNAIDS. It is a mechanism for generating information for evidence-based decision-making in the Joint Programme.

The Secretariat serves the whole programme, with headquarters in Geneva and staff posted in over 75 countries. In addition, the Secretariat has a small regional presence through a number of inter-country teams (ICT) based in Abidjan, Pretoria, Delhi, Bangkok, Cairo, and Port of Spain.

UNAIDS at the country level

At the country level, UNAIDS operates through UN Theme Groups on HIV/AIDS. The cosponsoring organizations incorporate the normative work undertaken by UNAIDS at the global level on policy, strategy and technical matters into HIV/AIDS activities at the country level. The UN Resident Co-ordinator is responsible for ensuring that an effective UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS is functioning within the framework of General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 47/199.

The joint and collaborative work of cosponsors at country level is reflected in many settings in Integrated UN Work plans (IWP).

In more than 75 countries, theme groups on HIV/AIDS are supported by Secretariat staff. Some of these staff members have responsibilities for more than one country. Funding for country-level HIV/AIDS-related activities is obtained primarily through existing fund-raising mechanisms of the individual cosponsoring organizations. In addition, inter-agency resources or Programme Acceleration Funds (PAF) are channelled through the UNAIDS Secretariat to UN Theme Groups. The PAF are catalytic seed funds and are intended to leverage and mobilize additional financial and technical resources in support of expanded national responses.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|--|---|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

UNCTAD is a forum for intergovernmental discussions and deliberations, supported by discussions with experts and exchanges of experience aimed at consensus-building. UNCTAD undertakes research, policy analysis and data collection in order to provide substantive inputs for the discussions of experts and government representatives.

UNCTAD, in co-operation with other organizations and donor countries, provides technical assistance tailored to the needs of the developing countries, with special attention being paid to the needs of the least developed countries, and countries with economy in transition. Its programme areas are as follows:

- Globalization and development strategies
- International trade and commodities
- Africa, Least developed countries and landlocked developing and small Island developing countries
- Services infrastructure
- Microeconomic policies, debt and developing financing
- Transport, customs and information technology

UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities are a significant element in achieving the objectives and policies outlined in the Bangkok Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the Conference at its tenth session held in Bangkok (Thailand) in February 2000. It represents the practical manifestation of the organization's commitment to national, regional and global development, exploiting the interrelationships between policy analysis, intergovernmental deliberations and operational activities.

As the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities address these issues in a mutually complementary fashion. Arrangements for the funding and provision of UNCTAD's technical co-operation are diverse.

UNCTAD's technical co-operation is provided in partnership with other agencies providers of trade-related technical assistance, in consonance with respective mandates, expertise and areas of comparative advantage. This partnership and co-operation helps to minimise the incidence of duplication, results in the creation of synergies and ensures sequencing of activities.

The thrust of UNCTAD's technical co-operation is capacity-building in four main areas of its work: globalization and development; international trade in goods and services and commodities, investment, technology and enterprise development; and services infrastructure for development and trade efficiency.

Other technical co-operation programmes designed to enhance the capacity of developing countries include:

- Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement
- Programme on Dispute Settlement
- Globalization, Liberalization and Sustainable Human Development

UNCTAD provides policy analysis and research on issues concerning global economic interdependence, the international monetary and financial system, and macroeconomic and development policy challenges. It also gives technical and advisory support to the G24 group of developing countries (the Intergovernmental Group of 24) in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund; advisory services to developing countries for debt rescheduling negotiations under the Paris Club. Its DMFAS program is a computer-based debt management and financial analysis system specially designed to help countries manage their external debt. Started in 1982, and now installed in 62 countries.

UNCTAD's ASYCUDA programme is an Integrated customs system that speeds up customs clearance procedures and helps Governments to reform and modernize their customs procedures and management. Installed in over 80 countries, ASYCUDA has become the internationally accepted standard for customs automation.

The ACIS programme computerizes cargo tracking system installed in 20 developing countries of Africa and Asia.

Its E-Tourism Initiative links sustainable tourism and information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development. This initiative is aimed at helping developing countries' destinations to become more autonomous by taking charge of their own tourism promotion by using ICT tools.

The Global Trade Point Network (GTPNet), established in 150 centres around the world provide traders with trade-related information and services and assist in the introduction of e-business practices.

The TrainForTrade programme builds training networks and organizes training in all areas of international trade to enable developing countries to increase their competitiveness. Currently distance learning programmes are being developed, focusing on the LDCs.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between ECA and UNCTAD on the 27th of March 2002 whereby UNCTAD provided ECA an amount of \$ 40,000 towards the project on capacity building and policy networking for sustainable resource-based development. This grant was increased by \$ 32,000 in February 2003 for the organization of a workshop on an African Mining Network.

Total amount received from UNCTAD so far is \$

3. General Information

UNCTAD was established in 1964. It is the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. It focuses on the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Contact Details

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|---|--|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

As part of the global effort to halve the poverty rate by 2015, and reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UNDP helps the countries of the region build their own solutions to development challenges by supporting the following:

- Development of critical capacities at all levels and for democratic governance;
- Initiatives for crisis prevention, peace and reconciliation;
- Comprehensive responses to the devastating HIV/AIDS pandemic, including seeking out and sharing best practices developed in the region and elsewhere;
- Efforts to conserve environmental resources through the promotion of alternative sources of energy that are both clean and affordable;
- ICTS as it can strengthen development initiatives and expand participation in the global economy; and
- Gender equality (empowerment of women) and human rights

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

UNDP has been a long-standing partner of ECA for over 30 years. The first co-operation with the Programme started in 1972 when UNDP launched its first Regional Programming Cycle which lasted from 1972 to 1976. During that period ECA implemented projects worth \$ 5 million for 5 years in the areas of capacity building, strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional institutions, promotion of small- and medium-scale industries, and training. UNDP continued to provide substantial support to ECA during its second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth regional programming cycles, with a consolidated envelope amounting to over \$ 110 million. Major areas of intervention included:

- Capacity building
- Strengthening existing institutions
- Creation of ECA-sponsored institutions
- Studies on mineral resources in Africa
- Development of training and learning institutions
- Promotion of small- and medium-scale industries
- Structural adjustment
- Intra-African trade
- Transport and Communication Decade in Africa (ANTACID)
- Gender issues
- Creation of the West and Central Africa Clearing House
- Support to the MULPOCs
- Development of aerospace surveys
- Support to LDCs
- Statistics
- Creation of PADIS
- Promotion of standards
- Governance
- UNSIA
- Regional economic integration in Africa

UNDP is continuing its co-operation with ECA with support provided for the creation of the African Union; assistance given for technical advisory services to African countries under the UNDP SPPD funds; HIV/AIDS; and Governance.

In March 2006, UNDP Regional Gender Program of Africa Bureau Contributed the sum of US\$ 89,975.000 to support the Furtherance of Women's rights and empowerment; and gender equality.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

Working in partnership with other development agencies, civil society, and the private sector, UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. At the regional level, UNDP promotes and supports the continent-wide development objectives set by African leaders, including through piloting and the dissemination of lessons learned. The organization works in almost all the countries in Africa.

UNDP uses two main instruments to define the areas of co-operation at the regional level and at the individual country level respectively. The Regional Co-operation Framework (RCF) and the Country Programme reflect the key results that African regional institutions and recipient governments expect to achieve with UNDP support.

4. General Information

UNDP is the UN's global development network. UNDP delivers most of its services through its 166 countries but it also engages in global and regional advocacy and analysis to increase knowledge, share best practices, build partnerships, mobilize resources, and promote enabling frameworks including international targets for reducing poverty. In addition, UNDP supports technical co-operation amongst developing countries.

UNDP's global knowledge network provides capacity development and policy support across every country in Africa in areas ranging from democratic governance and peace-building to private sector development and integration into world trade. Its programmes reflect the African countries' own priorities and are carried out through a wide range of partnerships with government leaders, civil society and the private sector.

The United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)

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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) promotes new UN partnerships and alliances with a variety of sources, including multilateral and bilateral donors as well as companies and foundations in furtherance of the MDGs and serves as the interface between the UN Foundation (UNF) and the United Nations System in the following ways:

- It supports the development of high-impact programmes and projects from UN organizations; and
- It encourages innovative partnerships between the UN and civil society.
- It serves as an interface and partnership facilitator between the United Nations System and the United Nations Foundation (UNF).
- Governance
- Cooperation and coordination

UNFIP support projects in the following four priority areas:

- Children's Health
- Population and Women
- Environment and Peace and Security and
- Human Rights

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

In the year 2000, UNFIP contributed \$ 500,000 in support of the organization of the second ADE.

3. General Information

UNFIP was established in 1998 by the UN Secretary-General. It serves as the operational arm of the Secretary-General in its partnership with UNF, a public charity responsible for administering Ted Turner's \$1 billion contribution in support of UN causes. Some of its partnership initiatives being implemented, organized according to the Millennium Development Goals are as follows:

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative in Ethiopia |
|--|--|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supports developing countries, at their request, to improve access to and the quality of reproductive health care, particularly family planning, safe motherhood, and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV/AIDS. Priorities include protecting young people, responding to emergencies, and ensuring an adequate supply of high quality and affordable contraception and other essentials.

The Fund also promotes women's rights, and supports data collection and analysis to help countries achieve sustainable development.

The Millennium Development Goals is also an area of focus for UNFPA as part of the UN system commitments.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

UNFPA started supporting ECA's activities as far back as 1972, with assistance provided for ad-hoc activities and small-scale projects. From 1979, UNFPA's support to ECA showed a sharp increase of 300% as compared to 1977 with support worth \$ 4.2 million. Regular support continued over a 31-year period with a consolidated funds support worth \$ 58 million. Areas covered by this assistance include: demography, information and data base, demographic statistics, population and development, support to Regional Institute for Demography, technical support services (TSS), reproductive health and advocacy, and ADF 2000. UNFPA gave the sum of US\$50,000.00 and US\$25,000.00 to ACGD and OPC respectively in 2004.

3. Geographical and Sectoral Concentration of Assistance

UNFPA supports programmes in four regions: Arab States, Europe and Central Asia; Asia and the Pacific; Latin America and the Caribbean; and sub-Saharan Africa. They work in over 140 countries, areas and territories through nine Country Technical Services Teams and 112 country offices. Three-quarters of UNFPA staff work in the field. In 2005, UNFPA received a record high in voluntary contributions for its core resources from 171 countries, also a record number.

Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for some of the highest birth rates in the world and the youngest population. The region also has the highest incidence of HIV/AIDS, which is setting back development efforts by decades. In hard-hit countries, life expectancy has dropped by seven years. A low school enrolment rate for girls, along with high rates of teenage pregnancy and poverty create limited opportunities and choices. The region has the greatest unmet need for contraceptives at 29 per cent, and the highest rate of maternal mortality.

Countries in Asia and the Pacific received just under a third of all UNFPA assistance (32.3 per cent) for country programmes in 1998, with reproductive health, including family planning and education, the main priority of their population policies.

In 1998, nearly 60 per cent of UNFPA assistance was used for reproductive health care, including family planning and sexual health. Another 24 per cent was allocated for population and development strategies, including data collection and analysis, research on demographic and socio-economic relationships, and population policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. Advocacy, the third programme area, accounted for 16 per cent of all UNFPA programme expenditures and included special programmes for awareness creation, public information and resource mobilization.

4. General Information

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is the world's largest internationally funded source of population assistance to developing countries. Since it began operations in 1969, the Fund has provided some \$5 billion in assistance to developing countries.

One fourth of the world's population assistance from donor nations to developing countries is channeled through UNFPA. In addition, the Fund provides a channel through which donors can direct assistance for specific population programmes or projects.

UNFPA is wholly funded by contributions which are voluntary and not part of the regular United Nations budget. In 1998 UNFPA's income was \$ 280.6 million. There were 93 donors to UNFPA in 1998, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD)

Contact Details

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|---|--|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The main objective of UNTFAD is to finance operational activities of the ECA which are not funded by the regular budget. ECA has benefited from the fund through the initiation of various activities with the cross-cutting theme of promotion of gender in Africa and building capacity in all areas, centred around the following sub-programmes:

- Facilitating economic and social policy analysis;
- Enhancing food security and sustainable development;
- Strengthening development management;
- Harnessing information for development;
- Promoting trade and mobilizing finance for development; and
- Promoting regional co-operation and integration.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

Since the First Pledging Conference held in Lagos (Nigeria) in 1977, member states, both African and non-African, have pledged contributions totalling \$ 18.7 million in 24 years. The resources have been used by the Commission over the years to implement operational programmes and projects for the benefit of African member States in the following areas: rural development, food production and agricultural marketing, entrepreneurship and small-scale industries, marine resources, development of mineral and water resources as well as resources of the sea, energy, human resources development, and institutional and capacity building.

3. General Information

This Fund was established in 1977 by ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 288 (XII) as a framework for collective self-reliance by African member States in support of African development, through voluntary contributions. Pledging conferences for the Fund have been held biennially during the Annual Sessions of the Economic Commission for Africa. In resolution 808 (XXX) on the strengthening of operational capacity of the ECA, adopted in May 1995, UNTFAD resolved that this biennial Conference be merged with the Annual General Pledging Conference of the United Nations.

Both African member States and ECA development partners, including governments and foundations of non-African countries make contributions to the fund.

Algeria

Contact Details

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|--|---|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Algeria has taken the lead in working on issues related to the African continent. Host of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Conference in 2000, Algeria also was key in bringing Ethiopia and Eritrea to the peace table in 2000. In 2001, the 37th summit of the OAU formally adopted the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to address the challenges facing the continent. Algeria has taken a lead in reviving the Union of the Arab Maghreb with its neighbours. In this respect, Algeria's area of interest can be summarized as follows;

- Strengthening co-operation between the nations of Africa
- Endeavouring to prevent conflict and promote peaceful negotiation
- Encouraging sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been some co-operation between Algeria and ECA. Algeria once supported a ministerial meeting organized by ECA.

3. Geographical Concentration of Development Assistance

Algeria has diplomatic relations with more than 100 foreign countries, and over 90 countries maintain diplomatic representation in Algiers. Algeria held a nonpermanent, rotating seat on the UN Security Council from January 2004 to December 2005. Algeria hosted 13 Arab leaders at the Arab League Summit, March 22-23, 2005.

Algeria has friendly relations with its other neighbours in the Mahgreb, Tunisia and Libya, and with its sub-Saharan neighbours, Mali and Niger. It closely monitors developments in the Middle East and has been a strong proponent of the rights of the Palestinian people, as well as a supporter of Iraq's democratic transition.

Since 1976, Algeria has supported the Polisario Front, which claims to represent the population of Western Sahara. Contending that the Sahrawis have a right to self-determination under the UN Charter, Algeria has provided the Polisario with support and sanctuary in refugee camps in the southwestern Algerian province of Tindouf. UN involvement in the Western Sahara includes MINURSO, a peacekeeping force, UNHCR, which handles refugee assistance and resettlement, and the World Food Program (WFP). Active diplomatic efforts to resolve the dispute under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary General are ongoing.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: The hydrocarbons sector is the backbone of the Algerian economy, accounting for roughly 60% of budget revenues, nearly 30% of GDP, and over 97% of export earnings. Algeria has the seventh-largest reserves of natural gas in the world (2.7% of proven world total) and is the second-largest gas exporter; it ranks 14th for oil reserves. Its key oil and gas customers are Italy, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States. U.S. companies have played a major role in developing Algeria's oil and gas sector; of the \$4.1 billion (on a historical-cost basis, according to statistics gathered by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis) in U.S. investment in Algeria, the vast bulk is in the petroleum sector.

Faced with declining oil revenues and high-debt interest payments at the beginning of the 1990s, Algeria implemented a stringent macroeconomic stabilization program and rescheduled its \$7.9 billion Paris Club debt in the mid-1990s. The macroeconomic program has been particularly successful at narrowing the budget deficit and at reducing inflation from of near-30% averages in the mid 1990s to almost single digits in 2000. Inflation was at 3.6% in 2004. Algeria's economy has grown by more than 5% in each of the past five years, posting 5.6% growth in 2006. The country's foreign debt fell from a high of \$28 billion in 1999 to \$5 billion in 2006; in that year Algeria paid off the last of its Paris Club debt. The spike in oil prices in 1999-2000 and 2004, the government's tight fiscal policy and conservative budgeting of oil prices from 2000 to present, a large increase in the trade surplus, and the near tripling of foreign exchange reserves have helped the country's finances. Some of its trading partners include France, Italy, Germany, U.S., China, Spain, Japan, Argentina and Turkey. Main industries types include petroleum, natural gas, light industries, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food processing, pharmaceuticals, cement and seawater desalination

GDP : \$92.22 billion. (2006)

GDP growth rate: 5.6%. (2006)

Per capita GDP: \$7,189. (PPP,2005)

Budget :

Revenues: \$31.7 billion;

Expenditures: \$24.62 billion, including capital expenditures of \$7.8 billion. (2005 est.)

Fiscal year: Calendar year.

Angola

Contact Details

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|---|---|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Decades of war have long distorted the economy. In 2000, Angola began tentative economic reforms. It has since made significant progress in achieving macro-economic stability and reducing inflation (from over 300% in 1999 to about 23% by the end of 2005.) Since 2004, China has agreed oil-backed loans valued at US\$3 bn , thus far used largely for the rehabilitation of infrastructure.. The size of these credits dwarfed those from traditional creditors (Spain, Brazil, Israel). High oil prices and increased oil production have eliminated the longstanding fiscal deficit and at least temporarily reduced the need for external assistance or a formal programme with the IMF.

In August 2002 Angola brokered an agreement between the DRC and Uganda on the withdrawal of Ugandan troops from the DRC. Relations with South Africa, traditionally cool politically, improved in 2005 with the signature of a series of trade and cooperation agreements.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between Angola and ECA.

3. Economic Data

Economy Overview: Angola's high growth rate is driven by its oil sector, with record oil prices and rising petroleum production. Oil production and its supporting activities contribute about half of GDP and 90% of exports. Increased oil production supported 12% growth in 2004 and 19% growth in 2005. A post-war reconstruction boom and resettlement of displaced persons has led to high rates of growth in construction and agriculture as well. Much of the country's infrastructure is still damaged or undeveloped from the 27-year-long civil war. Remnants of the conflict such as widespread land mines still mar the countryside even though an apparently durable peace was established after the death of rebel leader Jonas SAVIMBI in February 2002. Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood for half of the population, but half of the country's food must still be imported. In 2005, the government started using a \$2 billion line of credit from China to rebuild

Angola's public infrastructure, and several large-scale projects are scheduled for completion by 2006. The central bank in 2003 implemented an exchange rate stabilization program using foreign exchange reserves to buy kwanzas out of circulation, a policy that was more sustainable in 2005 because of strong oil export earnings, and has significantly reduced inflation. Consumer inflation declined from 325% in 2000 to about 18% in 2005, but the stabilization policy places pressure on international net liquidity. To fully take advantage of its rich national resources - gold, diamonds, extensive forests, Atlantic fisheries, and large oil deposits - Angola will need to continue reforming government policies and to reduce corruption. The government has made sufficient progress on reforms recommended by the IMF such as promoting greater transparency in government spending but continues to be without a formal monitoring agreement with the institution. Major industries include oil and diamonds. Major trading partners are South Korea, Portugal, U.S., China, France and Chile.

GDP: \$ 28.5 billion (2006)

GDP per capita: estimate \$ 2000 (2006)

Currency: kwanzas

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Australia

Contact Details

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|---|--|----------------|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The 2007-08 Budget is the most significant ever for Australia's overseas aid program. The Australian Government will provide \$3.155 billion as official development assistance (ODA) in 2007-08, with a real increase in ODA managed by AusAID of 21.7 per cent over the 2006-07 Budget figure.

The Australian Government's White Paper - *Australian Aid: Promoting Growth and Stability*, released in April last year - provides the strategic framework for scaling up the aid program to meet the Prime Minister's September 2005 commitment to increase ODA to about \$4 billion by 2010. This is subject to strengthened governance and reduced corruption in partner countries, and takes into account the effective use of the additional resources. A \$2.588 billion package of new initiatives announced through the 2007-08 Budget, with \$2.541 billion through AusAID, will step up implementation of this framework, with a range of new initiatives to accelerate economic growth, foster functioning and effective states, invest in people, promote regional stability and cooperation, and improve aid effectiveness.

The sectors that underpin the aid programme and estimated budget highlights from May 2007 for some sectors include:

- Health, HIV/AIDS, and pandemics (\$585.2 million, 2007-2011)
- Education (\$540.3 million, 2007-2011)
- Infrastructure (\$115.6 million, 2007-2009)
- Development & Anticorruption (\$16.7 million, 2007-2008)
- Governance & Leadership (\$41 million, 2007-2009)
- Gender
- Environment (\$479.7 million, 2007-2012)

- Economic growth and trade (\$505.8 million, 2007-2011)
- Regional stability
- Rural development
- Water
- Human rights

Australia responds generously to humanitarian crises and emergencies and contributes selectively to development needs in South Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

AusAid administers Australia's overseas aid programme. The objective of the aid programme is to advance Australia's national interest by assisting developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. The programme also addresses global problems such as narcotics, HIV/AIDS, refugees and high rates of population growth.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between Australia and ECA to date.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

The Australian Government's overseas aid program is a federally funded program that aims to reduce poverty in developing countries.

The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) manages the program. Australia's aid program focuses on the Asia Pacific region. The international community recognizes Australia's leading role in the region, particularly in PNG and the Pacific.

The geographic focus of Australia's aid program also makes sense given that two thirds of the world's poor, some 800 million people, reside in the Asia Pacific, yet receive less than one third of total aid flows.

Australia continues to provide selective assistance to Africa and the Middle East, primarily working through international and non-government organizations.

| | Estimated ODA for 2007-2008 (in millions) |
|----------------------------|--|
| Papua New Guinea | \$ 355.9 |
| Asia Pacific | \$ 516.6 |
| East Asia | \$ 970.4 |
| South Asia | \$ 148.8 |
| Africa and the Middle East | \$ 233.2 |
| Multilateral organizations | \$ 309.1 |

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: Australia has a prosperous Western-style capitalist economy, with a per capita GDP on par with the four dominant West European economies. The Australian economy has been

resilient in the face of the global economic downturn in 2001 chalking up 2.3% GDP growth, as the domestic economy is offsetting the external slump and business and consumer confidence remains robust.

Canberra's emphasis on reforms is a key factor behind the economy's strength, and Australia is expected to outperform its trading partners in 2002, with GDP growth projected to be 3% or better.

In 2007-2008 Australia will provide \$3,155.3 million worth of official development assistance of which \$2,731.6 million will be managed by AusAID.

The ratio of Australia's aid to Gross National Income (GNI) for 2007-08 is estimated at 0.30 per cent.

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.25% (2005)

Currency: Australian Dollars (AUD)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

Austria

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Regional Representative |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Austrian Development Agency (ADA) Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs Ballhausplatz 2 1014 Vienna</p> <p>Website: www.ada.gv.at Email: TEL:+43 5 01150 4459 FAX:</p> | <p>H.E. Dr. Rudolf Agstner Ambassador of Austrian Austrian Embassy Old Airport Area, P.O.Box 1219 Addis AbabaEthiopia</p> <p>www.aussenministerium.at addis-abeba-ob@bmaa.gv.at +251-113-712144/ 712445/ 710052 +251-113-712140</p> | <p>Dr. Leonhard Moll Head of Coordination Office Austrian Development Co-operation P.O.Box 1219, Addis Ababa Ethiopia</p> <p>Austrian.dev@telecom.net.et +251-115-533828 +251-115-533831</p> |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The Austrian Development Co-operation is part of Austria's foreign policy and the development policy of the EU, which is aimed at securing global peace in concert with other industrial and development countries.

The Austrian development policy aims to bridge the gap between rich and poor and to support the economic, social, democratic and ecological development of the countries of the so-called third world on a basis of partnership. The precondition for this partnership is respectful treatment and direct involvement of those concerned in the planning and implementation of development projects. If these projects are to have a sustainable effect, then combating poverty is as important as equal opportunities, respect for democracy and human rights, and careful husbanding of resources.

Priority sectors of the Austrian Development Co-operation are:

- Rural development
- Educational development / vocational training
- Water supply and sanitation
- Energy
- Poverty reduction
- Gender
- Human rights, Democratisation & Peacebuilding
- Private sector development
- Environment

Regional offices of the Austrian Development Co-operation have been established in seven priority countries - in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Kampala (Uganda), Managua (Nicaragua), Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), Praia (Cape Verde), Thimpu (Bhutan) and Beira (Mozambique) - and in addition there are two liaison offices in Dakar (Senegal) and Maputo (Mozambique) and a co-ordination office in Ramallah (Palestine). The management of programmes and projects has been completely transferred to these co-ordination offices.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been some co-operation between Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and ECA. ADA contributed the sum of US\$ 127,590.00 to support the Extension of the African Gender Development Index (AGDI) in May 2006.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

Due to the limitation of available funds, now and in future, the Austrian Development Co-operation is pursuing an efficient, programmatic concept based on clearly defined priorities with regard to regions and essential policy issues which are integrated in a global context.

Since 1993 Austria's bilateral development assistance has been primarily concentrated on the following regions:

Central America: Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala

West African/Sahel: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde and Senegal

East Africa/The Great Lakes: Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Burundi and Rwanda

Southern Africa: Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa

The Himalayas /HinduKush: Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan

South-Eastern Europe/Western Balkan: Albania*, Bosnia and (Bulgaria and Herzegovina*, Macedonia*, Montenegro*, Serbia incl. Kosovo Romania are being discontinued)

South Caucasus: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia

Other priority countries: Moldova*, Palestinian Territories*

Special programmes: Afghanistan, Iraq, Western Sahara

In addition to projects in the countries mentioned above, special programmes for individual countries and regions, namely Palestine and West Sahara, are being carried out.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: Austria has a well-developed market economy and a high standard of living and is closely tied to other EU economies, especially Germany's. Membership in the EU has drawn an influx of foreign investors attracted by Austria's access to the single European market and proximity to EU aspirant economies.

Slowing growth in Germany and elsewhere in the world slowed the economy to only 1.2% growth in 2001; the economy performed better in 2002. In order to meet increased competition from both

EU and Central European countries, Austria will need to emphasize knowledge-based sectors of the economy, continue to deregulate the service sector, and lower its tax burden.

GDP: Purchasing power parity—\$202.2 billion (2002)

Budget:

Revenues: \$53 billion

Expenditures: \$54 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (2001 est.)

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.29% (2001)

Amount: \$ 533 million

Currency: Euro (EUR)

Fiscal year: calendar year

China

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|---|--|
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of China (Taiwan) 2 Kaitakelan Blvd. Taipei 100, Taiwan, R.O.C. | Mr. Lin Lin Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary to Ethiopia & Representative to African Union (A.U) Lideta Kiffle Keteme Kebele 13 House No. 792 P.O.Box 5643 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Chinaemb_et@mfa.gov.cn |
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

China's new policy on development co-operation establishes "All- Round Cooperation" principles, following the agreement reached at the Beijing Summit of the forum (FOCAC) on China – Africa Co-operation held originally in the year 2000. The forum on China – Africa Co-operation is a long- term and stable cooperation platform established by China and African countries and after six years of development, it is beginning to show its effectiveness as an important bridge for the 21st century.

Starting from the first ministerial conference of the original FOCAC held in Beijing in 2000, the new platform of dialogue, consultation, exchange and all round cooperation between China and Africa was gradually established. At the conference, Beijing Declaration of the Forum on China – Africa Cooperation and Program for China – Africa Cooperation in Economic and Social Development was passed, stipulating that the a ministerial conference should be held every three years and senior officials meet very other year in China and African nations in rotation.

In December 2003, the second ministerial conference was held in Addis Ababa and attracted 70 ministers in charge of diplomacy and international cooperation from 44 African countries and the chairman of African Union. During the second FOCACA conference, the system of Sino-African all round cooperation was further cultivated.

The Beijing Declaration put forward the spirit of establishing a new stable and long-term partnership featuring equality and mutual benefit and the spirit was implemented with the exchanges and cooperation in political Affairs, peace and security, multilateral cooperation, economic development and social and cultural development. Exchanges and cooperation in economic development were divided into agriculture, infrastructure construction, trade investment, tourism collaboration, debt reduction, development aid, natural resources and energy development.

The achievements of the all round cooperation include; a reduction and exemption by China of debts from 31 countries, totalling 10.5 billion yuan, providing zero tariffs to products exported to China under 190 tariff items for 29 underdeveloped African countries, training nearly 10.000 people in various fields for African countries, and giving 16 African countries China's tourism destination status.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between China and ECA to date.

3. Geographical and Sectoral Concentration of Development Assistance

Given its clear advantage in Africa, China has a high concentration of aid in the region, particularly the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan African. During the past 40 years, China has helped African countries establish 19 Schools and 38 hospitals, and sent more than 16.000 medical workers to Africa who have treated an estimated 170 million local patients. China also helped build stadiums and gymnasiums with a total capacity 760.000 seats. All of these are aimed at improving African people's educational and health levels.

COVEC, one of China's first enterprises in Africa, is a project contracting operator under the China Railway Engineering Corp. It specializes in international projects contracting. In Africa, COVEC has businesses covering three fields: infrastructure construction, resources development and industrial development. According to COVEC, it has constructed more than 300 projects in nearly 20 African countries with contractual value reaching \$3 billion.

4. Economic Data

General information: China is an ancient country with a long history and a brilliant culture. China, situated in the east of the Asian continent, borders the western side of the Pacific Ocean. China has an area of 9.6 million square kilometers. The country is roughly the same size as Russia or Canada, or 17 times the size of France. China is a united multiethnic nation composed of 56 ethnic groups.

China is the most populous country in the world. At the end of 2003, China's total population was 1,292,270,000. (Not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.)

Economy overview: Since the foundation of the People's Republic of China, great achievements have been made in developing the Chinese economy but at the same time, winding paths were taken and certain opportunities were missed. Since the reform and opening-up policy began in 1978, China has finally found the right path to develop itself: build socialism with Chinese characteristics by Chinese people independently and with the initiative in their own hands. The government pursued a planned economic system. In 1978, the Chinese government made economic development its central task and started reforming the Chinese economic system with a market economy as the goal.

In 1992, the Chinese government added a clearer direction to the reform: create a socialist market economic system. China's socialist market economic system incorporates China's socialist foundational economic system. It is a modern market economy with strong intervention of the government.

The past 26 years of reform and opening-up have been 26 years of rapid development in the Chinese economy. The Chinese economy has sustained a yearly average growth rate of 9.4% of rapid, and healthy development. This rate was 6.5% higher than the yearly growth rate of the global economy.

In 2002, China's grain production reached 457,060,000 tons, 1.5 times the output of 1978 and 4 times the production of 1949. Currently, China ranks first in the world in the production of grains, cotton, rapeseed, tobacco, meat, poultry, marine products, and vegetables.

The information industry has become No. 1 pillar of the Chinese industries. The information industry has made the largest contributions to the development of the national economy. By the end of 2002, there were 59.1 million Internet users in China, and by the end of 2003, there were 268.69 million mobile phone users.

In 2002, China's actual foreign capital utilization reached US\$55 billion, out of which US\$52.7 billion was foreign investment. China became for the first time the country to absorb the most foreign investment.

At present, over 220 countries and regions have trade contacts with China. In the world rankings of import and export trade volume, China went from 32nd in 1978 to 4th in 2003. China's import and export trade volume was US\$851.2 billion in 2003, up from US\$20.6 billion in 1978.

By 2005, China will reduce related duties to below the average level of duties in developing countries and the average import duties of industrial products to roughly 10%.

GDP: was RMB 11 trillion (equivalent to US\$1.3289 trillion) in 2003.

Currency: Yuan

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Denmark

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | |
|--|--|--|
| Head of United Nations Department Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Asiatisk Plads 2 DK-1448 Copenhagen Denmark Website: www.um.dk Email: um@um.dk TEL: 45/33 92 00 00 FAX: 45/32 54 05 33 | Royal Danish Consulate C/o Royal Norwegian Embassy, Mekanisa, Buna Board Road, P.O.Box 12955, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia gkl.addis@telecom.net.et 251 113 711399 251 113 | |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The overall objective of Danish bilateral development assistance is poverty alleviation. An effective reduction of poverty is a precondition for a stable and sustainable global development.

Through its Strategy for Environmental Assistance in the development cooperation 2004-2008, the Danish Government recently aligned the environmental assistance with the overall development assistance. The Special Environmental Assistance is currently provided to 10 countries in the regions of South East Asia and Southern Africa. In South East Asia the assistance is provided to Thailand, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam.

Presently Danish assistance includes the following priority areas:

- Environment
- Health
- Good Governance
- Water and Sanitation
- Education
- Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
- Business Development and Transport
- Infrastructure
- Monitoring and Indicators
- HIV/AIDS
- Climate and Development
- Good ICT Practices.

Danish ODA is handled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Danish International Development Assistance (Danida) which consists of three departments: multilateral, bilateral and support operations.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between Denmark and ECA to date.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

Completion reports from development interventions amounting to more than DKK 2.0 billion were received from all 15 program countries during 2006. However, more than 90% of this expenditure took place in eight major programs completed in that year, namely the Water Sector Program in Bangladesh, the Transport Sector Program in Ghana, the Fisheries Sector Program in Vietnam, the Agricultural Sector Program in Bolivia, the Health Sector Program in Zambia, and the Emergency Rehabilitation of the Flood and Cyclone Damaged Electrical Infrastructure Project in Mozambique, in addition to the Agricultural Sector Program as well as the Community-Based Nutrition Program in Kenya. In some cases, program activities may have continued as part of new or subsequent sector programs or projects, but the PCRs received cover the completed phases.

Denmark is ready to grant support to other countries and regions outside the circle of programme countries. This applies particularly to poverty reduction and the promotion of the role of women in development, the promotion of democracy and respect for human rights, the prevention of violent conflicts, and support to the participation of the developing countries in the international fights against terrorism.

Support to the multilateral development institutions, the development banks and the UN in particular, forms a central element of Danish development policy. Danish assistance funds are granted to the organizations that show the will to focus and to increase their efficiency.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: This thoroughly modern market economy features high-tech agriculture, up-to-date, small-scale and corporate industry, extensive government welfare measures, comfortable living standards, a stable currency, and high dependence on foreign trade. Denmark is a net exporter of food and energy and has a comfortable balance of payments surplus.

The government has been successful in meeting, and even exceeding the economic convergence criteria for participating in the third phase (a common European currency) of the European Monetary Union (EMU); however, in a September 2000 referendum, Denmark reconfirmed its decision not to join the 11 other EU members in the Euro. Even so, the Danish currency remains pegged to the Euro.

Currency: Danish Kronor (DKK)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Gabon

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|---|---|
| <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs P.O.Box 2245 Libreville, Gabon</p> <p>WEBSITE: www.internetgabon.com EMAIL: TEL: +241 742370 FAX: +241 761272</p> | <p>H.E. Emmanuel Issoze Ngondet Ambassador of Gabon and Permanent Representative to A.U., PNUE and UNECA to Ethiopia P.O.Box 1256 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</p> <p>gabonembassy@ethionet.et +251 116 611090 +251 116 613700</p> |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Gabon's area of interest with regards to the region of Africa has been one of stability and peace. President Bongo has often acted as a mediator in regional disputes. He chaired the OAU ad hoc committee seeking to resolve the border dispute between Chad and Libya, intervened in mediation in Congo-Brazzaville in 1999, supported CEMAC peacekeepers to the Central African Republic and was involved in brokering the peace agreement in Burundi.

Gabon has traditional ties with Congo-Brazzaville, which has a number of ethnic groups in common with Gabon.

Gabon is a member of different international groups and organizations such as African Development Bank (AFDB), African Union (AU), Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF),, Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been some co-operation between Gabon and ECA. Gabon donated US\$4,038.38 for the support of the 25th session of I.C.E meeting that was held in April 2007 in Gabon.

3. Economic Data

Gabon has a per capita income four times higher than most of sub-Saharan Africa, largely due to oil revenues and a small population. Oil still accounted for 50.7% of GDP in 2005 despite declining production. as well as 63% of government revenue, and over 80% of total exports. High oil prices helped to offset the drop in production from a peak. In 1997 of 370,000 bpd, to some 258,900 bpd forecast

for 2006. Oil production is projected to fall further to 100,000 bpd by 2010 if no new discoveries are made, and reserves will be exhausted in 30 years. New investment in other areas, particularly in the manganese, iron ore and forestry sectors, will also offset the projected decline in oil production. For example, the government signed an agreement in June 2006 with China for the development of the high grade Belinga iron ore deposits, hitherto expected to go to an international consortium.

While timber is Gabon's second largest export, agriculture has been limited due to forest cover and a lack of suitable land. More than half the food needs of the country are imported. 10% of Gabon's area was designated in 2002 as National Park – the highest proportion of any state in the world – in recognition of Gabon's enormous potential as a destination for eco-tourism.

Contraction of the oil sector makes diversification of the economy a priority. The most recent IMF report on Gabon (2006) welcomed the publication of Gabon's first EITI report, its first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper PRSP published in early 2006, and noted that non-oil growth has accelerated. Gabon is due to sign a new Standby Agreement with the IMF by the end of 2006. Major industries include; petroleum, mining and forestry. Major trading partners are U.S., France, Germany, and Japan.

GDP: US\$ 8.3 billion (2005 est)

GDP per head: US\$ 6397 (2005 est)

Currency: Central Africa Franc (CFA)

Greece

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
|--|---|----------------|
| <p>Secretary General for International Economic Relations and development Co-operation 1rst, Vasilissis Sofias Avenue 1st Floor</p> <p>WEBSITE: EMAIL: TEL: 210 368 3511 FAX: 210 368 3512</p> | <p>Mr.Michael Karambalis Head of mission Embassy of Greece Debrezeit Road P.O.Box 1168 Woreda 18, Kebele 41 House number 41 Addis Ababa Ethiopia</p> <p>greekeembassy@telecom.net.et 251-114-654911/654912 251-114-654883</p> | |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The main responsibilities of the International Development Cooperation Department, within the framework of development diplomacy, include:

- Handling of all development assistance funding provided by the state budget, as well as all the funding from ministries, organizations, and public and private agencies within the country and abroad.
- Monitoring and facilitating development programmes/projects carried out by public agencies, universities, NGOs and other civil society organizations.
- Collecting, processing and sending to the OECDs Development Aid Committee (DAC) statistical data on the provision of development assistance.
- Monitoring meetings of the Working Groups and Networks of the DAC and the EU.
- Submitting proposals to the Committee for the Organisation and Coordination of International Economic Relations with regard to the future planning of development policy for priority countries, with the objective of maximising the positive results from the implementation of viable programmes.
- Funding emergency humanitarian aid actions and programmes, restructuring and development programmes/projects, as well as development education and information regarding the promotion of voluntary work in Greece and developing countries.
- Supporting Greek participation in EUROPE-AID programmes, as well as in programmes of the EU and other UN International Development Organizations.

Eligible programmes should meet the following fundamental criteria:

- They should meet the fundamental needs for economic and social development of the population in developing countries effectively, particularly with regard to poorer layers and vulnerable groups, such as children and women.
- They should improve the quality of life of the target group and also enhance the local population's ability to promote development and the enhancement of its income by employing their own powers.
- They should promote ownership of development advantages deriving from implementing programmes within local communities.

Hellenic-AID is responsible for financing urgent humanitarian aid activities and development programmes in developing countries, in addition to development, educational and information activities promoting voluntary service.

Hellenic-Aid puts proposals before the Organization and Co-ordination Committee for International Financial Relations (EOSDOS) for raising the most significant part of the bilateral development aid to countries or priority departments, aiming at maximizing the positive impact deriving from implementing priority programmes.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

The Government of Greece contributed \$ 5,000.00 to UNTFAD in May 2002. This amount was pledged during the pledging session in 2002 for the United Nations Trust Fund for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II).

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

As a result of its geographic location, Greece's own security and welfare is closely linked to stability and economic prosperity in developing and transition countries in the Balkans, Black Sea area and the eastern Mediterranean. Being a developed and stable country in these complicated multicultural regions, Greece responds to development challenges in its neighbourhood. More than four-fifths of Greece's bilateral ODA is provided to developing countries in south-eastern Europe.

Greece maintains especially friendly relations with all forty-eight sub-Saharan countries, and has signed several Agreements in the fields of economic and technical co-operation, tourism, agricultural co-operation, and so on. By power of these Agreements, many African students are attending courses in Greek universities, colleges and technical institutes as holders of scholarships offered by the Greek Government. The Government also offers scholarships for military training, thus enabling many Africans determined to follow military careers to study in the Military Academies of Greece.

Greece grants humanitarian aid, including financial means, emergency assistance and know-how in handling natural disasters in Asia. With regard to development assistance, it is worth mentioning, in particular, that Greece is financing various reconstruction programmes in Afghanistan.

Greece is called upon to play an important role in promoting peace and stability in the Middle East and North Africa, by undertaking conflict prevention initiatives.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: Greece has a mixed capitalist economy with the public sector accounting for about half of GDP. Tourism is a key industry, providing a large portion of GDP and foreign exchange earnings. Greece is a major beneficiary of EU aid, equal to about 3.3% of GDP. The economy has improved steadily over the last few years, as the Government tightened policy in the run-up to Greece's entry into EMU on 1 January 2001. Major challenges remaining include the reduction of unemployment and further restructuring of the economy, including privatising several state enterprises, undertaking social security reforms, overhauling the tax system, and minimizing bureaucratic inefficiencies.

Greece is a member of a large number of international organizations in addition to the EU. Some are of a global character (UN, WHO, UNESCO), while others of regional scope (NATO, BSEC). Some are political (Council of Europe, OSCE), some economic (World Bank, IMF, OECD), humanitarian (UNICEF) or of a specialized field of competence (ILO).

Through its participation in international organizations, Greece is striving to achieve the goals of Greek foreign policy, namely peace, respect for international law, human rights and development of international relations in all fields.

Economic aid:

ODA/GNP: 0.26% (2003)

Amount: EURO 443.34 million

Currency: Euro (EUR)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Ireland

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
|--|--|--|
| Irish Aid Department of Foreign Affairs Bishops Square Redmond Hill Dublin 2 Ireland Website: www.irishaid.gov.ie Email: TEL: 353 1 408 2000 FAX: 353 1 408 2880 | Mr. Ronan Corvin Kirkos Sub-City Kebele 06, House No. 021 Sierra Leone St. P.O.Box 9585 Addis Ababa Ethiopia ireland.emb@ethionet.et 251-11-665050 665020/665013 | Ms. Fionnuala Telesenon Senior Development Specialist Irish Aid Embassy of Ireland House No. 021 Kebele 40, Woreda 20 Debre Zeit Road P.O.Box 9585 Addis Ababa Ethiopia ireland.emb@telecom.net.et 251-114-665050 251-114-665020 |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The government is committed through the Multi-Annual Programming Scheme (MAPS) which was launched in 2003 and marked a historic point in the very constructive evolution of collaboration between the Government and development agencies to reaching the target for development. Irish Aid supports five partner agencies through the MAPS scheme: Concern, Trócaire, GOAL, Christian Aid and Self Help Development International.

The purpose of the MAPS scheme is to provide predictable funding over a number of years to support the long term development programs of the five partner agencies in many of the world's poorest countries.

The MAPS scheme involves a significant injection of funds to programs aimed at reducing poverty, improving availability of and access to education, health, water, sanitation, food and shelter, and, importantly, strengthening the capacity of people in the developing world to pursue their human, economic and social rights and to live in peace with justice and dignity.

Ireland is concerned with helping to create an environment for growth and development in the world's poorest countries. Democracy, respect for human rights and good governance are increasingly recognized as essential conditions for the achievement of development objectives.

Ireland's approach to development is concentrated on ways of ensuring that the populations of the poorest countries can, through trade and investment, as well as the enhancement of their own human resources, share in increased global wealth. With this in mind, Ireland believes that the policies of developed countries, in industry, trade, agriculture and the environment, need to give adequate weight to development objectives so as to reduce rather than exacerbate existing inequalities.

Ireland's bilateral aid is given directly by the Irish Government to programmes in developing countries and multilateral aid is channelled through international organizations.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between ECA and the Irish Government to date.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

Bilateral development assistance is concentrated in Ireland's six countries of priority – Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Ireland's partnership with these countries remains focused on poverty reduction and meeting the most basic needs of the people – food, water, health and education. In 2001 the priority countries, together with Afghanistan, Bosnia, Kenya, and South Africa, formed the top ten recipients of Ireland bilateral aid. Sub-Saharan Africa, however, received the highest percentage of allocable ODA of approximately 70% in 2001.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: MAPS II began on 1 January, 2007. This is a five year scheme covering the period 2007-11. Under the scheme the following allocations have been made for 2007:

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Partner MAPS 2007: | Christian Aid | €3,222,506 |
| | Concern | €23,000,000 |
| | GOAL | €14,700,000 |
| | SHDI | €3,000,000 |
| | Trócaire | €18,000,000 |
| | Total | €61,922,506 |

Ireland Aid has deservedly earned a reputation for the quality of its aid programme over the past 27 years. When it was established in 1974, expenditure was about 2 million Euros. Now it is over 125 times larger and growing rapidly.

GDP: Purchasing power parity – \$104.7 billion (2001 est.)

Budget:

Revenues: \$34 billion

Expenditures: \$27 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (2001)

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.33% (2001)

Amount: \$287 million

Currency: Euro (EUR)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Libya

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|---|---|
| <p>General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</p> <p>WEBSITE: EMAIL: TEL: 00218 213 400 461/2/3/4/.../10 FAX:</p> | <p>H.E Mr. Ali Abdella Awidan Secretary of the People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Ambassador) Libyan Embassy P.O.Box 5728, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</p> <p>+251 115 511077/78 +251 115 511383</p> |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. AREA OF INTEREST

President Qadhafi has proposed a borderless “United States of Africa” to transform the continent into a single nation-state ruled by a single government. This plan has been greeted with scepticism. Libya has played a helpful role in facilitating the provision of humanitarian assistance to Darfur refugees in Chad.

Given the role Libya is playing in the continent of Africa, its foreign policy can be summarized as follows:

- Strengthening co-operation between the nations of Africa
- Endeavouring to prevent conflict and promote peaceful negotiation
- Encouraging sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between ECA and the Libyan government to date.

3. Geographical Concentration of Development Assistance

Libya pursued closer bilateral ties, particularly with North African neighbours Egypt, Tunisia, and Morocco. It has also sought to develop its relations with Sub-Saharan Africa, leading to Libyan involvement in several internal African disputes in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Somalia, Central African Republic, Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Libya has also sought to expand its influence in Africa through financial assistance, ranging from aid donations to impoverished neighbours such as Niger to oil subsidies to Zimbabwe, and through participation in the African Union.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: The Libyan economy depends primarily upon revenues from the oil sector, which contribute about 95% of export earnings, about one-quarter of GDP, and 60% of public sector wages. Substantial revenues from the energy sector coupled with a small population give Libya one of the highest per capita GDPs in Africa. Libyan officials in the past four years have made progress on economic reforms as part of a broader campaign to reintegrate the country into the international fold. This effort picked up steam after UN sanctions were lifted in September 2003 and as Libya announced that it would abandon programs to build weapons of mass destruction in December 2003. Almost all US unilateral sanctions against Libya were removed in April 2004, helping Libya attract more foreign direct investment, mostly in the energy sector. Libya faces a long road ahead in liberalizing the socialist-oriented economy, but initial steps - including applying for WTO membership, reducing some subsidies, and announcing plans for privatization - are laying the groundwork for a transition to a more market-based economy. The non-oil manufacturing and construction sectors, which account for about 20% of GDP, have expanded from processing mostly agricultural products to include the production of petrochemicals, iron, steel, and aluminum. Climatic conditions and poor soils severely limit agricultural output, and Libya imports about 75% of its food. Main industries include petroleum, iron and steel, food processing textiles, handicrafts and cement.

GDP: \$68 billion (2005 est.)

GDP Per Capita: \$11,800 (2005 est.)

Currency: Dinar (LD)

Fiscal Year: Calendar year

Luxembourg

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
|---|---------------------|----------------|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Luxembourg's aid policy defines three objectives: first, the sustainable economic and social development of developing countries, especially of the most disadvantaged ones; second, the integration of these countries into the world economy; and third, reducing poverty. By concentrating its assistance on reducing poverty, environmental protection and gender equality, Luxembourg is pursuing an aid policy that corresponds to the objectives set out in the 1996 DAC report entitled "Shaping the 21st century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation".

Almost 80 per cent of ODA comes under the aegis of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Three quarters of bilateral assistance is implemented by Lux-Development, the remainder by NGOs. In order to avoid a partial loss of aid credits at year end, the Ministry transfers about two thirds of its aid appropriations to the Development Co-operation Fund (FCD), enabling projects to be funded over a number of years. The FCD, created in 1985, funds most bilateral activities, including the co-financing of NGO projects and multi-bi co-operation. The remainder of the Ministry's aid budget is earmarked for Luxembourg's contribution to the European Development Fund (EDF), emergency relief and food aid. The Finance Ministry is responsible for contributions to certain multilateral institutions, especially the World Bank and the Red Cross International Comity (CICR).

The primary objective of the Luxembourg Development Cooperation is the eradication of poverty, notably in least developed countries. Its actions/interventions are conceived in the spirit of sustainable development, which is reflected in its social, economic and environmental aspects – placing men, women and children in their centre.

These actions are primarily seen as part of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2015. Thus, the main sectors of intervention of the Luxembourg Cooperation are in the social domain: healthcare, education including training and professional insertion measures, as well as integrated local development. Appropriate initiatives in the field of microfinance are both encouraged and supported, be it on the conceptual or operational level.

Furthermore, a significant part of Luxembourg's ODA effort is dedicated to humanitarian assistance, in the larger framework of civilian crisis management, which can be deployed in the case of natural disasters, as well as in post-conflict situations, from the moment of the cessation of hostilities to the resumption of development cooperation activities.

For more than fifteen years, Luxembourg's development cooperation and humanitarian assistance policy has been characterized by consistent and progressive efforts, both in terms of quantity and quality, for the benefit of those populations most in need. It is the expression of an outspoken and well established international solidarity, and is as such an important instrument of the external action of the government of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

All Luxembourg aid is provided in grant form and is almost always untied.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between Luxembourg and ECA.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

From a geographic point of view, and in order to maximize its efficiency and impact, Luxembourg's development cooperation operates a policy of targeted intervention in a restricted number of privileged partner countries namely; Burkina Faso, Cap Verde, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Sénegal, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Laos and Vietnam. Six out of these ten privileged partner countries, which are chosen primarily by taking into account the composite human development index of the UNDP, are located in sub-Saharan Africa. Development cooperation activities with these countries are distinguished by a heightened sense of partnership with both public authorities and civil society. This spirit of partnership, which is achieved through actual ownership of the programs and projects by the beneficiaries themselves, is the cornerstone of the multi-annual cooperation programs, the Indicative Cooperation Programs (ICP).

The Lux-Development agency concentrates its work in a limited number of sectors: health, education, water and sanitation, rural development, environment and the social sector.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: This stable, high-income economy features solid growth, low inflation, and low unemployment. The industrial sector, initially dominated by steel, has become increasingly diversified to include chemicals, rubber, and other products. Growth in the financial sector has more than compensated for the decline in steel. Services, especially banking, account for a substantial proportion of the economy.

Agriculture is based on small, family-owned farms. The economy depends on foreign and trans-border workers for 30% of its labour force. Although Luxembourg, like all EU members, has suffered from the global economic slump, the country has maintained a fairly robust growth rate.

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.90% (2007).
Amount: 248 million euros.

Currency: Euro (EUR)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

New Zealand

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative |
|---|---------------------|----------------|
| New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID) Private Bag 18-901 195 Lambton Quay Wellington, New Zealand Website: www.nzaid.govt.nz TEL: +64 4 439 8200 FAX: +64 4 439 8515 | | |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The basic rationale for New Zealand's development co-operation is to help maintain peace, security and stability, advance international prosperity and protect the global environment, particularly in the South Pacific. Developing countries in the South Pacific face a particularly complex range of development challenges. New Zealand has close ties with many nations in the Pacific and events in the region matter to it. Fostering economic growth and good governance in developing countries in its neighbourhood is thus a major national interest, with development co-operation a key instrument of policy in this context.

Poverty reduction is now key focus, with human rights, governance issues, and environmentally sustainable development. New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID) is an active Pacific supporter of economic reform in the region, working towards transparent governance and sound economic management. The private sector's role is emphasized as a development cornerstone.

NZAID has a broad strategic poverty elimination view. It is not just about individual or household income, but also health, education, gender and family circumstances, life expectancy, infant mortality rates and school attendance. Pacific poverty includes access to food, water, health, education and other resources.

NZAID supports developing countries in Africa indirectly through its core budget contributions to multilateral organisations (such as UN agencies, the World Bank) and New Zealand NGOs. The Africa Regional Programme also channels direct bilateral assistance through several avenues:

- The **Development Programme Fund** (DPF), which provides grants to indigenous NGOs and regional and multilateral agencies working in areas such as education and health, particularly HIV/AIDS awareness

- The **Africa Non-Governmental Organisation Facility** (ANGOF), which channels support through New Zealand-based NGOs to community-based projects that contribute to poverty elimination
- A **Development Scholarship Programme** that provides scholarship opportunities to scholars from disadvantaged communities in South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia. The awards are aimed at providing training in sectors that are aligned with the Africa Regional programme themes, and in which there are skill shortages.

NZAID priorities

NZAID's Africa Regional Programme currently targets five countries selected on the basis of historical linkages with New Zealand and development needs according to the UN Human Development Index (HDI). These are Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya. The programme themes are:

- Education: increasing access to basic education
- Health: HIV/AIDS awareness
- Enhancing community resilience in response to the threat of drought
- Supporting responses to humanitarian emergencies.

NZAID is about to seek public feedback on a new strategy for its engagement in Africa. New Zealand based scholarships will increase from the current 550 to 750 by 2010/11. Half of the increase will be targeted to the Pacific and half outside the Pacific, including regional and bilateral programmes in Greater Mekong Sub-region, Latin America and Africa.

Continued growth in support is proposed around rural livelihoods initiatives in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). Priorities have been determined in line with NZAID's Asia Strategy. Funding for NZAID's engagements across Latin America and Southern Africa will be unchanged from 2006/07.

NZAID allocated \$D 4 million for the region of Africa in the year 2006/2007 and the same amount is also allocated for the year 2007/2008.

New Zealand is planning to increase their global aid budget by \$D 15 million for the years 2007-2008.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between New Zealand and the ECA to date.

3. Geographic Concentration of Development Assistance

90% of New Zealand's bilateral aid goes to the Pacific regions with a very small per centage going to Africa and Latin America. In 2001 the top ten recipients, in order of magnitude were Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga, Tokelau, Indonesia, Niue, Cook Islands and Fiji. The emphasis of co-operation with the pacific region is on human resources, health, education and population.

New Zealand is among the principal donors in the Pacific and directs most of ODA to the region via a range of bilateral, regional and multilateral channels. This indicates a focus on countries with a continuing need for aid and external assistance, despite some having relatively high levels of per capita income.

Complementing bilateral efforts, approximately 26 per cent of NZAID go to multilateral organizations (such as various UN and Commonwealth organizations), and international financial institutions like the World Bank International Development Agency and Asian Development Fund. Many of these focus directly on poverty alleviation.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: Since 1984 the government has accomplished major economic restructuring, transforming New Zealand from an agrarian economy dependent on concessionary British market access to a more industrialized, free market economy that can compete globally. This dynamic growth has boosted real incomes (but left behind many at the bottom of the ladder), broadened and deepened the technological capabilities of the industrial sector, and contained inflationary pressures. While per capita incomes have been rising, however, they remain below the level of the four largest EU economies, and there is some government concern that New Zealand is not closing the gap.

New Zealand is heavily dependent on trade - particularly in agricultural products - to drive growth. Thus far the New Zealand economy has been relatively resilient, achieving about 3% growth in 2001.

Global Aid Budget :

\$ 333 million (2006-2007)

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.28 % (2007-2008)

Amount: \$NZD 441 million

Currency: New Zealand dollar (NZD)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

Nigeria

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|--|---|
| Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs Maputo Street, off Abidjan Street Wuse Zone 3, P.M.B. 130, Garki Abuja, Nigeria WEBSITE: weboffice@nigeria.gov.ng EMAIL: TEL: 09-5230204-6/095230570 FAX: | H.E Dr Obiama P. Oparah Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Ethiopia and Nigerian Permanent Representative to A.U. and UNECA Embassy of Nigeria P.O.Box 1019 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia +251 111 550600/552308/550644/693275 +251 111 552307/845260 |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. AREA OF INTEREST

Nigeria is a powerful country in West Africa. It was instrumental in the creation of the Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS) in 1975. Under the ECOWAS umbrella, Nigeria has taken the lead in conflict resolution in several West African civil wars, putting troops into Liberia (twice) and Sierra Leone. Nigeria has also played an important role in other conflicts, most recently in Sudan, Sao Tome, and Cote d'Ivoire. On the wider African stage, President Obasanjo is a founder of the New African Partnership for Development, NEPAD, the AU's flagship development blueprint. President Obasanjo held the Chair of the AU for 2005/06. Nigeria aspires to a permanent seat on a reformed UN Security Council. Given its role played in Africa and beyond, Nigeria's area of interest can be summarised as follows:

- Promoting democracy and human rights
- Endeavouring to prevent conflict and promote peaceful negotiation
- Encouraging sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

In May 2004, the government launched its own home-grown economic reform programme, NEEDS, (National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy) and related reforms. Key components include sound macro-economic policies, fiscal discipline, the introduction of due process in public procurement, reforms in the civil service, government institutions and the banking system, privatisation and transparency especially in the oil sector.

Nigeria foreign policies are geared mostly toward the improvement of its economy and grow the industrial base of the nation.

Nigeria is a partner to many countries of the world in the field of trade and other bilateral relationships. As a member of many world organizations and playing noted roles in those organizations, made Nigeria a popular nation.

Nigeria is an active member in the United Nations and its Agencies, the African Union, the Common Wealth and the ECOWAS. It also belongs to international organizations such as OPEC, International Labour organization, IMF, the World Bank, Interpol, the Non Aligned Movement etc. It also maintains good relations with prominent development co-operatives such as USAID, DFID etc.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been some co-operation between Nigeria and ECA. Nigeria has supported a couple of Ministerial meetings organized by ECA.

3. Geographical Concentration of Development Assistance

Nigeria being one of the founder countries of ECOMOG in 1990, provided most of the fund used to sustain this institution. The Anglophone countries of West Africa set up this institution following the outbreak of war in Liberia in 1990. As a strong member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Nigeria has also mediated in peace resolution of internal conflicts and political uprisings in West African countries such as Ivory Coast, Togo and Senegal. ECOMOG played a substantive role in the peace process of Liberia and Sierra Leone especially in the latter when their President was ousted in May 1997 as a result of a political mutiny. ECOMOG later played a leading role to return him to power in March 1998.

In partnership with the United Nations Peacekeeping forces (UNIFIL), Nigeria assisted in peacekeeping missions in countries such as Yugoslavia and Bosnia.

4. Economic Data

Nigeria's economy is highly dependent on the oil/gas sector. Oil accounts for 95% of exports by value and 80% of government revenue. With a current output of 2.3 m bpd, set to rise to 4 m bpd by 2010, Nigeria is the world's 8th largest exporter of oil. Some \$15 billion is expected to be invested in further exploration over the next 5 years. With the largest known gas reserves in sub-Saharan Africa, revenue from LNG is expected to surpass that from oil in the next decade.

Nigeria ranked 151 (out of 177) in the Human Development Index in 2002 and dropped further to 158 in 2005.. It is among the 20 poorest in the world in terms of per capita income. In 1985, 43% of the population lived below the poverty line. By 2004, that had risen to 70% living on less than one dollar per day. Nigeria has not been an aid-dependent country but it has accumulated a large external debt of some \$36bn, the largest in Africa, owed mostly to the Paris Club.

Nigeria is the UK's second largest market in sub-Saharan Africa after South Africa. The value of UK exports has increased steadily from £535 million in 2000 to £817.81 million in 2005. Imports from Nigeria were worth £88.56 million in 2003 and rose to £163 million in 2005. The UK is one of the

largest investors in Nigeria, with cumulative investment of several billion pounds by Shell in the oil and gas sector. Other large British companies active in Nigeria include Guinness, Unilever, Cadbury, British-American Tobacco, GlaxoSmithKline, British Airways and Virgin Atlantic. Major industries includes oil and gas as LNG. Major trading partners are U.S., China, Brazil, EU, and UK.

GDP: US\$89.9 bn (2005)

GDP per capita: US\$ 640 (estimate 2005)

Currency: Niara

Fiscal Year: Calendar year

Portugal

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy |
|---|--|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel:511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Responsibility for Portugal's foreign policy, including development co-operation, lies with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which determines the strategic vision of Portuguese development co-operation. It has responsibility for the Portuguese Institute for Development Support (IPAD), the inter-ministerial commission for co-operation, and the co-ordination of multilateral co-operation with the United Nations (UN), the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and FAO.

IPAD is responsible for co-ordinating Portugal's highly decentralised aid programme which is spread over 15 different ministries plus universities, other public institutions and 308 municipal governments. It was created in 2003, by merging the former Institute for Portuguese Co-operation (IPC) and the Portuguese Agency for Development Support (APAD) which was in charge of private-sector operations. As the central planning, supervising and co-ordinating body for Portuguese development co-operation, IPAD promotes projects proposed by other public institutions, ensures relations with and co-finances non-government organisations (NGOs) and deals with scholarships managed by other public entities in addition to its own.

Poverty reduction is now key focus in Portugal's development co-operation, together with human rights and democratisation, environment and women in development. Portugal's assistance is mostly directed to the Portuguese-speaking African countries (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe) (PALOPs) and Timor-Leste in South East Asia.

Second is the promotion of the Portuguese language in those countries, in particular through support to basic education and literacy. Third, Portugal wants to increase its capacity to influence the decision-making processes of world institutions. The strategy rests on the following five guiding principles:

- commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which constitute the framework within which Portuguese co-operation will operate;

- support to human security, in particular in fragile states or in countries in a post-conflict situation;
- support to education and training;
- sustainable economic and social development; and
- active involvement in international debates in support of the internationally agreed objectives.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between Portugal and the ECA to date. However, Within the UN, the Development Programme (UNDP), the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Population Fund (UNFP), the Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are strategic partners.

Portugal's Ministry of Foreign Affairs intends to expand its presence and capacity in international financial institutions and the regional development banks in close co-ordination with the Ministry of Finance. In 2002, Portugal became a member of the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) and the Inter-American Investment Corporation of the Inter-American Development Bank which promotes private-sector development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Portugal's share in both agencies is small but significant for expanding its presence in Latin America. The government is also considering increasing relations with the African Union, the South African Development Community (SADC) and the Economic Commission for West Africa (ECOWAS), including on peace and security-related issues.

3. Geographic and Sectoral Concentration

Portugal is one of the largest bilateral donors to PALOPs. Portugal rejoined the DAC in 1991 and has the lowest per capita GNP amongst the Members.

In 2005, Portugal committed € 324.73 million to development co-operation, which represented 0.21% of GNI. This was less than in 2004, when € 829.25 million was spent on ODA. This amount, however, was due to the rescheduling of Angola's debt. Excluding this debt operation, ODA in 2004 amounted to € 267.7 million, so ODA has remained constant, around 0.25% of GNI, in recent years.

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, Gabon, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, West Sahara, Zimbabwe. Support for education and training is high on Portugal's priority list. Health, while considered a priority sector, receives little aid. Activities are focused on the training of health professionals.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: Portugal has become a diversified and increasingly service-based economy since joining the European Community in 1986. Over the past decade, successive governments have privatized many state-controlled firms and liberalized key areas of the economy, including the financial and telecommunications sectors. Economic growth has been above the EU average for much of the past decade, but GDP per capita stands at just 75% of that of the leading EU economies. The government has failed to rein in a widening deficit and to advance structural reforms needed to boost Portugal's economic competitiveness. A poor educational system, in particular, has been an obstacle to greater productivity and growth.

Portugal has been increasingly overshadowed by lower-cost producers in Central Europe and Asia as a target for FDI.

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.21% (2005)

Amount: \$ 324.73 million.

Currency: Euro (EUR)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

South Africa

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|---|--|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

South Africa's foreign policy can be defined as non-aligned, with its primary focus on Africa. The country enjoys official relations with nations of all political and economic persuasions. South Africa's foreign policy objectives may be summarized as follows:

- Promoting democracy and human rights
- Endeavouring to prevent conflict and promote peaceful negotiation
- Encouraging sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

Among the countries top priorities is the development of AU policies, the evolution of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad) and the application of AU and Nepad policies to the various regional economies of Africa.

In 2004, South Africa was selected as the site for the new Pan African Parliament, which met for the first time in Midrand later that year. In 2005 South Africa was chosen as one of the 47 founding members of the UN Human Rights Council.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been some co-operation between South Africa and ECA. South Africa gave support to ECA when organizing a Ministerial meeting.

3. Geographical Concentration of Development Assistance

Because of its economy, South Africa is expected to play the role of a regional power. The country has played a key role in solving long –standing conflicts in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Great Lakes Region.

South Africans have also participated in the peace processes of the Comores, Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia, Israel-Palestine as well as in the lockerbie and Iraqi crises. South African troops are currently serving in the peace-keeping operations in Burundi, the DRC and Ivory Coast in which their president was involved in the mediation efforts of the latter.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: South Africa is a member of the World trade Organization (WTO) and the General agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). Since 1994, tariffs have been reduced and non-tariff barriers to trade phase out, making South Africa more competitive. New trade pacts have been concluded, most importantly with the European Union. South Africa continues to benefit substantially from the US African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Negotiations with the US for a free trade agreement between that country and the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) have been stuck in neutral for the past year. Under a SACU free trade agreement with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), SACU exports of all industrial goods, including clothing and fish products, will have duty-free and quota-free access to EFTA countries (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein); however, the pact does not open EFTA's agricultural markets to the degree that South Africa wanted.

South Africa is a member of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and is working with other members to forge a free-trade zone within the community, where the South Africa enjoys a sizable trade surplus. SADC hopes to set up a customs union by 2012 as part of a strategy to stimulate industrial development and to boost trade and investment in the region. Such a union would put SADC in the top 20 regional economies of the world with a combined GDP of an estimated \$300 billion in 2012. South Africa is also a member of the African Development Bank, the Southern Africa Customs Union (with Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and Namibia) and the Common Monetary Area (Lesotho and Swaziland).

South Africa's main trading partners are Germany, USA, UK, Japan, and China. Main export includes minerals, precious metals, machinery, vehicles, automotive components, pulp and paper and main imports are machinery, transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, and oil. Its targeted sectors include; manufacturing (automobile parts and full assembly), tourism, finance, transport and communications. Total import and export for the year 2006 amounted to the sum of R462.6 billion and R395.5 billion respectively. Trade deficit was R67.1 billion. Gold and foreign exchange reserves amounted to the sum of US \$25.9 billion in January 2007.

GDP: Purchasing Power Parity- 12.760 billion (2006)

Currency: Rand

Fiscal Year: Calendar Year

Spain

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Embassy in Ethiopia | Representative in Ethiopia |
|---|--|---|
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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The Spanish Agency for International Co-operation (AECI) is an autonomous organisation attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation via the State Department for International Cooperation (SECI). It controls Spanish development co-operation policy, and is also responsible for designing, executing and organising development co-operation projects and programmes, either directly, using its own resources, or in collaboration with other national and international bodies and non government organizations.

AECI has the following aims:

- To contribute to economic growth and social, cultural, institutional and political progress in developing countries, especially those that have historical links with Spain;
- To promote cultural and scientific co-operation with developing countries;
- To ensure agreement on development policies in developed countries, especially within the European Union.

In order to achieve the above aims, the AECI has the mandate to do the following functions:

- To aid the SECI to define and execute development cooperation policy;
- To promote cultural co-operation and the promotion of Spanish culture in developing countries;
- To design, coordinate and execute development co-operation programmes and projects in the economic, social, cultural, educational, scientific and technical fields;
- To ensure and co-ordinate Spain's institutional standing in international non-financial development organisations;

- To support and encourage public or private initiatives that contribute to achieving the aims of the agency;
- To conduct and promote awareness of studies relevant to progress in underdeveloped countries;
- To support and collaborate with other ministerial departments in the development of international co-operation programmes and projects.

The above current plan is valid for the period 2005–2008.

In addition, Spain's new policy on development co-operation incorporates other cross cutting issues like poverty reduction as the overarching goal in development co-operation. Gender equality and environment are also determined as mainstreaming priorities. Spain seeks to focus its poverty reduction efforts on basic social needs and a new micro-finance programme is an important addition.

Spain has a comparative advantage in its assistance to Latin America with strong linguistic, historical, and cultural ties. Spain has had recent experience of building a democratic state and can add value by sharing lessons-learned with partner countries in innovative and risk-taking areas of good governance. In this respect, it can conduct dialogue with developing countries in areas that are difficult for other donors. Major activities through institutional development include judicial reform, decentralization, tax administration, and police force training.

It is important to bear in mind that Spanish development co-operation is relatively young. Spain was an aid recipient until 1977 and joined the DAC in 1991. In a short time, Spain has established a comprehensive binding law on development co-operation and multi-annual planning for the entire aid system. In this respect, Spain has set an example for the DAC, particularly among Members that have diversified aid systems.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between Spain and the ECA to date.

3. Geographic and Sectoral Concentration of Development Assistance

Geographical priorities are represented in three categories: prioritised countries; countries requiring special attention; and preferential countries, which are situated in the following areas:

- Prioritised countries: Algeria, Angola, Bolivia, Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, The Occupied Palestinian Territories, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia, Vietnam, and Western Sahara.
- Countries requiring special attention: Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, East Timor, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Lebanon, Sudan, and Syria.
- Preferential countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Jordan, Mexico, Panama, São Tomé and Príncipe, South Africa, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Latin America is the principal geographical destination for general ODA. In Latin America the main recipient countries are those defined as priorities in the PDCE: Honduras, Bolivia, Peru, Nicaragua and Ecuador. Another prioritised geographical area is the Mediterranean, which includes the North of Africa and the Middle East. For the AECI, Latin America, where it concentrates 41.4% of its resources, continues to be the principal geographical area. Also, aid to sub-Saharan Africa has increased. 28.9% of its contributions are made to Least Developed Countries.

The AECI had a budget of € 574 million in 2006, which represents an increase of 41% compared to 2005.

Multilateral ODA totalled € 929.6 million in 2005, 68% of which was allocated to European Union (EU) contributions. The World Bank Group was the international funding institution which received most funds from contributions. In 2005, most multilateral AECI aid went to UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) (aid assigned to the UNFPA Fiduciary Area Fund related to reproductive health protection instruments, achieving recognition of the rights of young people by increasing opportunities for them to participate, and access to information and services in Afghanistan), FAO, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), OPS (South American Health Organisation) and UNICEF.

4. Economic Data

Economy overview: Spain's mixed capitalist economy supports a GDP that on a per capita basis is 80% that of the four leading West European economies. Its centre-right government successfully worked to gain admission to the first group of countries launching the European single currency on 1 January 1999. The AZNAR administration has continued to advocate liberalization, privatization, and deregulation of the economy and has introduced some tax reforms to that end.

Unemployment has been steadily falling under the AZNAR administration but remains the highest in the EU at 13%. The government intends to make further progress in changing labour laws and reforming pension schemes, which are key to the sustainability of both Spain's internal economic advances and its competitiveness in a single currency area. Adjusting to the monetary and other economic policies of an integrated Europe and further reducing unemployment is posing challenges to Spain.

Economic aid:

ODA/GNI: 0.27% (2005)

Amount: EURO 2.428 billion

Currency: Euro (EUR)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|--|----------------|
| <p>Michael W. Grebe President and CEO The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation The Lion House 1241 North Franklin Place Milwaukee, WI 53202-2901</p> <p>WEBSITE: www.bradleyfdn.org TEL: 414 291 9915 FAX: 414 291 9991</p> | |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The Foundation aims to encourage projects that focus on cultivating a renewed, healthier, and more vigorous sense of citizenship among the American people and among peoples of other nations, as well.

The free society so central to the convictions and success of the Bradley brothers is intended to nurture a solid foundation of competent, self-governing citizens, who are understood to be fully capable of and personally responsible for making the major political, economic, and moral decisions that shape their own lives and the lives of their children.

Projects likely to be supported by the Foundation will generally share these assumptions:

- They will treat free men and women as genuinely self-governing, personally responsible citizens, not as victims or clients.
- They will aim to restore the intellectual and cultural legitimacy of citizenly common sense, the received wisdom of experience, everyday morality, and personal character, refurbishing their roles as reliable guideposts of everyday life.
- They will seek to reinvigorate and reempower the traditional, local institutions - families, schools, churches, and neighborhoods - that provide training in and room for the exercise of genuine citizenship, that pass on everyday morality to the next generation, and that cultivate personal character.
- They will encourage decentralisation of power and accountability away from centralised, bureaucratic, national institutions back to the states, localities, and revitalised mediating structures in which citizenship is more fully realized.

In addition to these thematic considerations, eligible projects will exhibit these features:

- They may address any arena of public life - economics, politics, culture, or civil society - in which citizenship as here understood is an important issue. It is important to note that the Foundation's view of citizenship is not primarily concerned with promoting

civics education, voter awareness, or similar activities narrowly focused on voting and elections.

- They may address the problem of citizenship at home or abroad, where the fall of many (and the perpetuation of some) totalitarian regimes has made this issue particularly urgent.
- In light of the Foundation's emphasis on decentralisation, and considering the Foundation's deep roots in Milwaukee and Wisconsin - areas with proud traditions of innovation and experimentation in democratic citizenship - community and state projects will be of particular interest. Such projects will aim to improve the life of the community through increasing cultural and educational opportunities, grassroots economic development, and effective and humane social and health services, reflecting, where possible, the Foundation's focus on the resuscitation of citizenship.
- Projects may be actual demonstrations of the resuscitation of citizenship in the economic, political, cultural, or social realms; policy research and writing about approaches encouraging that resuscitation; academic research and writing that explore the intellectual roots of citizenship, its decline, and prospects for revival; and popular writing and media projects that illustrate for a broader public audience the themes of citizenship.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation with ECA to date.

3. General Information

Overview: The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, established in 1985, is a private, independent grantmaking organization directed to supporting research and education. The purpose of the Foundation is to commemorate Lynde and Harry Bradley by preserving and extending the principles and philosophy by which they lived.

The Bradleys believed that, over time, the consequences of ideas were more decisive than the force of political or economic movements. They recognized the interdependence of human endeavours - cultural, educational, philosophical, economic – and they rejected exclusionary emphasis on any single element. The brothers had an abiding belief in the dignity and decency of each person. They felt that only in an environment of political and economic freedom could individuals develop their talents, hone their skills and intellects, and contribute to the improvement of the human condition.

The Bradley brothers were committed to preserving and defending the tradition of free representative government and private enterprise that has enabled the American nation and, in a larger sense, the entire Western world to flourish intellectually and economically. The Bradleys believed that the good society is a free society. The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation is likewise devoted to strengthening American democratic capitalism and the institutions, principles and values that sustain and nurture it. Its programmes support limited, competent government; a dynamic marketplace for economic, intellectual, and cultural activity; and a vigorous defence at home and abroad of American ideas and institutions. In addition, recognizing that responsible self-government depends on enlightened citizens and informed public opinion, the Foundation supports scholarly studies and academic achievement.

Application procedure: Two steps are required in the application process. First, the applicant should prepare a brief letter of inquiry, describing the applicant's organization and intended project. If the Foundation determines the project to be within its current programme interests, the applicant will be invited to submit a formal proposal.

The second step is the actual submission of a proposal. Applicants should submit a letter presenting a concise description of the project, its objectives and significance, and the qualifications of the organizations and individuals involved. Included with the letter should be a project budget, the amount of the grant sought from The Bradley Foundation, and other sources of support. The applicant should complete the "Grantee Tax Exempt Status Information" form included with the Program Guidelines and submit a copy of the IRS letter confirming the organization's tax exempt and public support status under Sections 501(c)(3) and 509(a), respectively, of the Internal Revenue Code.

Meetings between the Foundation staff and applicants, where necessary, will be arranged after the receipt of a written proposal. Final authority for making grants rests with the Board of Directors, which meets four times a year, in February, May or June, September, and November. The Directors act on grant requests after proposals have been comprehensively reviewed by Foundation staff. Each proposal is reviewed according to its unique characteristics. To be considered at one of these meetings, proposals should be submitted by the following dates: December 1, March 1, July 1, and September 1.

Whenever possible, proposals submitted by these deadlines will be considered at the next Board meeting. However, circumstances may sometimes require a lengthier period of review.

The Foundation's fiscal year is 1 January to 31 December.

The Coca-Cola Foundation

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|--|---|
| <p>The Coca-Cola Foundation Post Office Box 1734 Atlanta, Georgia 30301 USA</p> <p>WEBSITE: thecoca-colacompany.com TEL: 404-676-2568 FAX: 404-676-8804</p> | <p>Alexander B. Cummings Chairman of the coca-cola Africa foundation The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation P O Box 2040 Manzini Swaziland www.africacommunity.coca-cola.com 268 518 4538</p> |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The mission of the Coca-Cola Foundation is to improve the quality of life in the community and enhance individual opportunity through education. The Coca-Cola Company has always believed that education is a powerful force in improving the quality of life and creating opportunities for people and their families around the world, particularly the education of children and youth, because they represent the hope, optimism and potential of the world.

The Coca-Cola Company is committed to helping people make their dreams come true. All over the world, they are involved in innovative programmes that give hard-working, knowledge-hungry students books, supplies, places to study and scholarships. From youth in Brazil to first generation scholars, educational programmes in local communities are their priority.

Another area of priority for Coca-Cola is the environment. They want the world that they share to be clean and beautiful. They are committed to preserving their environment; from the use of more than \$2 billion (U.S.) a year in recycled content and suppliers, and environmental management initiatives, down to very local neighbourhood collection and beautification efforts. With regards to the conservation of the environment, Coca-Cola is interested in the following:

- Education
- Environmental education
- Sports and physical activities
- Education and disaster relief

The Company and The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation have supported HOPE Worldwide for several years. The Africa Group recently signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to support the Africa Network for Children Orphaned and at Risk (ANCHOR) program, a public/private partnership that supports orphans and children living with HIV and AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Coca-Cola Company is supporting local HIV/AIDS prevention, education and treatment programmes across all of Africa with a two pronged strategy:

1. The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation/UNAIDS Partnership

- Local community infrastructure initiatives
- Market place infrastructure
- Local resources
- Workplace practice initiatives
- Marketing and communication initiatives

2. Local NGOs and grassroots organizations

- Coca-Cola Africa will continue to work with other NGOs as long as their programmes fit with the national strategic priorities within their respective countries
- Coca-Cola Africa will establish linkages and implement programmes with other NGOs

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation with ECA to date.

3. Geographic and Sectoral Concentration of Grants

As Africa's largest private sector employer, Coca-Cola is consistently shaping its business decisions to improve the quality of life in the communities where they do business. The Company has already implemented many initiatives to help local communities across Africa, from flood relief in Mozambique to the provision of electricity supplies in Angola. Over the last decade they have invested over \$600m in Africa, with over \$40m in community projects since they started serving Coca-Cola on the continent.

Coca-Cola supports educational programmes primarily within three main areas: higher education, classroom teaching and learning, and international education. Its programmes support scholarships for aspiring students; encourage and motivate young people to stay in school; and foster cultural understanding.

The Company has created a Foundation dedicated to Africa, as the platform to demonstrate its commitment to Africa. The Foundation is a focus for Coca-Cola's community citizenship in Africa. It addresses individual and collective needs across health, education and the environment. In short, it is a clear reaffirmation of Coca-Cola's belief in, and commitment to, Africa.

The Coca-Cola Foundation helps build schools in China, Mexico and the Philippines, award college scholarships in the United States, build libraries in Indonesia, and foster arts appreciation in Spain, among other initiatives.

4. General Information

Overview: The Coca-Cola Foundation was created in 1984 by the Coca-Cola Company. Since 1990, the Coca-Cola Foundation has contributed more than \$ 100 million to education in the U.S. and around the world. Local Coca-Cola foundations around the world - supported by the Company and its bottling partners - also work to improve the quality of life in their communities.

The projects supported by these foundations are many and varied, reflecting the needs and challenges of the countries they serve, but largely assist in the areas of education, environment and community development.

Since the Coca-Cola Company does business all over the world, they consider themselves citizens and members of thousands of local cultures and communities. They believe that their responsibilities go beyond producing great tasting beverages. They are committed to working with their neighbours to help build stronger communities and enhance individual opportunity.

The Foundation's fiscal year is 1 January to 31 December.

The Fidelity Foundation

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|---|--|
| <p>Anne-Marie Soulière Foundation President Fidelity Foundation 82 Devonshire Street, S2 Boston, MA 02109</p> <p>WEBSITE: www.fidelityfoundation.org TEL: 617-563-6806 FAX:</p> | <p>Ms. Margaret Morton Senior Vice President Fidelity Foundation 82 Devonshire Street, S2 Boston, MA 02109</p> <p>617-563-6806</p> |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Fidelity Foundation seeks the types of projects that organizations undertake to substantially increase their impact and improve their long-term self-sufficiency because Fidelity's goal is to help strengthen non-profits. Most often, this entails major projects such as:

- Planning initiatives
- Organizational development
- Technology upgrades
- Capital improvements
- Technical assistance

The Fidelity Foundation, headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, directs the majority of its grants to the communities surrounding Fidelity Investments' major corporate locations. Some funding is also available for organizations of national scope.

Although no quotas are set, Fidelity's charitable investments are allocated to the following sectors:

- Arts and culture
- Community development and social services
- Health
- Education

Fidelity Foundation makes decisions on its grant making by exercising the following principles:

- **Strengthening Non-profit Organizations**

The Fidelity Foundation grant programme was designed to strengthen the long-term effectiveness of non-profit institutions, primarily in areas where Fidelity maintains a significant employee base. The types of projects they fund, and the way in which they are funded, are specifically intended to help non-profits build the organizational capabilities they need to better serve their constituencies. Fidelity views its philanthropy as an investment - not just of financial resources, but also of its business skills and experience.

In considering each proposal, they apply the fundamentals of investing: They carefully examine each aspect of an organization's project idea, management team and financial situation before committing their resources in order to ensure that a grant can achieve tangible results.

- **Leveraging Grant Dollars**

Fidelity seeks to leverage its resources wherever possible. Often it does this by offering challenge grants that encourage non-profits to seek and secure other funding partners. It also helps match grants given by other national foundations. It draws on its own business experience by working with grantees to develop performance measures that help determine whether a grant accomplished its intended purpose. As information is gained from funded projects, it is used as information for future projects in similar fields. Fidelity also utilizes its contacts by putting present grantees in touch with former grantees that face similar issues.

- **Commitment to Excellence and Innovation**

The Foundation's grant programme seeks to reflect Fidelity Investments' commitment to quality and continuous improvement. They especially look for projects representing creative and innovative means of advancing an organization and strive to remain flexible and opportunistic through a competitive selection process.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation with ECA to date.

3. General Information

Overview: For more than 42 years, the Fidelity Foundation has focused its grant programme on strengthening non-profit organizations, primarily in regions where Fidelity Investments has a major presence. Established in 1965, the Foundation was the vision of Edward C. Johnson III, the current chairman of Fidelity Investments, and his father, Edward C. Johnson II, who founded Fidelity. Since inception, the Fidelity Foundation has distributed more than \$100 million dollars to qualified non-profit organizations across the United States, Canada and occasionally abroad. Their funding efforts also include a major program of employee-directed matching gifts to education.

Assessment of Organization

Fidelity begins with an overall review of an organization to determine whether its collaboration and investment can add value. Among factors considered are:

The organization's financial health;

- The strength of its management team and board; and
- Evidence of a strategic plan.

They also look at the size and scope of an organization, evaluating its position within the context of its market and the needs of the constituents it serves. This analysis helps evaluate if a grant has the realistic potential to measurably improve a non-profit's impact in its sector.

Funding Plan

An organization's ability to attract funding for a proposed initiative is a key criterion in evaluating proposals. The Fidelity Foundation is not typically a sole funder and generally only considers grant proposals once an organization has reached half of its fundraising goal for the project. In addition, in reviewing requests, they look for a project-funding plan that details levels of support from other funders (including members of the organization's board), and evidence of other resources to complete funding needed. The Foundation generally does not make multi-year pledges or award grants to any organization in successive years.

The Foundation's fiscal year is 1 January to 31 December.

The Gates Foundation

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|---|----------------|
| <p>Patty Stonesifer Chief Executive Officer Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation PO Box 23350 Seattle, WA 98102</p> <p>WEBSITE: www.gatesfoundation.org TEL: (206) 709-3100 FAX:</p> | |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation invests in partnerships that bring experience, expertise and commitment to helping people through better health and learning. Their programme areas of focus are:

- Global health (vaccine development)
- Education (especially high school education)
- Libraries
- Pacific-northwest giving
- Global development (poverty and hunger)

The Foundation also funds special projects which are grants to organizations and causes that do not fall in the above program areas. A total of \$ 33.4 million was granted under this classification in 2001.

The foundation's Libraries programme is moving toward the day where every person, regardless of income, education or geographic location, can get free public access to digital information and computer technology.

2. Geographic and Sectoral Concentration of Grants

In 2002, more than 6,100 computers were provided to 1,700 libraries, bringing the number of States with Internet access and trained librarians up to 21. The U.S. Library Program provided 16 States with training grants totalling more than \$ 1.7 million to support the states' own technology training programmes. All 110 Navajo Nation Chapters received computers and training, bringing the first public access computing stations to many of these remote communities. In Canada, over 4,000 computers were installed, benefiting 1,466 libraries in 13 Canadian provinces and territories. The foundation launched a programme in Chile to leverage local resources and provide public access computers with Internet access in 368 libraries.

The Foundation's Global Health programme strives to increase global health equity in developing countries by supporting alliances and organizations working in infectious disease prevention, vaccine research and development, and reproductive and child health.

By the end of 2001, the Vaccine Fund had committed more than \$ 800 million to government programmes in 53 developing countries to provide immunization for children. The Malaria Vaccine Initiative and GlaxoSmithKline formed an alliance to fast track the development and testing of the only malaria vaccine candidate yet to show effectiveness in preventing malaria.

The International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) helped accelerate the testing of AIDS vaccines in Africa, Thailand, and the U.K., and focused global attention on the urgent need for an effective and equitably distributed vaccine. The Global Microbicide Project was launched to expedite the development of microbicides that are contraceptive and enable women to protect themselves against HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases.

The Averting Maternal Death & Disability Programme completed its second year initiating over 50 projects to improve the availability and quality of emergency obstetric care for women in nearly 40 countries. In 2001, the Alliance for Cervical Cancer Prevention evaluated cost-effective screening methods for low-resource settings and improved delivery of cervical cancer prevention services for 70,000 women in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and South Asia.

3. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation with ECA to date.

4. General Information

Overview: The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation was created in January of 2000, through the merger of the Gates Learning Foundation, which focused on expanding access to technology through public libraries, and the William H. Gates Foundation, which focused on improving global health. The foundation is dedicated to improving people's lives by sharing advances in health and learning with the global community.

Led by Bill Gates' father, William H. Gates, Sr., and Patty Stonesifer, the Seattle-based foundation has an endowment of approximately \$ 24 billion. At the end of its 2001 financial year, the foundation's assets stood at \$ 32.7 billion with total grant making in that year of \$ 1.1 billion.

The Foundation's fiscal year is 1 January to 31 December.

The Henry Luce Foundation

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|---|----------------|
| <p>Michael Gilligan President The Henry Luce Foundation 51 Madison Avenue 30th fl., NY, NY 10010</p> <p>WEBSITE: www.hluce.org TEL: 212 489 7700 FAX: 212 581 9541</p> | |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The Foundation is interested in American art, higher education, Asia, theology, public affairs, Clare Boothe Luce Program, Henry R. Luce Initiative on Religion and International Affairs, Henry R. Luce Professorships, Luce Scholars, public policy and environment. Through its Programme in Public Policy and the Environment, the Luce Foundation supports research, training, and policy recommendations dealing with significant issues at the national and international levels. The programme has two parts:

Public Policy Grants

Public policy grants provide funding to study critical issues and recommend solutions to problems that confront our nation and our world. While public policy was established as a separate programme in 1999, the Luce Foundation's concern for the betterment of society is longstanding. The interest of Henry R. Luce in promoting the concept of the rule of law as an instrument for world peace is one example. Leadership is another theme of particular interest.

Grants have supported orientation programmes for new members of Congress, the study of the Presidency, and analysis of the judicial system. Other projects have addressed taxation reform, immigration policy, and citizenship, including the teaching of economics in schools.

Environment Initiative

The environmental initiative has two purposes. The first is to enhance the quality of academic training on the environment at both small liberal arts colleges and large research universities. The intent of these grants is to improve the quality of training and research in environmental studies, environmental science, and natural resource management. The second purpose is to work with environmental organizations on "real world" issues. Here, they endeavour to identify projects that will break new ground and hold promise for solving specific problems.

In order to have impact on the environmental field, the foundation intends to concentrate on a few themes in the academic and non-academic worlds.

For grants to environmental organizations, proposals will be solicited around the following themes: large-scale global systems; science-driven public policy; sustainable development and bio-diversity and natural resource management.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation with ECA to date.

3. General Information

The late Henry R. Luce, co-founder and editor-in-chief of Time Inc., established the Henry Luce Foundation in 1936. Today it has assets of about \$905 million. Most of the Foundation's wealth derived from stock donated by Henry R. Luce and left in his will after his death in 1967.

The work of the Luce Foundation reflects the interests of four generations of the Luce family. These include the interdisciplinary exploration of higher education; increased understanding between Asia and the United States; the study of religion and theology; scholarship in American art; opportunities for women in science and engineering; and environmental and public policy programmes.

Higher education has been a persistent theme for most of the foundation's programmes, with an emphasis on innovation and scholarship.

The interests in education, Asia, and theology stem from the fact that Henry Winters Luce and Elizabeth R. Luce were educational missionaries to China, where they arrived in 1897. Their four children were all born in China, the eldest being Henry R. Luce. His sister, Elisabeth Luce Moore, an original board member, died in 2002 at the age of 98.

The grants approved in 2001 and payable at December 31, 2001 consisted of the following:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| American Art | \$14,989,000 |
| Asian Affairs | \$5,733,500 |
| Luce Fund for Asian Studies | \$3,506,000 |
| Luce Scholars | \$550,926 |
| Higher Education | \$875,000 |
| Henry R. Luce Professors | \$1,704,000 |
| Theology | \$6,950,000 |
| Public Affairs | \$1,345,000 |
| Environment | \$8,990,000 |
| Public Policy | \$72,000 |
| Special Projects | \$481,000 |
| Matching Gifts | \$364,921 |
| Directors' Discretionary Grants | \$199,000 |
| Clare Boothe Luce Program for Women in Science | \$8,467,310 |
| Total | \$54,227,657 |

The Foundation's fiscal year is 1 January to 31 December.

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Regional Representative |
|---|--|
| <p>Jonathan F. Fanton President The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Office of Grants Management, Research, and Information 140 S. Dearborn, Suite 1100 Chicago, IL 60603</p> <p>WEBSITE: www.macfound.org TEL: (312) 726-8000 FAX: (312) 920-6258</p> | <p>MacArthur Foundation-Nigeria Plot 432 Yakubu Pam Street (Amma House), The Penthouse Opposite National Hospital Central Business District, Abuja Nigeria www.nigeria.macfound.org (234-9) 2348053 (234-9) 413-2919</p> |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation is a private, independent grant making institution dedicated to helping groups and individuals foster lasting improvement in the human condition. The Foundation seeks the development of healthy individuals and effective communities; peace within and among nations; responsible choices about human reproduction; and a global ecosystem capable of supporting healthy human societies. The Foundation pursues this mission by supporting research, policy development, dissemination, education and training, and practice.

In its grant making, the Foundation recognizes the critical importance of three specific global issues - International peace and security; conservation and sustainable development; and population and reproductive health. A fourth area, global challenges, focuses on human rights and on the consequences of economic globalization. The Global Security and Sustainability Programme has offices in Mexico, India, and Nigeria, which focus primarily on issues of population and reproductive health and human rights. It also maintains an office in Russia that focuses on scholarly infrastructure, support for individual scholars, and human rights.

The Foundation is increasing the scope and level of its support for work in Africa, primarily Nigeria. For more than a decade, MacArthur has supported efforts in sub-Saharan Africa in three areas: bio-diversity conservation in the African Great Lakes Region, Madagascar, and the Congo Forest; reproductive rights and health in Nigeria; and regional security. The Foundation has added three areas of work focused on Nigeria: human rights, higher education, and cross-sectoral initiatives focusing on the Niger River Delta.

The global challenges area addresses issues and opportunities presented by current trends in two important aspects of globalization: human rights and economic governance.

In the context of global challenges, the Foundation seeks to foster new thinking about changes in economic policies and institutions that will spread globalization's benefits more broadly and fairly. Three central themes are emphasized:

- **Market liberalization** - The effects of open markets on developing country economics, citizens, and environment, and alternative strategies for development
- **Private sector investment** - The factors that attract and retain private investment in developing countries, best practices, and the public role that private companies might be asked to play
- **International economic institutions** - Governance arrangements that will lead to more fair and transparent negotiations and sensible policy decisions that have credibility in the developing world.

In conclusion, on the international level, the foundation is engaged in a Program on Global Security and Sustainability which involves:

- Conservation and Sustainable Development
- Human Rights and International Justice
- International Peace and Security
- Global Migration and Human Mobility
- Population and Reproductive Health
- Universities in Russia and Nigeria
- Focus Countries

The Foundation occasionally makes large institutional grants through its General Programme.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation with ECA to date.

3. Geographic Concentration of Grants

The Foundation focuses its conservation and sustainable development work in a small number of tropical bio-geographic zones. These zones, chosen for their richness of species diversity, endemism, limited institutional capacity, and the level of threat, are:

Latin America and Caribbean

- **Southern Tropical Andes:** the eastern slopes of the mountains in Peru and Bolivia
- **Northern Tropical Andes:** the eastern slopes of the mountains in Ecuador and Colombia and the Chocó from north western Ecuador to the Darién in Panama
- **Insular Caribbean:** terrestrial and coastal ecosystems in the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Hispaniola, and Jamaica) and in selected islands of the Lesser Antilles

Asia and Pacific

- **Eastern Himalaya:** the mountain ecosystems of eastern Nepal, Bhutan, Northeast India and Yunnan
- **Lower Mekong:** forest regions of the Mekong basin in Lao PDR, Cambodia and Vietnam

- **Indo-Melanesia:** coastal and marine areas of Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Fiji and eastern Indonesia

Africa

- Madagascar
- **Lower Guinean Forest:** the coastal forest of Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Nigeria (particularly the Niger Delta).
- **Albertine Rift:** the highlands area of western Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and eastern Congo

Within each of these geographic regions there are a range of conservation tools that will be effective in countering the threats to bio-diversity, including:

- **Direct protection:** Includes establishment and management of parks, reserves, and protected areas, and development of innovative financial mechanisms for such areas
- **Law and policy:** Includes the development of environment law and policy as tools for conservation
- **Conservation training and education:** Includes both formal and informal education to improve the capacity of institutions in tropical countries to protect their biological diversity
- **Conservation and sustainable economic development:** Includes programmes that address the economic forces affecting tropical bio-diversity.

Conservation ultimately depends upon the capacity of individuals and institutions in each region. Development of local capacity to implement projects and programmes is an important criterion in evaluating all requests. The Foundation defines capacity as the ability of institutions to conduct effective conservation science and natural resources management.

4. General Information

Overview: The Foundation was created in 1978 by John D. MacArthur (1897-1978), who developed and owned Bankers Life and Casualty Company and other businesses, as well as considerable property in Florida and New York. His wife Catherine (1909-1981) held positions in many of these companies and served as a director of the Foundation. One of the nation's ten largest foundations, The MacArthur Foundation today has assets of \$ 4.2 billion and makes grants totalling approximately \$ 175 million annually.

GRANTMAKING 2001

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Total grants authorized | \$226.6 million |
| Grants by programme: | |
| Human and Community Development | \$52.5 million |
| Global Security and Sustainability | \$109.5 million |
| General Programme | \$26.7 million |
| Program-Related Investments | \$21.1 million |
| MacArthur Fellows Programme | \$11.7 million |
| 9/11 Grants | \$5.2 million |
| Grant Requests | 6,694 |
| Number of Grants | 757 |
| Grants to Organizations | 565 |
| Grants to Individuals | 192 |
| Average size of Grants to Organizations | \$370,000 |
| Range of Grants | \$2,500 to \$25 million |
| Grants to U.S. Organizations | 62% |
| Grants to non-U.S. Organizations | 38% |

The Foundation's fiscal year is January 1 to December 31.

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

Contact Details

| Headquarters | Representative |
|--|---|
| Charles Stewart Mott Foundation Mott Foundation Building 503 S. Saginaw Street Suite 1200 Flint, Michigan 48502-1851 USA WEBSITE: www.mott.org TEL: (001) 810238-5651 FAX: (001) 810766-1753 | Russel T. Ally Director Charles Stewart Mott Foundation 1st Floor Braamfontein Centre 23 Jorissen St., P.O. Box 32088 Braamfontein 2017 or 2001 (Airb) Johannesburg South Africa +27-11-403-6934 +27-11-403-7566 |

Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Charles Stewart Mott's central belief in the partnership of humanity was the basis upon which the Foundation bearing his name was established. While this has remained a guiding principle, the Foundation has refined and broadened its grant making over time to reflect changing national and world conditions.

Through its four programmes, Civil Society, Environment, Flint Area, and Pathways Out of Poverty and their more specific programme areas, the Foundation seeks to fulfil its mission of supporting efforts that promote a just, equitable and sustainable society.

Through their grantees, Mott helps build cohesive communities around the world. They support non-profit organizations working to develop a strong civil society in: the United States, Central/Eastern Europe and Russia, South Africa and also at the global level.

Mott grantees work to:

- Strengthen the non-profit sector;
- Promote citizen rights and responsibilities; and
- Improve race and ethnic relations.

They work on:

- Environment
- Civil society
- Pathways out of poverty
- Flint area

At home and abroad, grantees try to achieve these goals while consciously including people who have been historically excluded from society's decision-making process, such as women, people from racial and ethnic groups, those with low-income, and others.

Charles Stewart Mott often said that each individual is in an informal partnership with his or her community. This principle has guided the Mott Foundation since its inception and is reflected in the focus of the Foundation's Environment Programme. The programme seeks to strengthen the partnerships between individuals and communities in order to protect and conserve the environment.

Through two funding priorities, the Foundation aims to create institutions, policies and development models that secure environmental quality in the United States and around the world:

- Reform of International Finance and Trade works to reform the environmental policies and practices of international financial and trade institutions.
- Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystems in North America advances the conservation and restoration of freshwater ecosystems, with an emphasis on the Great Lakes region and select eco-regions in the South-eastern United States.

Occasionally, the Foundation uses special initiatives to respond to unique opportunities to advance environmental protections.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation with ECA to date.

3. General Information

Overview: The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation is a private foundation based in Flint, Michigan, with grant making offices in Prague, Czech Republic, and Johannesburg, South Africa. Charles Stewart Mott established the C.S. Mott Foundation in 1926 because of a deep concern about the welfare of his adopted community of Flint.

The Mott Foundation makes grants in the United States and, on a limited basis, internationally. About 25 per cent of its grants have an international purpose, although many of the grantees are located in the United States.

The Mott Foundation is particularly interested in:

- Fresh approaches to solving community problems in its defined programme areas;
- Approaches that, if proven successful, can generate long-term support from other sources and/or that can be replicated in other communities when appropriate;
- Public policy development as well as research and development activities to further existing programmes and/or to explore new fields of interests; and
- Approaches and activities that lead to systemic change.

To further these goals, the Foundation provides both general-purpose support and project-specific grants.

General Application Guidelines: The Foundation has no formal application form. Letters of inquiry, including a brief description of the project and the range of needed funding, are acceptable for initial contact. There are three ways in which the Foundation receives proposals:

- Proposals from organizations with which they have been in contact is requested.
- Occasionally, requests for proposals that address a specific issue or area of interest are sent out.
- Unsolicited proposals for projects that fall within the programme priorities and guidelines are accepted.

The Foundation's fiscal year is January 1 to December 31.

The Open Society Institute and Soros Foundations Network

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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

African Branches

| | |
|---|---|
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1. Areas of Interest

The goal of the Soros Foundations Network throughout the world is to transform closed societies into open ones and to protect and expand the values of existing open societies. The concept of open society is, at its most fundamental level, based on the recognition that people act on imperfect knowledge and that no one is in possession of the ultimate truth. In practice, an open society is characterized by the rule of law; respect for human rights, minorities, and minority opinions; democratically elected governments; a market economy in which business and government are separate; and a thriving civil society.

In pursuit of the Soros mission, the Open Society Institute (OSI) and the foundations established and supported by George Soros seek to strengthen open society principles and practices against authoritarian regimes and the negative consequences of globalization. The Soros network supports efforts in civil society, education, media, public health, and human and women's rights, as well as social, legal, and economic reform.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

On 27 September 2002, an agreement granting ECA \$ 42,940 was signed with the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) for execution of the project entitled the "Role of the Media in Africa's Information Society: A Communication and Outreach Programme".

3. Geographic and Sectoral Concentration of Grants

The Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA) collaborates with other organizations on issues surrounding the rule of law, democracy building, human rights, economic development, education, the media, and access to technology and information. The initiative's varied activities share a common goal of reducing poverty, HIV/AIDS, and political instability.

OSISA programs have aided the development of constitutions; assessed judicial independence and the government's commitment to the rule of law; facilitated discussions regarding the situation of girls in southern Africa; supported radio and media monitoring; and developed awareness about poverty reduction strategies, public debt management, and the impact of debt. The initiative has worked with other organizations to deal with national, regional, and international economic issues by targeting local and national economic planning, trade and investment, regional integration, and globalization issues.

The countries covered by OSISA include Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The Open Society Foundation for South Africa (OSF-SA) promotes open society values by supporting institutions and civil society organizations that work in the areas of criminal justice, media, education, human rights, and democracy building. OSF-SA collaborates with and aims to further several continent-wide initiatives, such as the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad).

OSF-SA has worked with international and South African NGOs to increase public participation in governance, to promote accountability and to combat corruption. The foundation has supported projects on gun control, violence against women, child victimization, sex workers, and youth offenders. It has funded initiatives on resolving community conflicts and monitoring domestic violence legislation and youth-at-risk programs. OSF-SA has also supported the development of independent media and worked to increase access to information, particularly for marginalized rural communities. The foundation has also provided support for HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaigns.

The overall mission of the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) is the promotion of open society where good governance, basic freedoms, and citizen's empowerment prevail. OSIWA is dedicated to building a West Africa where civic participation is vibrant and where citizens understand democracy's essentials as well as its strengths and limitations. OSIWA seeks to add value to civil society organizations through support to catalytic and innovative initiatives. Programme priorities include:

- Human rights, notably women in politics, prisoners' rights, and transitional justice;
- Good governance, encompassing constitutional review mechanisms and electoral reform;
- Media and communications, incorporating community radio and electronic information for libraries; and
- Economic reform to foster accountability and combat corruption.

OSIWA became fully operational in 2001 with the opening of a regional office in Dakar, Senegal. The Dakar office is responsible for funding and programme development in all OSIWA countries except Nigeria, which has its own programme office in Abuja.

Though OSIWA formally covers 18 countries, the Foundation decided, in consultation with government and civil society leaders throughout the region, to prioritize support to Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone, Togo. These countries represent a mix of English, French and Portuguese speaking countries and include nations where prospects for open society have recently increased as well as nations where openness has been gravely threatened.

OSIWA has also funded community-level projects that address the struggles of sex workers, youth, and people living with HIV/AIDS.

4. General Information

Overview: The Soros Foundations Network began in 1979 by George Soros with the establishment of the Open Society Fund in New York.

In 2001, the Network funds totalled \$ 452,666,000, a level that is expected to remain unchanged in the near future. Some of the funds were contributed by George Soros out of current income while other funds were derived from charitable entities established by the Soros family.

The Soros Foundations Network includes Soros foundations that operate in individual countries or regions; OSI and its offices; OSI initiatives supporting the work of the Soros foundations; and U.S. Programmes, which are initiatives that operate in the United States only. These foundations and initiatives operate in more than 50 countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

Soros Foundation

The Soros Foundations are autonomous institutions established in particular countries or regions to initiate and support open society activities. The priorities and specific activities of each Soros

Foundation are determined by a local board of directors and staff in consultation with George Soros and OSI boards and advisors. In addition to support from OSI, many of the foundations receive funding from other sources.

The Soros Foundations consist of national foundations in 29 countries, foundations in Kosovo and Montenegro, and two regional foundations, OSISA and OSIWA. The two regional foundations, which are governed by their own boards of directors and staffs from the region, make grants in 27 African countries.

OSI Offices

The OSI – New York, a 501(c)(3) organization, and the OSI – Budapest provide administrative, financial, and technical support to the Soros Foundations and also operate OSI initiatives, which address specific issues on a regional or network-wide basis, and other independent programmes. OSI in New York is also home to a series of programmes that focus principally on the United States. At OSI–Brussels and OSI–Paris, much of the work involves establishing partnerships with other international donor organizations and government aid programmes.

In the U.S. capital, the OSI Washington Office engages in public education on a range of domestic and international issues, including criminal and civil justice reform, women's rights, U.S. policy in Colombia, and Central Eurasia. The Open Society Policy Centre, a separate organization that is incorporated as a 501(c)(4) non-profit, undertakes lobbying efforts on these and other public policy issues.

OSI Initiatives

The Open Society Institute's initiatives address specific issue areas on a regional or network-wide basis around the world. Most of the initiatives are administered by OSI – New York or OSI –Budapest and implemented in co-operation with Soros foundations in various countries.

The fund's financial year is January 1 to December 31.

William J. Clinton Foundation

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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

The William J. Clinton Foundation was established when President Clinton was about to leave his Presidential office with the dual mission of constructing and endowing the Clinton Presidential Center and Park in Little Rock, Arkansas and continuing the work of his presidency to strengthen the capacity of people in the United States and throughout the world to meet the challenges of global independence. The Clinton Foundation advances its mission by using President Clinton's public and private networks to initiate research, dialogue, and action, and is currently focusing its work in four critical areas:

- Health Security
- Economic Empowerment
- Leadership Development and Citizen Service
- Racial, Ethnic and Religious Reconciliation
- HIV/AIDS

In 2007 areas of focus has been on Education, Energy and Climate Change, Global health, and Poverty Alleviation. Education is a critical aspect necessary to achieve social and economic development. Children especially girls often lack access to basic education which is a key factor to enable them cope with their societies and rapid growing pace of modern technology. As a result, the Clinton Global Initiative made education a mandatory task especially in the developing world where severe disparities exist with the developed world. The last ten years have been the hottest year in world's record which has led to serious societal and economic consequences. Clinton's Global Initiative therefore focuses on concrete ways that political, corporate and civic leaders can work together on a worldwide basis. CGI also focused on reducing the scale of high death rates occurring especially in the developing world due to proper healthcare infrastructure. Improving health infrastructure in the developing world will address existing health challenges while containing new ones as they emerge. It also looks for creative solutions that empower poor communities to generate capital, jumpstart local businesses and avoid the corruption that discourages new investment including private and public sectors leaders to explore ways to expand trade and transform societies to enable the word's poor to lift themselves out of poverty.

2. General and Sectoral Concentration of Grants

In Africa, the William J. Clinton Foundation works in almost all of the Sub-Saharan countries, plus Morocco.

In Latin America, many projects are carried out in Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador, Colombia, and in Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, Jamaica, Guatemala, and Haiti.

In Asia, the Foundation has projects in Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, India, China, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, and Papua and New Guinea.

In Eastern Europe it works in Ukraine and also has many projects in the United States of America

3. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between Clinton Foundation and ECA to date.

4. General Information

The Clinton Foundation does not distribute grants or donations to individuals of non-Clinton Foundation projects. Most of the William J. Clinton Foundation work is carried out through the following initiatives;

Clinton-Hunter Development Initiative (CHDI)

Launched in 2006, the Clinton-Hunter Development Initiative (CHDI) is a collaborative effort of the Clinton Foundation and the Hunter Foundation to catalyze sustainable economic growth in Africa. CHDI is pursuing this mission with a ten-year operating budget of \$100 million, committed by Sir Tom Hunter during the inaugural meeting of the Clinton Global Initiative. CHDI recognizes that sustainable economic growth is dependent on food security, clean water and sanitation, and quality health care, yet driven by market demand. CHDI therefore emphasizes development programs that are integrated across sectors; scalable and sustainable by partner governments and communities; and responsive to market realities.

At the request of the Governments of Rwanda and Malawi, CHDI currently works in these two countries. In Rwanda, CHDI operates in the Eastern Province, in a catchment area of approximately 425,000 people. In Malawi, CHDI is active in Dowa, Neno, Mwanza, and Chitipa Districts, which have a combined population of approximately 584,000 people. In both countries, CHDI also works at the national level on specific issues.

The majority of people living in CHDI catchment areas rely on agriculture for survival. Accordingly, CHDI is working with the Governments of Rwanda and Malawi to:

- Improve farmers' productivity by expanding their access to fertilizer, disease-resistant seeds, irrigation systems, advanced planting techniques, and micro-credit;
- Cultivate domestic and international markets for agriculture produce;
- Help develop value-added agricultural products;
- Address transportation costs and other impediments to cost-effective trade;
- Expand access to clean water and sanitation, particularly in health facilities and schools; and
- Strengthen rural hospitals and health clinics in collaboration with Partners In Health.

By purchasing fertilizer in Rwanda at a significantly reduced prices— CHDI is helping to increase farmers' productivity and to establish food security for thousands of families in eastern Rwanda. Consistent with CHDI's integrated approach, these families also now have access to a local hospital that has been renovated by CHDI and Partners In Health, in collaboration with the Government of Rwanda and other partners. The maintenance costs of this hospital are sustainable within the Government of Rwanda's healthcare spending targets.

CHDI plans to continue working with the Governments of Rwanda and Malawi to implement innovative, market-based programs that generate sustainable economic growth. Additional programs may seek to strengthen farmers' associations; develop storage options for agricultural surplus; supplant imports with home-grown goods; develop agri-businesses such as tomato processing and cassava starch production; and strengthen educational infrastructure.

Clinton HIV/AIDS Initiative (CHAI)

Launched in 2002, the main aim was to help dozens of countries and hundreds of thousands of people in the developing world to access high-quality, low-cost care treatment by working to; lower the costs associated with treatment, form partnership with governments to implement large scale treatment and prevention programs, expand access to treatment in rural areas and make treatment universally accessible to all children. CHAI works with UNITAID in order to achieve the latter. Through negotiations with pharmaceutical companies, CHAI has substantially lowered the cost of drugs and diagnostics, helping enable governments to expand the number of people who receive these medicines. It is currently working in 25 countries to strategically address the individual challenges present in each country, from training health care workers to building laboratory networks etc. Its' rural program works to increase access to health care services including HIV/AIDS care and treatment in isolated rural areas where they are not readily available. CHAI's pediatric program reduced the cost of treatment by more than 50 percent. In partnership with UNITAD, further price reductions on pediatric medicine was recently achieved to \$60 per child per year.

Clinton Climate Initiative (CCI)

In order to enable its partner cities to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, CCI intends to create a purchasing consortium that pools the buying power of cities. This will lower the prices of energy saving products and will also accelerate the development and market deployment of new energy saving technologies. The purchasing consortium will enter into partnerships with vendors that result in lower production and delivery costs and therefore lower sustainable prices. Key product categories will include building materials, systems, and controls; traffic and street lighting; clean buses and garbage trucks; and waste-to-energy systems. CCI will also mobilize the best experts in

the world to provide technical assistance to cities to develop and implement programs that will result in reduced energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions while providing technical assistance in areas including building efficiency, clean transportation systems, renewable energy production, waste management, and water and sanitation systems. It will also create and deploy common measurement and information flow tools that will allow cities to establish a baseline on their greenhouse gas emissions. Common measurement systems will allow cities to relate the emissions reductions, energy savings, cost savings, and other co-benefits of projects in foreign cities to expected benefits in their own local contexts.

Urban Enterprise Initiative (UEI)

The William J. Clinton Foundation's Urban Enterprise Initiative (UEI) helps small business owners and entrepreneurs compete in the increasingly competitive inner city marketplace and contribute to the economic growth and progress of their communities. Since its creation in 2002, UEI has provided more than 65,000 hours of pro bono technical assistance worth more than \$14 million in professional services to New York City small business owners and entrepreneurs. It also has a Consulting Program that provides clients with a pro bono consulting team for approximately 12 months. The team works with the business owner to address critical business issues ranging from financial and operations management to marketing and strategy. Consulting team members are drawn from organizations such as Booz Allen Hamilton, New York University's Stern School of Business, and the National Association of Black MBAs. Weil, Gotshal and Manges LLP provide pro bono legal assistance.

Another program is the Emerging Entrepreneurs program which provides clients with a mentor drawn from Inc.'s national network of successful entrepreneurs. Over approximately 9 months, the pair identifies and addresses issues critical to the entrepreneur's professional development and success and/or the business's growth and success.

Alliance for a Healthier Generation

The Alliance for a Healthier Generation is a joint initiative of the William J. Clinton Foundation and the American Heart Association. It was formed in May 2005 to address the issues that contribute to childhood obesity and to inspire all young Americans to develop lifelong healthy habits. Governor Mike Huckabee of Arkansas is co-chairman of the Alliance and has provided significant leadership to create healthier schools in his state. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the nation's largest philanthropy devoted exclusively to improving the health and health care of all Americans, awarded the Alliance an \$8 million grant to support its Healthy Schools Program. The Alliance for a Healthier Generation is focusing on four areas:

- **Industry** - encouraging restaurants and consumer foods companies to make substantially healthier innovations in meals and products.
- **Schools** - implementing a comprehensive program to increase physical activity, staff wellness and improve nutrition in schools across the nation.
- **"By kids, for kids" movement** - mobilizing kids to take charge of their own health and to create a youth led healthier generation movement.
- **Health Care** - helping healthcare providers to better recognize, prevent and treat obesity in children.

The Healthy Schools Program, announced in February 2006, is collaborating with schools to help them create environments that foster healthy lifestyles and help students from becoming overweight or obese. Since the creation of the Healthy Schools Program, President Clinton and the Alliance for a Healthier Generation have been negotiating deals with the nation's leading beverage makers and with five of the leading manufacturers of snack food in schools.

President Clinton and the Alliance for a Healthier Generation reached a landmark deal on October 6th, establishing guidelines for snack foods in schools.

Microsoft

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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Microsoft believes in values that help people and businesses in the world to realize their full potential in the areas of;

- Trustworthy Computing
- Safety
- Careers
- Diversity
- Innovation etc.

Through its Corporate Campaigns, they help people reach their potential by donating software, hardware, funding and training to programs all over the world.

Also through its Global Citizenship Initiative, they focus on mobilizing their resources across the company and around the world to create opportunities in the communities where they do business, and to fulfil their commitment to serving the public good through innovative technologies and partnerships.

Microsoft Community Affairs provides training and tools that create the social and economic opportunities that can transform communities and help people realize their potential. Through their programs and partnerships, Microsoft supports numerous projects and organizations around the world working to expand opportunities, and help improve digital inclusion, through technology access and training.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between Microsoft and ECA to date.

3. General Information

The Microsoft Global Citizenship Initiative is organized around three themes, or strategic concepts, which form the foundation of their citizenship activities worldwide: Responsible Business Practices, Security and Internet Safety, and Building a Knowledge Economy. Each of these themes is fundamental to their business. Their Global Citizenship Initiative is organized this way to help ensure that its business strategies fully support its commitment to corporate governance, business ethics, and global citizenship.

Microsoft Community Affairs administers all of Microsoft's community investment programs, including corporate grant making, humanitarian assistance, employee volunteerism, and Microsoft's signature program, Microsoft Unlimited Potential – Community Technology Skills program. Their programs focus on narrowing the technology skills gap, aiding global work-force development, and creating social and economic opportunity by providing technology skills training through community technology centers (CTCs). The Community Technology Skills program offers a comprehensive approach to broadening digital inclusion by bringing together critical components, including training grants, software donations, community learning curricula, and a global support network called telecentre.org .

Microsoft Unlimited Potential is presently an expanded, integrated, and accelerated long-term global business and citizenship commitment from Microsoft that strives to bring the benefits of technology to those who are currently underserved by technology.

Nokia

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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Nokia strives for customer satisfaction by providing quality communication products. They also pay great attention on how effectively they interact with the community globally. Their corporate responsibility programming reflects their business action on communities from societal, environmental and economic perspectives. Some of the Corporate Responsibility (CR) examples are;

Building social network: Nokia acknowledges that personal communication is perhaps the most obvious benefit of mobile communication, with the mobile phone being used to build and maintain relationships in increasingly diverse ways: between friends, children and parents, for people seeking help, and for communities which have not previously had widespread access to telephony.

Making access to information easier: Mobile devices link people to a wealth of information, conveying news constantly, not statically, as it happens, both at home and abroad. These devices combine a variety of information sources, providing larger, richer images at the push of a button

Stimulating economies: Healthy companies, which effectively communicate, engage, and respond to information, promote healthy economies. Mobile communication assists the overall efficiency of companies, both large and small. Many new service concepts have risen around mobility in both the public and private sectors, such as those based on SMS.

Responsibility towards nature: Minimizing the use of raw materials and energy in their day to day operations is a key element of their environmental plan.

The key environmental focuses are; substance management, energy efficiency and take back and recycling. This ensures minimal environmental impact from start to finish, beginning with the extraction of raw materials and ending with recycling, waste treatment, and the reintroduction of

recovered materials into the economic system. This is guided by an eco-efficient approach that is the seven principles of eco-efficiency defined by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development combined with lifecycle thinking guide for the development, production, and delivery of Nokia products and solutions. These seven principles are:

- Minimizing energy intensity
- Minimizing the material intensity of goods and services
- Extending product durability
- Increasing efficiency of processes
- Minimizing toxic dispersion
- Promoting recycling
- Maximizing the use of renewable resources

With the expansive growth of mobile communications, Nokia realizes the importance to minimize their global environmental impact through the above objectives. Their continuous goal is to set the industry benchmark in environment performance and seamlessly integrate environmental aspects into their strategic and operative activities.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been no co-operation between Nokia and ECA to date.

3. General Information

Overview: Nokia makes charitable contributions to many countries around the world, targeting issues which directly involve children. These include supporting schools and kindergartens, donating hospital equipment, and providing charity for children with disabilities.

They also support UNICEF through their annual Seasons Greetings Cards campaign. In the US and Canada, Nokia is a major contributor to the United Way, a coalition of charitable organizations which identifies and builds on community strengths and assets. In addition, Nokia employees have initiated an employee giving campaign which is held during the Fall each year. Nokia matches all employee contributions pledged during the campaign as well as employee charitable contributions made through the Employee Matching Gift program. Annually, more than US\$ 500,000 is raised from these initiatives.

Disaster relief support is one of the areas where Nokia makes charitable contributions efforts. Nokia cooperates with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies provide financial assistance when disasters occur around the world. They do not only focus on immediate disaster relief efforts, but also focus on long-term reconstruction efforts. Their most recent contributions include:

Hurricane Katrina: In order to aid efforts to provide food and shelter to people affected by Hurricane Katrina's devastation in September 2005, Nokia made a donation of US \$1,000,000 to the American Red Cross. During this crisis, the Red Cross placed priority on meeting the most urgent and critical needs, such as emergency shelter, food, and water.

The Nokia sponsored youth development program, Make a Connection Thru Art was adapted to give youth affected by Hurricane Katrina a voice to express their thoughts and concerns about the world through the use of digital media.

Southeast Asian tsunami: The tragic Southeast Asian tsunami disaster in December 2004 prompted an immediate cash donation from Nokia global, via the Finnish Red Cross. Approximately 1000 mobile phones were given to operators and rescue teams. Operator customer teams worked to restore and expand network capacity, as well as helping to monitor network stability and plan services.

Rapid and responsive employee volunteer efforts were organized through the Nokia volunteering program, either by working directly with aid organizations or participating in employee-giving campaigns. In numerous countries, Nokia matched employee collection campaigns by donating the same amount that was raised.

In addition, Nokia developed a longer-term recovery proposal for areas affected by the tsunami with a €2,500,000 Reconstruction Fund. The fund is managed by the International Youth Foundation (IYF), a global, non-governmental organization targeting youth. The programs will support a revival of traditional handicrafts, diversify the sources of income of the populations involved, provide access to capital and training to help affected people create their own small enterprises or gain new skills, and promote a larger scale of production.

Earthquake in Pakistan: In response to the Pakistan earthquake of 2005, Nokia is funding rebuilding programs and projects over a three year period. These efforts consist of donations to the Edhi Foundation, the President's Earthquake Relief Fund and Red Cross Finland for a temporary hospital in Muzzafarabad. Nokia also made a handset donation directly to the affected region.

September 11, 2002: In close cooperation with the International Youth Foundation (IYF), Nokia established a Nokia Education Fund for children who lost a parent or parents in the September 11, 2001 tragedies in the United States. The fund assists in covering college education expenses. Since July 2002, the Fund has disbursed 125 scholarships to 89 children whose parents were victims of the tragedy. The most popular degree programs are business, law, and education. About two-thirds of the recipients are undergraduate students. Over the past 12 months, 44 scholarships were awarded to 32 new recipients and 12 who were past recipients. The fund is available to affected children irrespective of their nationality or the location of their academic institution.

Shell BP

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Point of reference at ECA: Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Tel: 511231/443336

1. Areas of Interest

Shell is an energy Company which explores for, produces and trades in a range of energy resources. They explore for and produce oil and gas and they create essential products from them, such as fuels and petrochemicals. They also have a broad portfolio of hydrogen, bio fuels, wind and solar power interests. Shell provides consultancy and technical services as well as research and development expertise to the energy industry. They help meet global energy demand in economically, environmentally and socially responsible ways.

They are helping diversify energy options in four main ways: by extending the life of existing oil and natural gas fields; by opening up new fields and regions; by developing new ways to produce transport fuels; and by providing a wide range of options for generating electricity.

Shell business is divided into the following fields of work.

Upstream

The two upstream businesses, Exploration & Production and Gas & Power are responsible for the following:

- Search for and produce oil and natural gas.
- Liquefy and transport natural gas.
- Market and trade natural gas and electricity.
- Convert natural gas to cleaner transport fuels and other products.
- Develop business opportunities for our proprietary coal gasification technology

Downstream

The two downstream businesses, Oil Products and Chemicals are responsible for the following:

- Refine crude oil to produce a range of fuels, lubricants and chemical feed stocks.
- Trade and ship crude oil and refined products around the world.
- Supply and distribute petrol, diesel and other refined products through a network of storage facilities, pipelines and road tankers.

- Market petrol, diesel and other fuels and lubricants for domestic, industrial and transportation use.
- Blend, distribute and market transport bio fuels.
- Produce and sell petrochemicals to global industrial customers.

Renewables, hydrogen and CO₂

- Develops businesses based on renewable sources of energy, including wind and solar power.
- Develops business opportunities in hydrogen technology.
- Co-ordinates research into mitigating carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, including CO₂ capture and storage.

Shell also believes that good environment and social performance contribute enormously to the success of their business hence addressing concerns about climate change is also a critical task. They focus on what they can do to reduce CO₂ emissions in better, low-cost ways.

Shell support for fundamental human rights is in their general business principles and is an integral part of how they operate. They assume direct responsibility over their employees in areas such as labour rights and working conditions, for example, providing a safe and healthy workplace and avoiding discrimination. They provide training, safety, and respectful treatment for third-country nationals and local hiring. They support government efforts by meeting international standards when relocating people and by creating local business opportunities through operations or social investment. The latter promotes local employment or the use of local suppliers etc. Shell is a strong supporter of the International human rights declaration and voluntary initiatives, providing input on international codes, and developing tools to help businesses comply.

2. History and Co-operation with ECA

There has been some co-operation with ECA. Shell Foundation pledged US\$120,000.00 to ECA in support for Cargo Boarder Trade Investment in Central Africa (HDM 7393-1678). ECA has already received US\$90,000.00 and is expecting the remaining US\$30,000.00 soon.

3. Geographic and Sectoral Concentration

Shell operates in more than 130 countries and employs approximately 108,000 people. Major ongoing projects range from the Athabasca Oil Sand project in Canada , to the Deep water offshore project in Nigeria. These are some of the examples of Shell's strategy in action.

The Athabasca Oil Sand Project is producing 10 percent of Canada's oil needs for the next 30 years Na Kika, Gulf of Mexico is using technical innovation to gain competitive edge. Bonga Deepwater Project is the first deepwater offshore project in Nigeria. Sakhalin 11 is the world's largest single integrated oil and gas project.

Apart from the above major ongoing projects, there are other manufacturing locations in the following continents;

Americas: Scotford, Montreal, Sarnia, - all in Canada, Anacortes in Washington, Martinez in California, Geismar and Norco in Louisiana, Deer Park and Port Arthur in Texas, Mobile in Alabama, Yabucoa in Puerto Rico, and Buenos Aires in Argentina

Europe: Mossmorran, Wilton, Carrington, and Stanlow – all in the UK, Pernis and Moerdijk in Netherlands, Hamburg, Heide, Schwedt, Wesseling and Godorf – all in Germany, and Berre in France.

Middle East: Al Jubail in Saudi Arabia (SADAF AND SASREF)

Africa: Mombasa in Kenya, and Durban in South Africa

Asia Pacific: Kawasaki, Yokkaichi, Yamaguchi – all in Japan, Nanhai in China, Map Tha Phut in Thailand, Tabangao in Philippines, Port Dickson and Bintulu in Malaysia, Pulau Bukom and Jurong Island (PCS, Shell Chemicals, Seraya Singapore, TPC, EGS) in Singapore, Gracefield in New Zealand, and Geelong in Australia

4. General Information

Overview: In 1833, Marcus Samuel, a young shopkeeper selling antiques and bric-a-brac in London East End, decided to expand his merchandise to include oriental shells. Shells were hugely popular at this time and the decision transformed his shop into a highly successful import and export business. This was an industrial age powered by coal. This was therefore the foundation for a business that would be at the very heart of the oil industry

On July 5, 1907, Royal Dutch Shell's corporate forefathers went to the notary to sign the official declaration for what at the time was a rather unique event: the coming together of two companies in two different countries, Royal Dutch and Shell Transport and Trading.

The word 'Shell' first appeared in 1891, as the trade mark for kerosene being shipped to the Far East by Marcus Samuel and Company. This small London business dealt originally in antiques, curios and oriental seashells. These became so popular – the Victorians used them to decorate trinket boxes in particular – that soon they formed the basis of the company's profitable import and export trade with the Far East.

The word was elevated to corporate status in 1897, when Samuel formed The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company. The first logo (1901) was a mussel shell, but by 1904 a scallop shell or 'Pecten' emblem had been introduced to give a visual manifestation to the corporate and brand name.

When the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and "Shell" Transport and Trading merged in 1907 it was the latter's brand name and symbol which then became the short form name ("Shell") and the visible emblem (the "Pecten") of the new Royal Dutch/Shell Group. And so it has remained ever since.

In 1907 the world swarmed with oil companies, all full of ambitions to grow. Over the next 100 years many of them saw those ambitions shattered because of many events that took place in the past

century: two world wars, the spread and then decline of communism, deep economic recessions, de-colonisation, the rise of a cartel of oil-exporting countries, the use of oil as a political weapon, rocketing growth in energy consumption, mass mobility, accelerating globalisation, and more.

During the 90s Shell founded its LNG business and at the beginning of the new millennium it started moving into new growth areas in the East. In 2005, Royal Dutch and Shell Transport were unified under Royal Dutch Shell plc.

In 2005, the Group underwent a major structural reorganisation as the near century old partnership between Royal Dutch and Shell Transport and Trading was dissolved and one company was created, Royal Dutch Shell. The headquarters of the new Group are in the Hague. As the Group approaches the first centenary of the original partnership, it looks forward with confidence to its next 100 years of operations.

Currently, Shell produces approximately 2.5% of the world's oil and 3% of the world's natural gas. It holds the largest equity share of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) capacity among international oil companies. Production from this capacity provides enough LNG to generate electricity for more than 31 million homes. Every four seconds a plane is filled up with Shell Aviation fuel. It has the world's largest retail network (45,000 service stations) refuelling 200 vehicles every second. It is one of the leading distributors of transport bio fuels.

There are big challenges in the century ahead, as well. Shell and other energy companies must find more energy to help keep the world's economy humming; as places like China and India expand at a rapid clip. And they must do so in ways that safeguard society and the environment.

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