# e-GOVERNMENT PRIMER:
# DONOR ANNEX

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Within every government, there is intense competition for financial resources. National budgets must take into consideration the demands of public health, education, physical infrastructure, and defense, to name a few of the most pressing priorities facing governments today. In developing countries, where finances are even tighter, governments often depend on donor funding to implement large scale, resource-intensive projects, including e-Government projects. Therefore, cultivating strong relationships with donors is important to the financing of e-Government initiatives.

## Understanding Donor Priorities

Each donor has its own goals and missions; the best strategies for approaching the donor will draw on its stated interests and niche within the funding spectrum. Officials in developing countries can visit donor websites to gain an understanding of these processes and priorities before seeking donor funding. For example, the website of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency has information both on funding priorities and policies and procedures.

A common misconception in developing countries is that the local representatives of international or bilateral donors can respond independently to the host country funding requests. In reality, funding priorities and processes are normally controlled by the donor organization's headquarters. Local staff in the donor agencies can provide useful information on strategies that would be consistent with donor priorities and project models that stand better chances of getting funded. Also, the local staff members are well placed to become liaisons between the expatriate staff and host government officials and may assist with communication about the various interests of the two governments.

## Donor Support for E-Government

There are at least two approaches among donors to supporting the use of ICTs to improve government services. Some donors believe that increased access to information will empower citizens to make better decisions about public policy and the political process. They believe that this gain in knowledge and citizen input may, in turn, increase demands for government accountability. Donors operating with this mindset would tend to fund e-Government programs under initiatives variously titled as "Public Sector Reform" or "Democracy and Governance."

Other donors identify e-Government projects as potential drivers of economic growth. This approach is based on the view that improving the efficiency of government processes and access to government information will boost the productivity of individuals and businesses. Gains in public sector effectiveness may lead to the expansion of private sector employment and citizen welfare. Specifically, improved delivery of government services could promote the development of the small and medium sized companies that are the engines of economic growth. Donors operating with this viewpoint would tend to fund e-Government programs under "Economic Growth" initiatives.

One area of e-Government that could fall into either category are programs that seek to address and remediate corruption. One example is government procurement. Governments are major purchasers of products and services. Donors with a known interest in democracy and governance could be approached

for e-Procurement projects from a transparency and anti-corruption viewpoint. Donors with a known interest in economic growth could be approached from the perspective of enhancing competition and supporting local business development. Effective programs in e-Procurement may deliver results on all of these fronts.

In summary, developing countries that tie their e-Government proposals to specific donor priorities stand better chances of getting funded than those that do not take note of donor interests. In general, all donors can be expected to seek detailed proposals reflecting sound and realistic planning. Most donors will examine the expected benefits of the proposed e-Government program to citizens and the business community. Finally, donors will seek to fit new programs into the list of current priorities and the framework specified by their headquarters to guide funding decisions.

## Resources on e-Government Assistance

This resource, reflecting in-depth research conducted by Internews and its partners, compiles and organizes information on the activities of major donors supporting e-Government projects in developing and transitional countries. It is intended to guide developing countries as they seek to determine donor priorities with regards to e-Government and to assist policymakers to submit the right proposals to the most appropriate donor. The guide is organized as follows:

(1) Multilateral donors with global reach;

(2) Multilateral donors with regional focus;

(3) Bilateral donors (national governments); and

(4) Private sector donors (foundations and corporations).

The Aid Management Platform (AMP) is an information-sharing e-Government tool that lets governments of developing countries streamline their handling of donors' differing reporting procedures, rules, and regulations. AMP software provides a virtual workspace where governments and their donors can share aid information, from planning through implementation, and analyze this information by donor, sector, status, region, timing, and other attributes.

AiDA (Accessible Information on Development Activities) is the largest online directory of development projects and activities in the world, containing information on over 100,000 projects in all areas of development assistance. Information is harvested from major bilateral donors, multilateral development banks, and UN agencies. The directory is searchable by country, sector, or donor.

## I. Multilateral Donors (Global)

Development Gateway

The Development Gateway Foundation's e-Government Grants Program provides a mechanism for the rapid implementation of locally-driven and scalable e-government initiatives in developing countries. It seeks to increase transparency in development processes and build local capacity to create new economic opportunities. It is particularly interested in the areas of procurement, accounting, statistics, and international aid management. The objectives of the program are to:

- increase transparency and efficiency in government operations
- enhance the quality and effectiveness of governance
- stimulate social and economic growth.

*Development Gateway Themes and Partners*

*e-Government Grants Program*

This program aims to strengthen developing countries' administrative systems. Particular emphasis is being placed on the improvement of financial management, development planning, public procurement, and service delivery to citizens.

The e-Government Grants Program helps governments increase efficiency in the public sector through improved transparency and institutional capacity in critical areas. The program is a partnership with the Government of Italy and it is open to additional co-funders. Cooperating Organizations: Alfa Redi, Digital Partners, National Computerization Agency, Piazze Telematiche, The Council for Excellence in Government, UNPAN.

### *Grant Criteria and Project Evaluation*

The Development Gateway funds projects that are part of a national e-strategy designed to support overall development goals. Moreover, to ensure rapid implementation and immediate value for all partners, projects must rely on existing studies and plans that have already been endorsed by the implementing governments.

Project proposals are evaluated based on criteria such as: project characteristics, expected impact, demonstrated support, commitment, demonstrated capacity and management effectiveness, scalability, sustainability and replicability, integration with national ICT and e-government strategies, and compatibility with national poverty reduction strategies**.**

Grants are typically under US$500,000, although co-funding may increase the value of overall assistance.

European Commission Directorate General for Development

The mission of the European Commission Directorate General for Development (EC DG Development) is to help to reduce and ultimately to eradicate poverty in developing countries and to promote sustainable development, democracy, peace, and security.

DG Development works in close collaboration and interaction with the other Relex services of the European Commission (in particular the EuropeAid Co-operation Office, ECHO, and the Directorates General for External Relations, Trade). DG Development works in partnership with government, civil society, and economic and social actors as well as the private sector in developing countries.

DC Development also co-ordinates the Community's relations with the sub-Saharan African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries (ACP) and regions, including the African Union, as well as the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT). To this end, DG Development programs resources of the European Development Fund and prepares strategies for co-operation with ACP countries and Overseas Countries and Territories and monitors their implementation.

*EC DG Development Institutions and Donors*

DG Development provides policy guidance on development policy and oversees the programming of aid in the ACP countries (Africa, Caribbean and Pacific) and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT). The Cotonou Agreement provides the framework for development aid to 77 ACP countries, funded mainly by the European Development Fund.

*EC DG Development Themes*

In January 2006, the Commission approved 7 new thematic programs implementing the Communication on Thematic Programmes:

• Human Rights and Democracy

• Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, including energy

• Non-state actors and Local Authorities in Development

• Food Security

• Cooperation with Industrialized Countries

• Migration and Asylum

• Investing in People

*Europe Aid Cooperation Office*  (Mission)

As part of its efforts to reform the management of external aid the Commission formally set up the EuropeAid Co-operation Office on 1 January 2001. The mission of the EuropeAid Cooperation Office is to implement the external aid instruments of the European Commission, which are funded by the European Community budget and the European Development Fund.

*EuropeAid Projects – General*

*EuropeAid Programmes and Projects - Democracy and Human Rights*

*EuropeAid Programmes and Projects - Elections*

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International Finance Corporation

The IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, is a global investor and advisor committed to promoting sustainable projects in developing member countries that are economically beneficial, financially and commercially sound, and environmentally and socially sustainable.

IFC believes that sound economic growth is key to poverty reduction; that it is grounded in the development of entrepreneurship and successful private investment; and that a conducive business environment is needed for the latter to thrive and contribute to improving people's lives.

IFC promotes sustainable private sector development in developing countries. Our particular focus is to promote economic development by encouraging the growth of productive enterprise and efficient capital markets in its member countries.

*IFC Member Countries*

The International Finance Corporation has 178 member countries.

*IFC Themes: Information and Communication Technologies*

The GICT Department promotes access to information and communication technologies in developing countries. GICT serves as the core department for investment, policy, and programs related to information and communication technologies.

*IFC Projects and Operations*

The World Bank carries out projects and provides a wide variety of analytical and advisory services to help meet the development needs of individual countries and the international community.

[International Monetary Fund (IMF)](#)

The IMF is an international organization of 184 member countries. It was established to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment.

*[IMF Members](#)*

*IMF Work Programs*

The work of the IMF is of three main types. Surveillance involves the monitoring of economic and financial developments, and the provision of policy advice, aimed especially at crisis prevention. The IMF also lends to countries with balance of payments difficulties to provide temporary financing and to support policies aimed at correcting the underlying problems; loans to low-income countries are also aimed especially at poverty reduction. Third, the IMF provides countries with technical assistance and training in its areas of expertise. Supporting all three of these activities is IMF work in economic research and statistics.

In recent years, as part of its efforts to strengthen the international financial system, and to enhance its effectiveness at preventing and resolving crises, the IMF has applied both its surveillance and technical assistance work to the development of standards and codes of good practice in its areas of responsibility, and to the strengthening of financial sectors.

*Technical Assistance*

Technical assistance is one of the benefits of IMF membership. It is normally provided free of charge to any requesting member country, within IMF resource constraints. About three-quarters of IMF technical assistance goes to low and lower-middle income countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. Post-conflict countries are also major beneficiaries, with Timor-Leste, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, and Afghanistan among the top recipients in recent years. A wide range of other countries seek technical assistance to strengthen their capacities. In helping individual countries reduce weaknesses and vulnerabilities, technical assistance also contributes to a more robust and stable global economy.

[Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)](#)

The OECD groups 30 member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. With active relationships with some 70 other countries, NGOs, and civil society, it has a global reach. Best known for its publications and its statistics, its work covers economic and social issues from macroeconomics, to trade, education, development, and science and innovation.

The OECD plays a prominent role in fostering good governance in the public service and in corporate activity. It helps governments to ensure the responsiveness of key economic areas with sectoral monitoring. By deciphering emerging issues and identifying policies that work, it helps policymakers adopt strategic orientations. It is well known for its individual country surveys and reviews.

*OECD Member Countries*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | Germany | Luxembourg | |
| Austria | Greece | Mexico | Spain |
| Belgium | Hungary | Netherlands | Sweden |
| Canada | Iceland | New Zealand | Switzerland |
| Czech Republic | Ireland | Norway | Turkey |
| Denmark | Italy | Poland | United Kingdom |
| Finland | Japan | Portugal | United States |
| France | Korea | Slovak Republic | |

OECD e-Government Project

In 2001, the Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate (GOV) launched a project on e-government. The project explores how governments can best exploit information and communication technologies to embed good governance principles and achieve public policy goals. The key factors that distinguish this project from other work on e-government are its focus on the longer term and its attention to good governance and public administration reform.

A complementary aspect of the project is to carry out e-government country peer reviews at the request of individual member countries. These reviews identify the strengths and weaknesses of national e-government policies and initiatives and the obstacles to successful implementation.

OECD e-Government Country Surveys and Other Iinformation

OECD Public Governance and Management

OPEC Fund for International Development

The OPEC Fund for International Development (the Fund) is an intergovernmental development finance institution established in 1976 by the member states of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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 the 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 cooperated, over the years, with a myriad of multilateral, bilateral, national, non-governmental, and other organizations worldwide, joining resources and efforts to assist developing countries.

## OPEC Fund Member Countries

| | |
|---|---|
| Algeria | GSP Libyan AJ |
| Gabon | Nigeria |
| Indonesia | Qatar |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | Saudi Arabia |
| Iraq | United Arab Emirates |
| Kuwait | Venezuela |

*OPEC Fund Cooperating Partners*

*OPEC Fund Themes – Public and Private Sector Lending*

The Fund makes loans to the governments of cooperating countries to support development operations across a wide range of social and economic sectors. Typical activities financed include agricultural development, the provision of basic infrastructure such as roads, energy supplies, clean water, and sanitation services, and the construction of schools and hospitals.

The Fund's Private Sector Facility was established in 1998 in response to growing demand among partner countries for investment in private enterprise as the engine of economic growth. A diversity of financing instruments is available, including loans, lines of credit, equity, quasi-equity, and leasing. Financing may be given directly to private entities or channeled through intermediaries, such as local financial institutions.

*OPEC Fund Public Sector Funding Regional Profiles*

*OPEC Fund Private Sector Funding Facility*

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## United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience, and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP has operations in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.

*UNDP Themes*
UNDP's focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of:

• Democratic Governance

• Poverty Reduction

• Crisis Prevention and Recovery

• Energy and Environment

• HIV/AIDS

Democratic governance is central to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as it provides the "enabling environment" for the realization of the MDGs and, in particular, the elimination of poverty. At the Millennium Summit of 2000, the world's leaders agreed that improving the quality of democratic institutions and processes, and managing the changing roles of the state and civil society in an increasingly globalised world must underpin national efforts to reduce poverty, sustain the environment, and promote human development.

UNDP's core services to support national processes of democratic transitions focus on: (1) policy advice and technical support; (2) strengthening capacity of institutions and individuals; (3) advocacy, communications, and public information; (4) promoting and brokering dialogue; and (5) knowledge networking and sharing of good practices.

*UNDP Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund*

UNDP relies on a new instrument – Thematic Trust Funds – to help achieve development goals. These funds enable donors to provide additional contributions for work in the UNDP practice areas. They support a multi-year funding framework – a compact among donors, host governments, and UNDP to implement results-oriented programs at the country, regional, and global levels.

The Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund (DGTTF) was established in 2001 as a new instrument providing UNDP with additional (non core) resources to address development priorities in democratic governance. The DGTTF has the following three strategic objectives:

- to provide an alternative to traditional funding arrangements (core and project-by-project cost-sharing), by functioning as a fast and flexible funding mechanism for innovative UNDP projects in democratic governance, mainly at the country level;
- to support the Democratic Governance Practice Area at the global and level;
- to provide a driving force for substantive and geographical alignment around the strategic focus of UNDP in the area of democratic governance, as expressed in the organization's four year strategic planning framework: the Second Multi-Year Funding Framework (MYFF) 2004-2007.

Contributions from donors to the DGTTF can be made through three different "Windows":

- Country Windows: for funds earmarked to specific countries for thematic activities
- Regional Windows: for funds earmarked to specific regional programmes for thematic activities
- Global Windows: for non-earmarked thematic contributions, for country, regional and global use.

The UNDP Oslo Governance Centre is UNDP's global thematic facility on democratic governance. The Centre has been established to position UNDP as a champion of democratic governance, as an end in

itself, and as a means to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. This is done through knowledge networking and multi-disciplinary team work, as well as through close partnerships with leading policy and research institutions, both in the "north" and the "south". The Centre has a special focus and competency in the areas of: governance and poverty reduction; governance and conflict prevention; civil society, empowerment, and governance; and learning and capacity development.

United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance

The mission of the United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance (UNPAN) is to promote the sharing of knowledge, experiences, and best practices throughout the world in sound public policies, effective public administration, and efficient civil services, through capacity building and cooperation among the United Nations Member States, with emphasis on south-south cooperation.

*UNPAN Themes*

UNPAN's resources cover: Governance systems and institutions; Public service and management innovation; Social and economic governance; Public financial management; Knowledge systems and e-government.

*UNPAN Partners*

*UNPAN Projects by Region*

World Bank

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. It is made up of two development institutions owned by 184 member countries—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The IBRD focuses on middle income and creditworthy poor countries, while IDA focuses on the poorest countries in the world. Together they provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit, and grants to developing countries for education, health, infrastructure, communications, and many other purposes.

*World Bank Members*

*World Bank Partners*

*World Bank Projects*

In 2005, the World Bank provided US$20.1 billion for 245 projects in developing countries worldwide, along with financial and/or technical expertise aimed at helping those countries reduce poverty.

The Bank is involved in more than 1,800 projects in virtually every sector and developing country. The projects are as diverse as providing microcredit in Bosnia and Herzegovina, raising AIDS-prevention awareness in Guinea, supporting education of girls in Bangladesh, improving health care delivery in Mexico, and helping East Timor rebuild upon independence and India rebuild Gujarat after a devastating earthquake.

A fundamental role of the Bank is to help governments work better. The Public Sector Group's objectives are based on building efficient and accountable public sector institutions – rather than simply providing discrete policy advice.

Two key objectives of the Public Sector Group are:

- to strengthen and deepen the Bank's work on public sector institutional reform; and
- to design and help implement the Bank's anticorruption strategy.

The Public Sector Board's areas of responsibility include:

- Governance, including the planning and implementation of the Bank's anticorruption agenda.
- Public finance, including the Bank's microeconomic work in public expenditure analysis and tax policy, and public sector institutional reform.
- Institutional reform in the public sector is a cross-cutting issue that touches virtually all of the Bank's projects.
- The Bank's lending for stand-alone projects in public sector reform alone (a small subset of its total institutional development work) totaled US$2.4 billion in FY00.

The Public Sector Group has developed many tools and resources to assist those working on Public Sector Governance:

- Thematic Groups: Thematic groups are knowledge networks in which members from within and outside the Bank can both learn from other professionals and share experiences and information. The Public Sector Group manages 5 thematic groups: Administrative and Civil Service Reform, Anticorruption, Decentralization and Subnational and Regional, Legal Institutions of the Market Economy, and Public Finance.
- Websites: Each thematic group has launched a website to synthesize the best available knowledge, both theoretical and operational, on that thematic area. These websites are intended to enhance the quality of the Bank's work and to serve as a global resource for its many partners in development, including our client countries. All the sites have extensive links to the websites of its partner organizations.

## II. Multilateral Donors (Regional or Special Focus)

### African Development Bank

The African Development Bank (ADB) is a regional multilateral development bank, engaged in promoting the economic development and social progress of its Regional Member Countries (RMCs) in Africa. The Bank, established in 1964, started functioning in 1966 with its Headquarters in Abidjan, Cote d' Ivoire. Its shareholders are the 53 countries in Africa as well as 24 countries in the Americas, Europe, and Asia.

The Bank's principal functions are: (i) to make loans and equity investments for the economic and social advancement of the RMCs; (ii) to provide technical assistance for the preparation and execution of development projects and programs; (iii) to promote investment of public and private capital for development purposes; and (iv) to respond to requests for assistance in coordinating development policies and plans of RMCs. In its operations, the Bank is also required to give special attention to national and multinational projects and programs which promote regional integration.

*AFDB Beneficiary Countries*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Angola | Ethiopia | Nigeria |
| Benin | Gambia | Rwanda |
| Burkina Faso | Ghana | Sao Tome & Principe |
| Burundi | Guinea Bissau | Senegal |
| Cameroon | Kenya | Sierra Leone |
| Cape Verde | Lesotho | Somalia |
| Central African Republic | Liberia | Sudan |
| Chad | Madagascar | Tanzania |
| Comoros | Malawi | Togo |
| Congo | Mali | Uganda |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Mauritania | Zambia |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | Mozambique | Zimbabwe |
| Djibouti | Niger | |
| Eretria | | |

### *AFDB Public Sector Governance*

The AFDB Public Sector Governance Program supports projects under six themes: Anti-Corruption, Civil Society, NGO & Popular Participation, Governance, Government & Public Institutions, and Public Sector Development.

### *AFDB New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)*

NEPAD's goals are threefold: to promote accelerated growth and sustainable development, to eradicate widespread and severe poverty, and to halt the marginalization of Africa in the globalization process. These goals translate into six concrete sectoral priorities: first, bridge the Infrastructure Gap (this priority is tackled along four different angles – bridging the digital divide, energy, transport, water and sanitation). Second, build human resources (this priority regroups four missions – reduce poverty, bridge the education gap, reverse the Brain Drain and improve health). Third, develop a strong and sustainable

agriculture. Fourth, safeguard the environment. Fifth, support culture across the continent. Sixth, develop science and technology.

*AFDB Sample Projects*

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Andean Development Corporation

The Andean Development Corporation (CAF) is a multilateral financial institution that promotes the sustainable development of its shareholder countries and regional integration. Serving both public and private sectors, the CAF offers a wide range of financial services to the governments of shareholder countries, public and private companies and financial institutions. The CAF maintains a permanent presence in its shareholder countries. The Corporation is currently the leading source of multilateral financing for the countries of the Andean Community, contributing 55% of total funds approved by multilateral agencies from 1997 to 2002.

*CAF Countries*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Argentina | Dominican Republic | Peru |
| Brazil | Ecuador | Spain |
| Bolivia | Jamaica | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Chile | Mexico | Uruguay |
| Colombia | Panama | Venezuela |
| Costa Rica | Paraguay | |

*CAF Themes*

*Governance Strengthening Program*

Four major working areas were defined in relation to governance, which integrate, complement, and reinforce each other:

- Ethics and transparency for development. Promote a line of conduct for social actors in which their attitudes are guided by ethics and a commitment to transparency, accountability, and social control, attitudes that would contribute to sustaining the legitimacy of their actions.
- Institutional strengthening. Promote the development of government institutions and procedures capable of giving an efficient and effective response to social demands and needs, in which relations and interactions between the actors are facilitated by definition of transparent rules and procedures.
- Decentralization and citizen participation. Develop and train leaders and support teams at subnational levels of government in the effective performance of their functions and the use of their authority.
- Leadership for the transformation. Educating young people in a vision of country and democratic values. Identify potential leaders in the region and lay the foundations for a new style of leadership, enhancing their value systems and supplying them with the tools to assume responsibilities of leadership in the future based on ethical principles and a deep civic and democratic sense.

*CAF Annual Report and Corporate Brochures*

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## Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)

The AFESD is an Arab regional financial institution. Its function is to assist the economic and social development of Arab countries through (1) financing development projects, with preference given to overall Arab development and to joint Arab projects; (2) encouraging the investment of private and public funds in Arab projects; and (3) providing technical assistance services for Arab economic and social development.

The AFESD also provides secretariat services for the Coordination Secretariat of Arab National and Regional Development Institutions, which meets periodically to discuss ongoing and planned development projects with the intention of streamlining operational procedures among the member institutions. Members of the coordination group are the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the AFESD itself, the Islamic Development Bank, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the OPEC Fund for International Development, and the Saudi Fund for Development. The Coordination Secretariat publishes, twice per year, a Summary of Loans and Technical Assistance Extended to Developing Countries by Arab National and Regional Development Institutions.

### AFESD Members

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Algeria | Lebanon | Saudi Arabia |
| Bahrain | Libya | Somalia |
| Djibouti | Mauritania | Sudan |
| Egypt | Morocco | Syria |
| Iraq | Oman | Tunisia |
| Jordan | Palestine | United Arab Emirates Yemen |
| Kuwait | Qatar | |

### AFESD Themes

The Arab Fund supports economic and social development programs in Arab countries. In recent years, the Fund has given particular attention to projects in the following areas: electricity generation and transmission, construction of roads, and the provision of housing, potable water, and sewerage. The Fund has also made grants to member states to enhance the efficiency of their institutions; undertake feasibility studies; organize and host a number of conferences; and modernize their health services, education, training, and information systems.

*AFESD Projects*

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## Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organization

The Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND) is a regional developmental institution, established in 1980 upon the initiative of HRH Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz, with the support of the Leaders of the Arab Gulf States that constitute its membership and contribute to its

budget. AGFUND supports sustainable human development efforts, targeting the neediest groups in the developing countries, particularly women and children, in cooperation with organizations and institutions active in this field.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, State of Kuwait, State of Qatar, State of Bahrain, State of United Arab Emirates, and Sultanate of Oman.

*AGFUND Themes*

During 2004, the Arab Fund extended 26 grants to Arab countries. These grants sought to enhance the economic and social development efforts of the Arab states, as well as to improve the capabilities and efficiency of their institutions. They included 11 inter-Arab grants to support joint Arab projects, and 15 country-specific grants. Ten of the country-specific grants and eight of the inter-Arab grants were aimed at improving the types of services provided by specialized institutions, improving manpower skills and information systems, preserving national heritage, and supporting the activities of several Arab research, training and education centers. The rest of the grants were devoted to activities that included conducting general research, undertaking feasibility studies, and organizing seminars and conferences dealing with issues important to Arab development.

Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a multilateral development financial institution owned by 64 members, 46 from the region and 18 from other parts of the globe. The work of the ADB is aimed at improving the welfare of the people in Asia and the Pacific, particularly the 1.9 billion who live on less than US$2 a day. ADB's vision is a region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their citizens.

ADB's main instruments for providing help to its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, technical assistance, grants, guarantees, and equity investments. ADB's annual lending volume is typically about US$6 billion, with technical assistance usually totaling about US$180 million a year.

*ADB Developing Member Countries*

| | |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan | Myanmar |
| Armenia | Nauru |
| Azerbaijan | Nepal |
| Bangladesh | Pakistan |
| Bhutan | Republic of Palau |
| Cambodia | Papua New Guinea |
| China, People's Republic of | Philippines |
| Cook Islands | Samoa |
| Fiji Islands | Singapore |
| Hong Kong, China | Solomon Islands |
| India | Sri Lanka |
| Indonesia | Taipei, China |

| | |
|---|---|
| Kazakhstan<br>Kiribati<br>Korea, Republic of<br>Kyrgyz Republic<br>Lao People's Democratic Republic<br>Malaysia<br>Maldives<br>Marshall Islands, Republic of the<br>Micronesia, Federated States of<br>Mongolia | Tajikistan<br>Thailand<br>Timor-Leste<br>Tonga<br>Turkmenistan<br>Tuvalu<br>Uzbekistan<br>Vanuatu<br>Viet Nam, Socialist Republic of |

*ADB Themes - Governance*

Most of ADB's technical assistance projects and loans seek to integrate governance principles into their capacity building design and implementation. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of ministries, agencies, and departments has, and will remain, the major emphasis of ADB's work on governance and public sector management. However, ADB is moving increasingly to address the functioning of core agencies, such as Ministries of Finance, Civil Service Commissions, or Supreme Audit Authorities, whose work affects the functioning of the public sector as a whole.

ADB is also working on challenges of sub-national/local governance, reflecting the increasing interest of many Asian and Pacific countries in decentralization. Other priority public governance themes include the public-private interface -- regulation, management of state-owned enterprises, privatization and corporatization, law and development, and the strengthening of civil society.

With the adoption of ADB's Anticorruption Policy in July 1998, increasing attention is also being given to the strengthening of key accountability institutions, such as anticorruption agencies, supreme audit institutions, and ombudsmen or other watchdog offices.

*ADB Governance Assessments*

*ADB Project Web Sites*

*ADB Sample Project*
Enhancing Municipal Services Delivery Capability Project – Phase 2

The regional technical assistance project, "Enhancing Municipal Services Delivery Capability or Benchmarking Project - Phase 2," was completed 30 March 2003. It aimed to improve municipal service delivery and institutionalize change capacity in twelve participating municipalities using the change techniques of Benchmarking and Continuous Improvement. These municipalities were led by the core cities in each country: Bangalore, India; Cebu, Philippines; and Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) is one of five regional commissions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It was created in 1948 to support Latin American governments in the economic and social development of that region.

Subsequently, in 1966, the Commission established a Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain to serve all countries of the insular Caribbean, as well as Belize, Guyana, and Suriname, making it the largest United Nations body in the subregion.

*ECLAC Countries*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • Anguilla | • Dominican Republic | • St. Kitts And Nevis |
| • Antigua And Barbuda | • Grenada | • St. Vincent And The Grenadines |
| • Aruba | • Guyana | • Suriname |
| • Bahamas | • Haiti | • Trinidad And Tobago |
| • Barbados | • Jamaica | |
| • Belize | • Montserrat | |
| • British Virgin Islands | • Netherlands Antilles | |
| • Cuba | • Puerto Rico | |
| • Dominica | • Saint Lucia | |

*ECLAC Themes – Knowledge Management*

The ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean offers technical reports, programmes of technical assistance, and presentations to seminars, meetings, and workshops.

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Commonwealth Secretariat

The Commonwealth Secretariat is the main intergovernmental agency of the Commonwealth, facilitating consultation and co-operation among member governments and countries. The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) is the principal means by which the Commonwealth delivers development assistance to member countries. The CFTC operates on the principle of mutual assistance, with member governments contributing financing on a voluntary basis and obtaining technical assistance as needed.

**Commonwealth Member Countries**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antigua and Barbuda | Jamaica | St. Vincent and the Grenadines |
| Australia | Kenya | Samoa |
| The Bahamas | Kiribati | Seychelles |
| Bangladesh | Lesotho | Sierra Leone |
| Barbados | Malawi | Singapore |
| Belize | Malaysia | South Africa |
| Botswana | Maldives | Sri Lanka |
| Brunei Darussalam | Malta | Swaziland |
| Cameroon | Mauritius | Tonga |
| Canada | Mozambique | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Cyprus | Namibia | Tuvalu |
| Dominica | Nauru* | Uganda |
| Fiji Island | New Zealand | United Kingdom |
| The Gambia | Nigeria | United Republic of Tanzania |
| Ghana | Pakistan | Vanuatu |

| Grenada<br>Guyana<br>Inida | Papau New Guinea<br>St. Kitts and Nevis<br>St. Lucia | Zambia |
|---|---|---|

*Nauru is a Special Member.

*Commonwealth Themes*

The CFTC provides for technical co-operation between Commonwealth member countries.

- Public Service Reform and Public Sector Restructuring. The CFTC designs and implements strategies for improving governance systems, administrative restructuring and integrated public policy management, and assists governments in building the capacity for sustained public sector reform. Integrated packages of policy advice and training focus on improving performance in the public sector, restructuring public enterprises, and promoting public-private sector partnerships.
- Legal and Economic Advice. The CFTC's in-house consultancy service provides policy advice on such issues as private sector and capital market development, and investment promotion. Its legal and economic specialists draw up model licensing agreements for mining, petroleum and fisheries development, and assist governments in negotiations on natural resource development and maritime boundaries.
- Democracy Good Governance and Human Rights. The CFTC supports the Secretariat's efforts to advance democracy in Commonwealth countries by providing specialist advisory services, training, experts, consultants and workshops to deepen democracy and strengthen democratic and oversight institutions such as electoral commissions and the offices of ombudsman and auditor-general.

[Commonwealth Secretariat Project Area: Governance and Institutional Development](#)

The Commonwealth's Governance and Institutional Development Division (GIDD) has responsibility for the Secretariat's mandate on public sector development. Its work covers the full spectrum of public sector administration and management as well as issues relating to civil society and private sector institutions with a public responsibility. GIDD's role is to provide advice and technical assistance in institutional and capacity building towards poverty alleviation and sustainable development to Commonwealth member countries. It has in-house specialist expertise in areas such as governance, public sector reform initiatives, public expenditure management, human resource management and development, public-private sector partnerships, public sector informatics, and anti-money laundering.

GIDD is also responsible for the Commonwealth Service Abroad Programme (CSAP), which is an innovative volunteer-based program designed to assist in the development and implementation of people-centered, mass-impact projects that contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

[Commonwealth Secretariat Project Area – Democracy](#)

The Commonwealth promotes democracy through advocacy of democratic principles and practical action to help make them a reality:

Mutual Assistance: The Commonwealth works to improve democratic arrangements through the observation of elections and the provision of technical assistance and training.

Promotion of Best Practice: Through the organization of workshops, seminars, and conferences and the production and circulation of publications, the Commonwealth works to promote "best practice" and in general to strengthen democratic values and culture.

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[Council of Europe Development Bank](#)

Set up in 1956, the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) is the oldest international financial institution in Europe and the only one with an exclusively social vocation. By granting loans, the Bank participates in the financing of social projects, responds to emergency situations, and thus contributes to improving living conditions and social cohesion in the less advantaged regions of Europe. The CEB grants loans in Europe, in the member states.

*CEDB Members*
The Council of Europe Development Bank is composed of the following 38 members:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Albania<br>Belgium<br>Bosnia and Herzegovina<br>Bulgaria<br>Croatia<br>Cyprus<br>Czech Republic<br>Denmark<br>Estonia<br>Finland<br>France<br>Germany<br>Greece | Holy See<br>Hungary<br>Iceland<br>Ireland<br>Italy<br>Latvia<br>Liechtenstein<br>Lithuania<br>Luxembourg<br>Malta<br>Moldova<br>Netherlands<br>Norway | Poland<br>Portugal<br>Romania<br>San Marino<br>Serbia and Montenegro<br>Slovak Republic<br>Slovenia<br>Spain<br>Sweden<br>Switzerland<br>"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"<br>Turkey |

[CEDB Partners](#)

[CEDB Themes](#)

The Bank's fields of action, as defined in its Articles of Agreement and Resolution 1480 (2004) of the Administrative Council, are structured as follows:

- Strengthening social integration:
  - Aid to refugees, migrants and displaced populations
  - Social housing
  - Job creation and preservation in SMEs
  - Disadvantaged urban areas and rural modernization
- Managing the environment:
  - Natural or ecological disasters and preventive action
  - Protection of the environment
  - Preservation of historic and cultural heritage
- Developing human capital

- o Education and vocational training
- o Health

*CEDB Project Examples*

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East African Development Bank (EADB)

The East African Development Bank (EADB) offers a broad range of financial services in the member states of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania with an overriding objective of strengthening socio-economic development and regional integration.

EADB is owned by the three member states of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. Other shareholders include the African Development Bank; FMO (Netherlands); DEG (Germany); Consortium of Yugoslav Institutions; SBIC – Africa Holdings; Commercial Bank of Africa, Nairobi; Norbanken AB, Stockholm; Standard Chartered Bank, London; and Barclays Bank International, London.

The revitalization of regional cooperation among the Member States through the establishment of the East African Community (EAC) has accorded the Bank the opportunity of playing a catalyzing role in regional integration through provision of development finance.

*EADB Members*

| | |
|---|---|
| Kenya Government | Consortium of Yugoslav Institutions |
| Uganda Government | SBIC-Africa Holdings |
| Tanzania Government | Commercial Bank of Africa |
| African Development Bank | Nordea Bank Sweden AB |
| FMO – Netherlands | Standard Chartered Bank, London |
| DEG – Germany | Barclays Bank International |

*EADB Themes*

The EADB emphasizes:

- Agriculture and Agro-Processing
- Industry and Mining
- Tourism
- Infrastructure (including energy, information and communication technology, transport, and real estate and property development).
- Services (including education, health, finance)

*EADB Sample Projects*

*EADB and Regional Integration*

EADB plays a major role in regional integration by supporting projects that cut across the member states' borders. Such projects are mainly in the infrastructure sector (energy, transport, and telecommunications).

[European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)](#)

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) uses the tools of investment to help build market economies and democracies in 27 countries from central Europe to central Asia.

The EBRD is the largest single investor in the region and mobilizes significant foreign direct investment beyond its own financing. It is owned by 60 countries and two intergovernmental institutions. It invests mainly in private enterprises, usually together with commercial partners.

It provides project financing for banks, industries, and businesses, both new ventures and investments in existing companies. It also works with publicly owned companies to support privatization, restructuring state-owned firms, and improvement of municipal services. The Bank uses its close relationship with governments in the region to promote policies that will bolster the business environment.

The EBRD is the largest single investor in central and eastern Europe and the CIS, where it has a strong presence through a network of over 30 local offices. EBRD staff combine sector expertise with in-depth knowledge of the social, economic, and political conditions in each country. The Bank takes a flexible approach and accommodates the needs of private investors. It takes long-term positions and is able to cope with political risk in each country and sector.

*[EBRD Members](#)*

*[EBRD Themes](#)*

The mandate of the EBRD stipulates that it must only work in countries that are committed to democratic principles. Through its investments, the EBRD promotes:

- structural and sectoral reforms
- competition, privatization, and entrepreneurship
- stronger financial institutions and legal systems
- infrastructure development needed to support the private sector
- adoption of strong corporate governance, including environmental sensitivity

*[EBRD Sample Projects](#)*

*[EBRD – Legal Reform](#)*

The EBRD's Legal Transition Program helps create an investor-friendly, transparent and predictable legal environment to improve the investment climate in the Bank's countries of operations.

*[EBRD – Telecoms Reform](#)*

The EBRD has been an important catalyst of change with respect to reform and development of the telecommunications sector throughout the transition economies. In addition to being a significant investor in the communications sector in the region, the EBRD also provides technical assistance to implement modern and transparent telecommunications regulation and mechanisms which foster the investment environment.

[European Investment Bank (EIB)](#)

The task of the European Investment Bank, the European Union's financing institution, is to contribute towards the integration, balanced development and economic and social cohesion of the Member Countries. To this end, it raises on the markets substantial volumes of funds which it directs on the most favorable terms towards financing capital projects according to the objectives of the Union. Outside the Union the EIB implements the financial components of agreements concluded under European development aid and cooperation policies.

*EIB Shareholder Countries and Partners*

The shareholders of the European Investment Bank are the 25 Member States of the European Union. The EIB tailors its activity to EU policies and acts in partnership with the banking community and international institutions.

The cooperative ties which the EIB has forged with EU institutions, the multilateral development banks, and the banking community enable it to ensure optimum interaction between its loans and EU budgetary aid, and to mobilize sound banking resources for projects which it supports in order to further the Union's economic objectives.

*EIB Themes*

The Corporate Operational Plan (COP) is a strategic document, approved by the Board of Directors, defining medium-term policy and setting operational priorities in the light of the objectives assigned to the Bank by its Governors.

Lending activity is geared to seven operational priorities:

- Economic and social cohesion in the enlarged EU;
- Implementation of the Innovation 2010 Initiative (i2i);
- Development of Trans-European and Access Networks;
- Support of EU development and cooperation policies in partner countries;
- Environmental protection and improvement, including climate change and renewable energy;
- Support for small and medium-sized enterprises as well as mid-cap companies of intermediate size;
- Support for human capital, notably health.

*EIB Projects and Loans*

- Innovation 2010 Initiative (i2i)
- Environment
- Trans-European Networks (TENs)
- JASPERS (Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions)

*Activity by region*

- EU Enlargement
- Mediterranean Countries (FEMIP)
- African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries (ACP)

- Asian and Latin American Countries (ALA)

*Useful Links*

- [The Project Cycle at the European Investment Bank](#)
- [Guide to procurement](#)

*EIB Sample Projects*

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Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership is a wide framework of political, economic, and social relations between the Member States of the European Union and Partners of the Southern Mediterranean, as defined in the Barcelona Declaration.

*Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Countries*

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership consists of the EU Member States and 10 Mediterranean Partners (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey). Libya has had observer status since 1999.

*Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Themes – Bilateral and Regional Cooperation*

Bilateral Cooperation. The priorities for MEDA resources at the bilateral level are: to prepare for the implementation of free trade through increasing competitiveness with a view to achieving sustainable economic growth, in particular through development of the private sector; to alleviate the short-term costs of economic transition through appropriate measures in the field of social policy.

Examples of projects financed by MEDA are: structural adjustment programmes in Morocco, Tunisia, and Jordan; Syrian-Europe Business Centre; the social fund for employment creation in Egypt; rehabilitation of the public administration in Lebanon; rural development in Morocco.

Examples of loans signed by the EIB are: projects to improve waste water treatment and management of water resources in Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Morocco; measures to reduce pollution and modernization of traffic control systems at airports in Algeria; renovation of a train line in Tunisia; and post-earthquake reconstruction of infrastructure and industry in Turkey.

Regional Cooperation. Regional programmes operate in three domains: the political and security dimension; the economic and financial dimension; the social, cultural, and human dimension.

*Euro-Mediterranean Partnership – Economic Transition Electronic Network*

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is the oldest and largest regional development bank. It is the main source of multilateral financing for economic, social, and institutional development projects as well as trade and regional integration programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

*IDB Member Countries*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Argentina* ^<br>Austria*<br>Bahamas* ^<br>Barbados* ^<br>Belgium*<br>Belize* ^<br>Bolivia* ^<br>Brazil* ^<br>Canada^<br>Chile* ^<br>Colombia* ^<br>Costa Rica* ^<br>Croatia<br>Denmark*<br>Dominican Republic* ^<br>Ecuador* ^ | El Salvador* ^<br>Finland*<br>France*+<br>Germany*<br>Guatemala* ^<br>Guyana* ^<br>Haiti*+<br>Honduras* ^<br>Israel*<br>Italy* ^<br>Jamaica* ^<br>Japan* ^<br>Korea, Republic of* ^<br>Mexico* ^<br>Netherlands* ^<br>Nicaragua* ^ | Norway*<br>Panama* ^<br>Paraguay* ^<br>Peru* ^<br>Portugal*^<br>Slovenia<br>Spain* ^<br>Suriname*^<br>Sweden*+<br>Switzerland*+<br>Trinidad and Tobago* ^<br>United Kingdom+<br>United States* ^<br>Uruguay* ^<br>Venezuela* ^ |

*Member of the Inter-American Investment Corporation

^ Member of the Multilateral Investment Fund

^ Joining the Multilateral Investment Fund 2

*IDB Themes – General*

*IDB Theme – Government and Public Institutions*

Throughout the region, the IDB provides support for modernization of the state and strengthening of civil society. Operations are financed in three principal areas: judicial reform; public sector management – particularly areas such as decentralization, fiscal management, and institutional reforms in the executive branch of government – and social sector projects involving civil society. The Government and Public Institutions topic has nine subtopics: Citizenship, Decentralization and Sub-national Government, Democracy and Elections, Fiscal Issues and Public Finance, Government and Public Institutions, Judicial Administration and Reform, Legislative and Legal Reform, Private Sector Promotion and Investment, and Public Sector Management and Support.

The IDB's work with civil society takes on many forms. At the operational level, the Bank and its borrowers consult with civil society organizations (CSOs) and affected populations during the course of project preparation and implementation. At the policy level, NGOs and interest groups review and comment on draft strategies and guidelines for lending. On the institutional front, the Bank works with groups in the region to strengthen their capacity to act as indispensable elements in democratic societies. The IDB's Civil Society topic has eight subtopics: Citizenship, Civil Society, Civil Society and Development, Community Participation, Conflict Management and Consensus Building, Consultation and Outreach, Development Communications, and Involuntary Resettlement.

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International Organisation of the Francophonie (L'OIF)

*L'OIF Members*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Albanie *<br>Andorre *<br>Arménie **<br>Autriche **<br>Belgique<br>Bénin<br>Bulgarie<br>Burkina Faso<br>Burundi<br>Cambodge<br>Cameroun<br>Canada<br>Canada Nouveau-Brunswick<br>Canada Québec<br>Cap-Vert<br>Centrafrique<br>Communauté française de Belgique<br>Comores<br>Congo<br>Congo RD | Côte d'Ivoire<br>Croatie **<br>Dominique<br>Dominique<br>Egypte<br>France<br>Gabon<br>Géorgie **<br>Grèce *<br>Guinée<br>Guinée Bissau<br>Guinée équatoriale<br>Haïti<br>Hongrie **<br>Laos<br>Liban<br>Lituanie **<br>Luxembourg<br>Macédoine *<br>Mali<br>Maroc | Maurice<br>Mauritanie<br>Moldavie<br>Monaco<br>Niger<br>Pologne **<br>République Tchèque **<br>Roumanie<br>Rwanda<br>Sainte-Lucie<br>Sao Tomé et Principe<br>Sénégal<br>Seychelles<br>Slovaquie **<br>Slovénie **<br>Suisse<br>Tchad<br>Togo<br>Tunisie<br>Vanuatu<br>Vietnam |

- Membres associés .
- ** Observateurs.

- Contribution à la paix
- Démocratie, droits et libertés
- Observation et concertation

- [Appui aux parlements](#)
- [Développer les moyens de la justice et des institutions d'intégration régionale et spécialisées](#)
- [Promouvoir l'expertise juridique et judiciaire francophone](#)
- [Diffuser le droit](#)

*[L'OIF Activities Report](#)*

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[Islamic Development Bank](#)

The Islamic Development Bank is an international financial institution established to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities individually as well as jointly in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah i.e., Islamic Law.

The functions of the Bank are to participate in equity capital and grant loans for productive projects and enterprises besides providing financial assistance to member countries in other forms for economic and social development. The Bank is also required to establish and operate special funds for specific purposes including a fund for assistance to Muslim communities in non-member countries, in addition to setting up trust funds.

The Bank is authorized to accept deposits and to mobilize financial resources through Shari'ah compatible modes. It is also charged with the responsibility of assisting in the promotion of foreign trade, especially in capital goods, among member countries; providing technical assistance to member countries; and extending training facilities for personnel engaged in development activities in Muslim countries to conform to the Shari'ah.

*[ISDB Member Countries](#)*

The present membership of the Bank consists of 56 countries. The basic condition for membership is that the prospective member country should be a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, pay its contribution to the capital of the Bank and be willing to accept such terms and conditions as may be decided upon by the IDB Board of Governors.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Islamic Republic of Afghanistan | Republic of Gabon | Malaysia |
| Republic of Albania | Republic of the Gambia | Republic of Maldives |
| Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria | Republic of Guinea | Republic of Mali |
| Azerbaijan Republic | Republic of Guinea Bissau | Islamic Republic of Mauritania |
| Kingdom of Bahrain | Republic of Indonesia | Kingdom of Morocco |
| People's Republic of Bangladesh | Islamic Republic of Iran | Republic of Mozambique |
| Republic of Benin | Republic of Iraq | Republic of Niger |
| Brunei Darussalam | Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan | Sultanate of Oman |
| Burkina Faso | Republic of Kazakhstan | Republic of Turkmenistan |
| Republic of Cameroon | State of Kuwait | Republic of Uganda |
| Republic of Chad | Republic of Somalia | United Arab Emirates |
| Union of Comoros | Republic of Sudan | Republic of |
| Islamic Republic of | Republic of Suriname | |
| | Syrian Arab Republic | |
| | Republic of Tajikistan | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pakistan<br>State of Palestine<br>State of Qatar<br>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia<br>Republic of Senegal<br>Republic of Sierra Leone<br>Republic of Côte d'Ivoire<br>Republic of Djibouti<br>Arab Republic of Egypt | Republic of Togo<br>Republic of Tunisia<br>Republic of Turkey<br>Kyrgyz Republic<br>Republic of Lebanon<br>Great Socialist People's<br>Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah | Uzbekistan<br>Republic of Yemen<br>Republic of Nigeria |

## ISDB Themes

The objectives of the ISDB are promotion of Islamic financial industry and institutions; poverty alleviation; promotion of cooperation among member countries. To realize these objectives, the IDB Group will focus on the following six priority areas.

Human development; Agricultural development and food security; Infrastructure Development; Intra-trade among member countries; Private sector development; Research and development (R & D) in Islamic economics, banking and finance.

## ISDB Models of Financing

## ISDB Project Cycle

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## Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS)

The mission of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is to be a major regional institution contributing to the sustainable development of the OECS Member States by assisting them to maximize the benefits from their collective space, by facilitating their intelligent integration with the global economy; by contributing to policy and program formulation and execution in respect of regional and international issues; and by facilitation of bilateral and multilateral co-operation.

### OECS Member Countries

The OECS is now a nine-member grouping comprising Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines. Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands are associate members of the OECS.

## OECS Programs and Projects

- ICT Reform and Modernization Project 2002: The Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Secretariat and the stakeholders have agreed on the need for development of the Information and Computer Technology (ICT) sector and urgency in the preparation of ICT Policies. The project addresses both the requirements of the OECS as a sub-region to become competitive in ICT and the particular needs of Member States.

- Telecommunications Reform Project (TELECOMS):  Telecommunications is recognized as being a critical element for economic development. The TELECOMS project has been merged into ECTEL, the Eastern Caribbean Telecommunications Authority

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## Organization of American States (OAS)

The Organization of American States (OAS) brings together the countries of the Western Hemisphere to strengthen cooperation and advance common interests. The OAS works to promote good governance, strengthen human rights, foster peace and security, expand trade, and address the complex problems caused by poverty, drugs, and corruption.

### *OAS Member States*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antigua and Barbuda | Dominican Republic | Peru |
| Argentina | Ecuador | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| The Bahamas | El Salvador | Saint Lucia |
| Barbados | Grenada | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| Belize | Guatemala | Suriname |
| Bolivia | Guyana | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Brazil | Haiti | United States of America |
| Canada | Honduras | Uruguay |
| Chile | Jamaica | Venezuela |
| Colombia | Mexico | |
| Costa Rica | Nicaragua | |
| Cuba (*) | Panama | |
| Dominica | Paraguay | |

*) By resolution of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (1962) the current Government of Cuba is excluded from participation in the OAS.

### *OAS Themes*

- Defending democracy: Among many other activities in field of democracy, the OAS supports efforts to decentralize governments, modernize political parties, strengthen national legislatures, and consolidate democratic values and culture. It also works to promote a greater role for civil society in decision-making.
- Fighting Corruption: In 1996 the OAS member countries adopted the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, the first treaty of its kind in the world. A monitoring process evaluates how countries that have ratified the treaty are complying with its key provisions. As with the anti-drug evaluation process, the goal is to strengthen cooperation among the countries to address shared problems.

The OAS also plays a leading role in other areas of inter-American cooperation. Government ministers in such areas as education, justice, labor, defense, culture, and sustainable development meet regularly under its auspices. The OAS Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) has brought together government ministers responsible for policies to promote gender equity and equality.

The OAS General Secretariat carries out an array of programs in the member countries.

The Pacific Island Forum represents Heads of Government of all the independent and self-governing Pacific Island countries, Australia, and New Zealand. The administrative arm of the Pacific Islands Forum, known as the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, is based in Suva, Fiji. It undertakes programs and activities under guidelines decided by the Forum leaders. The Secretariat's current programs are aimed at promoting regional cooperation among member states through trade, investment, economic development, and political and international affairs.

### *Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Member Countries*
The 16 member countries of the Pacific Island Forum are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | Palau |
| Cook Islands | Papua New Guinea |
| Federated States of Micronesia | Republic of the Marshall Islands |
| Fiji | Samoa |
| Kiribati | Solomon Islands |
| Nauru | Tonga |
| New Zealand | Tuvalu |
| Niue | Vanuatu |

The Forum's "dialogue partners" are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada | |
| China | Japan |
| European Union | Korea |
| France | Malaysia |
| India | Phillippines |
| Indonesia | |

### *Pacific Island Forum Funding Assistance*

- The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (FS) coordinates several programs, which provide funding assistance to South Pacific Forum member states. Details of each scheme are available from the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.
- Development and Economic Policy Division Funding Assistance. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Fellowship Scheme, Kanak Fellowship Fund, Small Island States Development Fund, Short Term Advisory Service, Regional Natural Disaster Relief Fund, Structural Reforms, Economic Analysis and Advice
- Political, International and Legal Affairs Division Funding Assistance. Law Enforcement Assistance and Travel, Legal Drafting Assistance, Honiara Declaration, Legislative Drafting Assistance
- Trade and Investment Division Funding Assistance. Industry Development and Training Project, Import Support Fund, Marketing Support Fund

West African Development Bank

*West African Development Bank Member Countries*

Membres titulaires d'actions de série A :

la République du Bénin,
le Burkina Faso,
la République de Côte d'Ivoire,
la République de Guinée Bissau,
la République du Mali,
la République du Niger,
la République du Sénégal,
la République Togolaise,
la Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO), institut d'émission commun aux huit Etats membres ;


Membres titulaires d'actions de série B :

la République Française,
la Société Allemande de Développement (DEG) agissant pour le compte de la République d'Allemagne,
la Banque Européenne d'Investissement (BEI) agissant pour le compte de l'Union Européenne (UE),
la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD),
le Royaume de Belgique.


*BOAD Themes*

Industrie et agro-industrie ;

- Développement rural (dont hydraulique villageoise) ;
- Infrastructures de base et infrastructures modernes ;
- Télécommunications ;
- Energie ;
- Transport, Hôtellerie et autres services.

*BOAD Activities*

*BOAD Actualities 2003-2006*

### III. Bilateral Donors (National Governments)

### AUSTRALIA

[AusAid](#)

AusAID is the Australian Government agency responsible for managing the Australian Government's official overseas aid program. The objective of the aid program is to advance Australia's national interest by helping developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. AusAID has representatives in 25 Australian diplomatic missions overseas.

Portfolio partners

*[AusAid - Governance](#)*

Good governance is the basic building block for development and is the largest of the aid program's sectors.

Australian assistance for improved governance addresses five key aspects:

- Improved economic and financial management
- Increased public sector effectiveness
- Strengthened law and justice
- Development of civil society
- Strengthened democratic systems.

AusAid focuses is on supporting a country's own efforts to grapple with appropriate approaches to good governance issues.

Australia's Aid: Investing in Growth, Stability and Prosperity outlines the policy framework for Australia's aid program. It emphasizes the critical importance of good governance as the basis for successful poverty reduction and development.

Good Governance: Guiding principles for implementation details the priority areas in which Australian development assistance can promote good governance in partner countries.

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### AUSTRIA

*[Austrian Foreign Ministry – Austrian Development Agency](#)*

The Austrian Development Agency (ADA) is the competence centre of the Austrian Development Cooperation. Since 2004 it has been responsible for the implementation of projects and programmes as well as for the administration of the respective budget.

The Austrian Development Cooperation focuses on five key regions in Africa, Central America and Asia and plays a pro-active role in supporting the economic, social and ecological development of south-eastern Europe. One emphasis is building up the democratic structures that are a prerequisite for stability.

Geographic Priorities:

Austria's aid endeavors are primarily concentrated on underprivileged groups in the least developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America as well as on poor countries in South Eastern Europe.

Key Region Central America
Key Region West African Sahel
Key Region Southern Africa
Key Region East Africa
Key Region Himalaya-Hindu Kush
Other Regions

*Themes:*
Austria concentrates on the following themes and sectors:

- water and sanitation;
- education and training, science and research for development;
- rural development;
- energy;
- investment and employment, promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises; and
- conflict prevention and resolution, good governance and rule of law, development of democratic structures, decentralization, strengthening human rights and human security.

Austrian Cooperation with Eastern Europe focuses on democratic, economic, social, and ecological development in the reform countries of South-Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States as well as their integration in the international economy. Thematic priorities are education, investment and employment, environment, water and energy, and the rule of law and civil society, crisis prevention, and reconciliation.

In addition, the Austrian Development Cooperation takes into account and includes numerous other themes and areas that are important for comprehensive development processes.

Priorities:

The focus of the Austrian Cooperation Programme is on South Eastern Europe. The vision of the cooperation with this region is bringing about a unified Europe. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, a long-term cooperation strategy with the intention of increased funding as of 2006 is being examined.

**BELGIUM**

*[Belgian Technical Cooperation](#)*

BTC is the Belgian development cooperation agency. BTC supports developing countries in their fight against poverty.

BTC is managing more than 270 programs in 26 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, with a planned budget in 2006 of 180 million Euros.

*[BTC – Community Building, which encompasses public sector issues](#)*

The quality of governance and institutions can have a powerful effect on efforts to tackle poverty and sustainable development. Even in those countries which are scarcely affected by political crises or violent conflict, attention needs to be paid to respect for human rights, to the relationship between government and civil society, to the quality of institutions, to the extent to which government policy is oriented towards dealing with poverty, and to the degree of exclusion of various groups in the population. As the implementing agency of Belgian cooperation, BTC aims to work with partner countries' governments to improve governance and public security.

BTC's actions are primarily located in the following areas:

- Participative processes. Encouraging public participation in government policy is a vital element in the consolidation of peace. Decentralization plays an important role in this regard as a tool enabling people to participate in the decision-making process more directly.
- The reinforcement of public institutions. The government implements its policies by means of public institutions, which are responsible for the management of public resources and social services. The partiality, corruptibility, and lack of effectiveness of these public institutions undermine the State's credibility. This is why boosting the institutional capacities required to provide basic public services more effectively and in a non-discriminatory manner can make a broad contribution to the reduction of poverty and the consolidation of peace.
- The reinforcement of the systems of justice and policing. To be effective, the judicial and policing systems need to recognize and protect the rights of the individual and to be universally accessible. Their behavior must be impartial and politically independent, as ineffective systems may encourage citizens to take justice into their own hands. International support with justice and policing can make a positive contribution to a strategy of conflict prevention and sustainable development.

*BTC Project Examples*

Support for the Reinforcement of the Legal and Judicial System. Rwanda.

Following the genocide of 1994, the Rwandan government found itself faced with the task of completely reconstructing the judicial system. Starting in 1995, Belgian cooperation has been helping with the challenge of reinstituting Justice. The Belgo-Rwandan program aims in particular to promote the reconstruction of the judicial sector and to resolve the legal disputes arising from the genocide by offering support to the Supreme Court, the gacaca courts, and the Ministry of Justice.

Support for the reform of the civil service. Democratic Republic of Congo.

BTC is supporting civil service reforms intended to enable DR Congo to exercise the essential functions of any sovereign state as soon as possible. This support takes the form of a fund intended to accompany the reform process, especially in activities such as the registration of civil servants and the restructuring of the Ministries of Finance and Planning and the Civil Service.

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**CANADA**

*Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)*  (Fact Sheet)

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is the federal agency charged with planning and implementing most of Canada's development cooperation program in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable, and prosperous world.

CIDA administers approximately 80 percent of the aid budget. The other 20 percent is administered by the Department of Finance, Foreign Affairs Canada and the International Development Research Centre. CIDA supports projects in more than 150 countries, which represent four fifths of the world's population. CIDA works in partnership with developing countries, Canadian organizations, institutions and businesses, as well as international organizations and agencies.

*CIDA Countries*
Africa and Middle East
Americas
Asia
Eastern Europe

*CIDA Partner Countries*

| Africa | Americas | Asia | Europe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benin | Bolivia | Bangladesh | Ukraine |
| Burkina Faso | Guyana | Cambodia | |
| Cameroon | Honduras | Indonesia | |
| Ethiopia | Nicaragua | Pakistan | |
| Ghana | | Sri Lanka | |
| Kenya | | Vietnam | |
| Malawi | | | |
| Mali | | | |
| Mozambique | | | |
| Niger | | | |
| Rwanda | | | |
| Senegal | | | |
| Tanzania | | | |
| Zambia | | | |

*CIDA Program Priorities*

Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA) program concentrates resources on the following six priorities:

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. CIDA's Social Development Priorities: A Framework for Action sets out a five-year investment plan to bolster and strengthen resources devoted to programming in four key 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 the 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.

*CIDA - Human Rights, Democratization and Good Governance*

*Canada Fund for Africa Canadian e-Policy Resource Centre*

The Canadian e-Policy Resource Centre (CePRC) draws e-policy services and information products from Canadian government and non-government policy experts into a virtual resource centre.

As a resource node for the Global ePolicy Resource Network (ePol-NET), the CePRC provides a uniquely Canadian perspective on the development of national e-strategies. African ICT policy makers obtain access to expertise, information, and mentoring in the following fields:

- Connectivity Program Policies, i.e., Applications in Health and Education;
- E-Commerce Policies;
- E-Government Policies;
- ICT for Development Policy Issues;
- Information Society Metrics and Analysis;
- Internet Governance Policy;
- Spectrum Management Policy;
- Telecommunications Policy and Regulation.

African governments and institutions requiring assistance from the CePRC should channel their request through the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) or contact the CePRC.

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) is a public corporation created by the Parliament of Canada in 1970 to help developing countries use science and technology to find practical, long-term solutions to the social, economic, and environmental problems they face. Support is directed toward developing an indigenous research capacity to sustain policies and technologies that developing countries need to build healthier, more equitable, and more prosperous societies. In carrying out its mission, IDRC

- funds applied research by researchers from developing countries on the problems they identify as crucial to their communities. Most projects supported result from direct exchanges between the Centre and developing-country institutions;
- provides expert advice to those researchers;
- builds local capacity in developing countries to undertake research and innovate.

IDRC Partners

- [Bilateral](#)
- [Canadian](#)
- [Foundations](#)
- [Multilateral](#)

IDRC Themes

One IDRC focus is on the transformative nature of information and communications technologies (ICTs).

*IDRC Specific Projects*

- Acacia Initiative. Communities and the Information Society in Africa Program Initiative increase the capacity of sub-Saharan communities to apply ICTs to their own social and economic development.
- Bellanet International Secretariat. Bellanet promotes and facilitates effective collaboration within the international community, especially through the use of ICTs.
- Connectivity Africa
- Institute for Connectivity in the Americas. ICA successfully promotes the use of Information and Communication Technologies to overcome barriers that hinder socio-economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean. In response to the mandates of the Third Summit of the Americas in Quebec City in 2001, the Canadian government created ICA.
- KariaNet
- PAN-Americas Networking. The PAN Americas project supports research on the social uses and impacts of ICTs for development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Pan Asia Networking. The Pan Asia Networking Program Initiative is studying the impacts of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) on people, culture, the economy, and society. Its goal is to strengthen ICT uses that promote sustainable development.
- telecentre.org. A new service aimed at helping community telecenters around the world increase their capacity and promote digital development.

**DENMARK**

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark*

*Danish Development Policy*

The promotion of sustainable development through poverty-oriented economic growth is the fundamental objective for Danish development cooperation. Denmark's development assistance is focused on a selected number of developing countries (so-called program countries) that work with efficient, long-term national strategies for poverty reduction. Additionally, the assistance is focused on a selected number of multilateral organizations. Africa south of Sahara remains the main recipient of Danish aid. The aid flow to Africa annually accounts for around 60% of the Danish bilateral assistance to the Danish program countries.

*Danish Development Assistance Themes*

Danish development assistance focuses on five areas:

- Social and economic development
- Human rights, democratization, and good governance
- Stability, security, and the fight against terrorism
- Refugees, humanitarian assistance, and regions of origin
- Environment

The administration of Danish development assistance to the program countries has been decentralized in 2003. Accordingly, capacity has been transferred from Copenhagen to the missions in the Danish program countries.

*Danish Themes: Human Rights and Democracy*

Democracy and human rights are cross-cutting considerations which are incorporated into all assistance programs. For activities in countries other than program countries, funding was increased in 2003 to support human rights and democracy in, for example Indonesia, Iraq, and China. The fight against corruption has been systemized with "Danida's Plan to Fight Corruption."

*DANIDA Networks*

The objective of the networks is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of development cooperation through knowledge sharing and dissemination of good practices. The services provided at the gateway relate to cross-cutting issues, aid modalities and general programming issues. The services provided within each sector network include access to a variety of program and project documents, toolboxes with good practices, mailing lists, links to key websites, web-based discussion fora and more.

*DANIDA Partner Countries and Other Supported Countries*

**Partner Countries:**

| **Africa** | | **Asia** | **Latin America** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benin<br>Burkina Faso<br>Egypt<br>Ghana | Kenya<br>Mozambique<br>Tanzania<br>Uganda<br>Zambia | Bangladesh<br>Bhutan<br>Nepal<br>Vietnam | Bolivia<br>Nicaragua |

**Other Supported Countries:**

| Africa | Asia | | Regional Programs |
|---|---|---|---|
| South Africa | Afghanistan<br>Indonesia | Iraq<br>Palestinian Authority<br>Sri Lanka | SADC |

*DANIDA Good Governance*

The Governance Network is a tool to share and develop knowledge on good practices for development cooperation in support of good governance: Public Sector Reform, Decentralization, Anti-Corruption, Access to Justice, Human Rights, and Democratization and Media.

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**FINLAND**

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

*Development Cooperation*

Finland's development policy has five aims:

- Promotion of global security
- Reduction of widespread poverty
- Promotion of human rights and democracy
- Prevention of global environmental problems
- Promotion of economic dialogue

Long-term partner countries include Mozambique, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Nepal, Kenya, Nicaragua, Zambia, Egypt, Namibia, and Peru.

*Finland Development Cooperation Information*

## FRANCE

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

*High Council for International Cooperation*

*Development Assistance Themes*

- Communication du public, éducation au développement
- Coopération décentralisé
- Lutte contre la pauvreté, les inégalités et l'exclusion
- Financement du développement
- Economie et solidarité
- Négociations internationales, mobilisation des savoirs et concertation des acteurs
- Crises, prévention des crises et reconstruction

*French Associations*

## GERMANY

*German Corporation for Technical Cooperation/Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technishe Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)*

The GTZ is an international cooperation enterprise for sustainable development with worldwide operations. It provides viable, forward-looking solutions for political, economic, ecological, and social development. GTZ promotes reforms and change processes. Its objective is to improve people's living conditions on a sustainable basis.

Currently, GTZ is implementing some 2,700 development projects and programmes in over 130 countries. It has its own offices in 66 of those countries.

GTZ's main focus in international cooperation is on Technical Cooperation. This primarily involves communicating knowledge that enables people to shape their present and future on their own.

*GTZ Partnerships and Alliances*

For optimal results in its work, GTZ cooperates closely with other organizations involved in development policy. These include the German Development Service (DED), Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung GmbH – Capacity Building International, Germany (InWEnt), German Finance Company for Investments in Developing Countries (DEG) and – above all – the KfW Entwicklungsbank (development bank). The latter is responsible under commissions from the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development for financial cooperation with partner countries.

In addition, GTZ cooperates successfully with political foundations, the two major Christian churches and numerous NGOs at national and international level, including German Agro Action, as the largest German NGO, and the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

- Rural development: poverty and hunger, agriculture and food, regionalization, natural resources;
- Economic development and employment: economic policy, vocational training, private sector, ICT and economy, financial systems, globalization;
- Environment and infrastructure: environmental policy, eco-efficiency, water, energy, transport, social and ecological standards,;
- Good Governance: democracy and rule of law, decentralization, corruption, public finance;
- Social development: health and population, education, HIV/AIDS, social protection;
- Cross-sectoral themes: gender, crisis prevention, youth, HIV/AIDS control, emergency aid, poverty, food and nutrition security, Rio+10, PPP, Social and Ecological Standards.

The development policy of the Federal Republic of Germany is formulated by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and carried out by the implementing organizations. The aim of German development policy is to reduce poverty worldwide, to build peace, and to promote equitable forms of globalization. German development policy takes its cue here from the shared goals of the international community: the Millennium Declaration and the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) derived from it; the Monterrey Consensus and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation determine the direction.

:  Human rights, democracy, participation, good governance

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**GREECE**

The Hellenic International Development Cooperation Department (Hellenic Aid) of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs is mainly responsible for the supervision, coordination, monitoring and promotion of emergency humanitarian and food aid actions, as well as aid for the reorganization and restoration of the infrastructures of developing countries conducted by ministries, universities, NGOs or other players.

*Greece Development Programs Procedure*

Once a year, YDAS (Hellenic Aid) invites expressions of interest from ministries, legal entities, NGOs, universities, etc., who wish to submit proposals for consideration. This invitation sets out the goals of the development cooperation policy for the year, the Priority Sectors for Aid, the Priority Countries related to the MDGs, as well as details regarding the proposal submission procedure.

In the initial stage, the program/project proposals are evaluated by the competent YDAS Directorates. The second stage involves the consideration of proposals by the nine-member NGO Certification and Evaluation Committee, in an advisory capacity. The objective is, on the one hand, to guarantee that all the approved programmes/projects square with the goals of the overall development strategy and the geographic and sectoral priorities of Greece's Five-year Development Cooperation and Assistance

Programme, and, on the other, to administer the implementation of the bilateral official development assistance budget.

Each program proposal submitted must be accompanied by:

- a written agreement with a reliable local NGO or, in the absence of such, with a local Municipal or State Authority.
- a document from an official State Authority in the recipient country, in cooperation with the NGO, regarding the need for the proposed program.
- written consent from the nearest Greek Diplomatic Mission regarding the program

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## IRELAND

*Irish Department of Foreign Affairs*

*Irish Aid*

Irish Aid is the Government of Ireland's program of assistance to developing countries. Ireland's development cooperation policy reflects a longstanding commitment to human rights and fairness in international relations.

Irish Aid – Regions

Since its inception in 1974, the Irish Aid program has had a strong geographic focus on Sub-Saharan Africa. Under the bilateral part of its program, Irish Aid operates intensive and wide-ranging country program in six countries in Africa, namely Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Zambia, and Uganda, plus Timor Leste (East Timor).

*Irish Aid Themes – Poverty Focus*

The Irish Aid program has as its absolute priority the reduction of poverty, inequality, and exclusion in developing countries. The reduction of poverty is a complex, challenging, and controversial matter, requiring a strategic, multi-faceted, and sophisticated approach. Anti-poverty strategies should seek to break the vicious circle of poverty through support for sustainable indigenous development. All of Irish Aid's policies and activities must be gauged against their contribution in this respect and against the progress they achieve towards the development targets set by the international community.

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## ITALY

*Minister for Innovation and Technologies*

The e-Government for Development Initiative, launched by the Italian Government at the Palermo International Conference on e-Government for Development in April 2002, aims to assist developing countries and transitional economies in modernizing their public administration using information and communication technologies. The ultimate objective is to make government more efficient and transparent, especially in the management of public finances, and thereby boost social and economic progress in those countries. Due to the technical nature and specific features of the initiative, the Prime

Minister charged the Minister for Innovation and Technologies with implementing the project, working in close conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The goals of the Initiative are:

- to create conditions that can sustain efficiency and transparency in government administration;
- to reduce the cost of running government, thus increasing the availability of funds for investment;
- to promote the creation of an economic environment capable of attracting public and private foreign investment;
- to develop skills and expertise capable of formulating e-Governance policies in line with the development objectives of set at the international level;
- to reduce the digital divide by contributing to the dissemination and uptake of ICT by citizens and businesses;
- to create a "virtuous" development cooperation approach with a positive cost/benefit ratio.

*MIT E-Government for Development*

*MIT E-Government for Development – Projects*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Albania**<br>• e-Accounting<br>• Government Network | **Morocco**<br>• e-Procurement |
| **Bolivia**<br>• e-Procurement | **Mozambique**<br>• Government Network<br>• Catasto (LIMS) |
| **Caribbean**<br>• e-Justice | **Nigeria**<br>• e-Accounting<br>• e-Statistics |
| **Jordan**<br>• e-Procurement | **Panama**<br>• e-Payment |
| **Honduras**<br>• Government Network | **Saint Lucia**<br>• e-Accounting |
| **Iraq**<br>• Government Network 1st phase<br>• Government Network 2nd phase | **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**<br>• e-Accounting |
| **Lebanon**<br>• e-Procurement | **Tunisia**<br>• e-Procurement |
| **Macedonia (F.Y.R.O.M)**<br>• e-Taxation | **Uruguay**<br>• e-Taxation |

**JAPAN**

*Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)*

Statement From President Sadako Ogata:

JICA, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, shares the responsibility for implementing Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) program and works with the overarching aim of making the world more peaceful and prosperous. JICA supports the participation and empowerment of people in the development process in order to enhance ownership at the national and community level and ensure sustainability of activity results.

*JICA Countries*

*JICA Themes*

*JICA Theme - Governance*

The intent of JICA's assistance for governance is to allow for the stable development of partner countries so they become capable of handling investment, distribution, and administration in a way that reflects the will of the people and uses the country's resources efficiently.

JICA believes that it is important for recipient countries to voluntarily and intrinsically improve their own governance, and to see that democratization progresses and takes root.

In order to make this possible, JICA provides partner countries with information, such as explanations of available political structures, to assist them in undertaking reforms on their own and engages them in dialogue. At the same time, JICA provides assistance so that governments of partner countries can manage their affairs according to their own needs and realities. JICA refers to this type of assistance as cooperative thought- or choice-based aid.

JICA's assistance for governance can be divided into three categories: "creation of democratic systems," "capacity building of administrative functions," and "creation of legal systems."

*JICA Sample Projects – Governance*

- Philippines
- Indonesia (1)
- Indonesia (2)
- Malaysia
- Viet Nam

**KUWAIT** (Link)

The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development Fund supports projects in developing countries and in countries whose economies are in transition. No geographic, ethnic, religious, caste, or cultural barrier restricts the assistance of the Fund.

*Kuwait Project Cycle and Themes*

The Fund supports projects with a strong public sector element and a focus on development. The Fund is not subject to restrictions as to the sectors it may support; eligible areas include agriculture and irrigation, transport and communications, energy, water supply, sewage, industry, education, and health.

The project, if not in the health and education sectors, should be based on a detailed techno-economic feasibility study. The feasibility of the project must be demonstrated by cost-benefit analysis and the calculation of an internal economic rate of return, with an indication of sensitivity to changes in parameters. For projects in the health and education sectors, it is sufficient to demonstrate the feasibility of the project through technical and social data, in addition to evidence establishing the need for the project. The studies of the project should include the proposed components and cost estimates of the project and the proposed financing plan. Reference to the "Kuwait Fund Requirements for the Preparation of a Feasibility Study" is advisable. It is preferable that the services of an independent specialized consultant be obtained for the preparation of feasibility studies.

*Kuwait Fund Sample Projects*

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**KOREA**

*Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)*

The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) is an arm of Korea's Official Development Assistance (ODA). KOICA is mandated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to execute technical cooperation programs.

*Official Development Assistance (ODA)*

Korea's ODA System ODA is administered through two major channels of development cooperation: bilateral and multilateral. Bilateral aid is divided into two forms: grants and loans. KOICA under policy guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is administrator of grants, and implements two types of grants: 1) grant aid, which includes the Provision of Equipment and Project Aid; 2) Technical Cooperation, which includes Development Studies, the Invitation of Trainees, and the dispatch of Korean Overseas Volunteers and Experts. Meanwhile, the bilateral soft loans or Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) loans are managed by the Export-Import Bank of Korea under the direction of the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

As for multilateral aid, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for contributions to the United Nations and UN specialized agencies, while the Ministry of Finance and Economy oversees subscriptions to international development institutions such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

- To emphasize Human Resources Development (HRD) in developing countries through expansion of the Invitation of Trainees, Dispatch of Experts, and Dispatch of Korea Overseas Volunteers' (KOV) programs.
- To help reduce the "Digital Divide" between developed and developing countries through cooperation programs in the Information Technology (IT) sector.
- To contribute to the realization of universal human values such as world peace and democracy; prioritizing poverty reduction and insurance of Basic Human Needs (BHN) of Least Lesser Developed Countries (LLDCs).
- Regional Priorities
- To take different stages of development under consideration and maximize program benefits by optimum allocation of resources among developing countries and regions.
- To prioritize Asian developing countries due to their close cultural, geographic, and economic ties to Korea.
- To coordinate HRD programs and Provision of Equipment in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe relative to their respective stages of development and regional characteristics.

*Project Type Cooperation*

Project-type cooperation is an integrated aid program to assist in the achievement of economic and social development of developing countries in the areas of education, vocational training, health and medical services, information technology (IT), agriculture and fisheries, public administration, and other fields. The formalities of project-type cooperation consist of identification, screening, planning, implementation, and evaluation over a period of from two to five years, usually by combining types of cooperation such as physical cooperation, that is, tangible components like construction of buildings and facilities, and provision of equipment and materials, with intellectual cooperation such as human resources which includes dispatch of experts and invitation of trainees.

The physical and human resources cooperation required for aid programs are provided through demand analysis and negotiation with the recipient countries. In general, recipient countries provide the project site and local manpower, and bear local costs such as customs clearance, transportation, and administration, while KOICA provides materials, equipment, and technical manpower resources.

The areas covered by projects include education, vocational training, health and medical services, information technology (IT), agriculture, fisheries, public administration, and other fields as global needs change and evolve. KOICA's strategy for success, however, has been to focus largely on education, vocational training, IT, healthcare, and medical services, including all areas where Korea has a comparative advantage and competitive priority.

*Major ICT Projects*

The Project for the Establishment of Korea-Vietnam Industrial Technology Institute (1997-2001)

The Cooperative Vocational Training Project between the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China (1997-2000)

The Project for Agricultural Mechanization for Swampy Agricultural Land (1998-2001)

The Project for Upgrading of National Technical Testing Center in South Africa (1997-2001)

## LUXEMBOURG

## NETHERLANDS

Development cooperation is one of the main tasks of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Dutch Government wants to actively involve civil society organizations, citizens, and business in development cooperation.

The Dutch government channels development aid through governments of developing countries. The Netherlands has a structural, bilateral development relationship with the following 36 countries. These are known as partner countries:

| Afghanistan | Ethiopia | Pakistan |
|---|---|---|
| Albania | Georgia | Palestinian Authority |
| Armenia | Ghana | Rwanda |
| Bangladesh | Guatemala | Senegal |
| Benin | Indonesia | South Africa |
| Bolivia | Kenya | Sri Lanka |
| Bosnia-Hercegovina | Macedonia (FYROM) | Suriname |
| Burkina Faso | Mali | Tanzania |

| Cape Verde | Moldova | Uganda |
|------------|------------|---------|
| Colombia | Mongolia | Vietnam |
| Egypt | Mozambique | Yemen |
| Eritrea | Nicaragua | Zambia |

## *Themes – Good Governance*

Good governance exists when the government functions effectively and serves all its citizens. Rules and agreements between a government, its citizens, and enterprises are required for a society to function properly. Citizens must have a say and should be represented at all levels of government. The existence and enforcement of laws (such as those establishing property rights and defining criminal offences), as well as an independent judiciary, are vital.

Good governance is essential for sound economic policy, including a good business climate, and for efficient services in sectors that are important to citizens, such as safe drinking water, education, and infrastructure. Good governance is also a prerequisite for fighting poverty in a country.

That is why, when it comes to improving education or the environment in a partner country, the Netherlands focuses on the governance-related agreements within such sectors. Moreover, the Netherlands help governments to implement economic policy, combat corruption, set up a well-functioning ombudsman's office and a more humane prison system, and strengthen political parties in order to promote democracy.

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## NEW ZEALAND

### *New Zealand Aid and Development Agency*

NZAID is the Government's international aid and development agency. The agency is responsible for delivering New Zealand's Official Development Assistance (ODA) and for advising Ministers on development assistance policy and operations. NZAID is a semi-autonomous body within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT).

Since the agency's formation, eliminating poverty has been central to NZAID's mission, with a regional focus on the Pacific.

NZAID also supports projects in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

NZAID places a high priority on building strong partnerships and concentrates its development assistance on activities that contribute to poverty elimination by creating safe, just and inclusive societies, fulfilling basic needs, and achieving environmental sustainability and sustainable livelihoods.

| **The Pacific** | |
| --- | --- |
| The Pacific<br>Cook Islands<br>Fiji<br>French Pacific Territories<br>Kiribati<br>Niue<br>Papua New Guinea | Samoa<br>Solomon Islands<br>Tokelau<br>Tonga<br>Tuvalu<br>Vanuatu |
| **Asia**<br><br>Cambodia<br>China<br>Indonesia<br>Lao PD | Philippines<br>Timor-Leste<br>Vietnam |
| **Africa**<br><br>South Africa | |

*Funding Opportunities:*

Asia Development Assistance Facility

Latin America Development Assistance Facility

Pacific Island Countries Participation Fund

Voluntary Agency Support Scheme

*NZAID Themes – Governance*

NZAID recognizes good governance as a pre-condition to poverty elimination and sustainable development. It ensures that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making about allocation of resources. Strengthening governance is especially important if governments are to improve the quality of service delivery.

The agency aims to promote and enhance the quality of governance across governments, public sector, civil society and the private sector.

NZAID's support for good governance covered programmes in areas such as economic and financial management; public sector effectiveness; law and justice; human rights; capacity development of civil society; media training; accountability; and democratic systems.

*NZAID Sample Project – Governance*

Transparency International (TI) is a global alliance that campaigns against corruption and promotes good governance. During 2004/05, NZAID provided funding to the New Zealand branch of TI to hold a series of public presentations by eminent Pacific speakers to increase awareness and promote values of anti-corruption and good governance throughout the Pacific region. NZAID funding was also provided to TI-NZ to develop and distribute a "Pacific Anticorruption Tool Kit" - a resource manual of anti-corruption strategies and guides for promoting and advocating good governance in a Pacific context.

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## NORWAY

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

*U4: The Utstein Anti-Corruption Resource Centre*

The U4 Utstein Anti-Corruption Resource Centre is a web based resource centre established by the Utstein Group to strengthen their partnership for international development. The Transparency International Secretariat in Berlin is an associate partner of CMI in the development of the U4 resource centre.

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## PORTUGAL

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Portuguese only)*

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## SPAIN

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

*Spain International Cooperation*

*Agencia Español de Cooperación Internacional*

*Countries*

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## SWEDEN

*Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)*

The Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation, Sida, is a government agency under the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Sida's goal is to contribute to making it possible for poor people to improve their living conditions.

Sida works independently within the framework laid down by the Swedish Parliament and Government. They specify the budgets, the countries with which Sweden - and thereby Sida - is to work with, and the focus of Swedish international development cooperation.

Sida is a global organization. Its head office is in Sweden, and it has field offices in some 50 countries.

*SIDA Countries*

Sweden is working with approximately 120 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

| Africa | Europe and Central Asia | Asia | Latin America Central America and the Caribbean |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angola | Albania | Afghanistan | Colombia |
| Botswana | Bosnia- | Bangladesh | El Salvador |
| Burkina Faso | Hercegovina | Burma | Guatemala |
| Burundi | Central Asia | India | Honduras |
| Ethiopia | Georgia | Indonesia | Nicaragua |
| Kenya | Kosovo | Cambodia | Peru |
| *Malawi* | Croatia | China | South America |
| Mali | Macedonia | Laos | |
| Mozambique | Moldova | Middle East | |
| Namibia | Russia | Mongolia | |
| Nigeria | Serbia and | Philippines | |
| North Africa | Montenegro | Sri Lanka | |
| Rwanda | Southern Caucasus | Thailand | |
| Somalia | Ukraine | Vietnam | |
| Sudan | Belarus | West | |
| South Africa | | Bank/Gaza | |
| Tanzania | | East Timor | |
| Uganda | | | |
| The Lake Victoria Initiative | | | |
| West Africa | | | |
| Zambia | | | |

*SIDA Themes*

| | |
|---|---|
| Reducing poverty through economic growth | Biological diversity |
| Financing | The environmental work of Sida |
| Infrastructure | |
| Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) | Humanitarian aid and Sida's contributions to peace and security |
| Contract-financed technical co-operation | Economic reforms |
| Private Sector Development | Capacity Development |
| Urban development | Corruption |
| | Programme Support |
| Education and health | |
| Health and development | Providing support through Swedish NGOs |

| | |
|---|---|
| HIV/AIDS<br><br>Natural resources and the<br>environment<br>Rural development<br>Agriculture<br>Forestry<br>Water<br>Ocean and coasts | Research<br><br>Human rights and democracy<br>Culture and media<br>Gender Equality<br>Human rights and democracy |

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**SWITZERLAND**

*Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

*Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation*

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Swiss Foreign Ministry. Together with other federal offices, the SDC is responsible for overall coordination of development activities and cooperation with Eastern Europe, as well as humanitarian aid. The SDC undertakes direct actions, supports the programmes of multilateral organizations, and helps to finance programmes run by Swiss and international aid organizations in the following areas:

- Bilateral and multilateral development cooperation
- Humanitarian aid, including the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Unit (SHA)
- Cooperation with Eastern Europe

Cooperation with Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) supports partner countries in the transition to pluralistic democracy and a market economy. The main concerns are the development of democratic institutions, the sustainable exploitation of natural resources, and reforms in the health and social sectors. The focus is on the countries of South-East Europe, which take up 70% of resources, and the CIS, which take up 30%, mainly for South Caucasus and Central Asia.

*Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Themes - Governance*

The promotion of good governance, or more simply, governance, is one of the five strategic targets of the SDC's development cooperation activities. In this respect, the pillars of sustainable development are the strengthening of human rights, democracy and the constitutional state.

| A<br>Afghanistan<br>Albania<br>Algeria<br>Angola<br>B<br>Bangladesh<br>Belarus<br>Benin<br>Bhutan<br>Bolivia<br>Bosnia and<br>Herzegovina<br>Brazil<br>Bulgaria<br>Burkina Faso<br>C<br>Chad<br>Colombia<br>Croatia<br>Cuba<br>E<br>Ecuador<br>El Salvador<br>G<br>Gaza & Westbank | H<br>Haiti<br>Honduras<br>I<br>India<br>Indonesia<br>Iraq<br>J<br>Jordan (Syria,<br>Lebanon)<br>K<br>Kosovo<br>Kyrgyzstan<br>L<br>Liberia | M<br>Macedonia<br>Madagascar<br>Malawi<br>Mali<br>Moldova (Republic)<br>Mongolia<br>Mozambique<br>Myanmar (Burma)<br>N<br>Nepal<br>Nicaragua<br>Niger<br>North Korea<br>P<br>Pakistan<br>Peru<br>R<br>Romania<br>Russian Federation<br>Rwanda - Burundi - the Great<br>Lakes Region<br>S<br>Serbia and Montenegro<br>Sierre Leone<br>South Africa and southern<br>Africa<br>Southern Caucasus (Georgia,<br>Armenia, Azerbaijan)<br>Sri Lanka<br>Sudan | T<br>Tajikistan<br>Tanzania<br>Thailand<br>Turkey<br>U<br>Ukraine<br>Uzbekistan<br>V<br>Vietnam |
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**UNITED STATES**

*United Sates Agency for International Development (USAID)*

USAID is an independent federal government agency that receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. Its work supports long-term and equitable economic growth and advances U.S. foreign policy objectives by supporting:

- economic growth, agriculture, and trade;
- global health; and
- democracy, conflict prevention, and humanitarian assistance.

## *USAID Regions*

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.

With headquarters in Washington, D.C., USAID has field offices around the world. It works in close partnership with private voluntary organizations, indigenous organizations, universities, American businesses, international agencies, other governments, and other U.S. government agencies.

## *USAID Governance & Democracy site*

The Agency focuses its efforts to promote democracy and good governance on four distinct, but related, goals:

- Strengthening the Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights
- Promoting More Genuine and Competitive Elections & Political Processes
- Increased Development of a Politically Active Civil Society
- More Transparent and Accountable Governance

## *USAID Definition of Democracy Programs*

Democracy and governance programs are technical assistance and other support to strengthen capacity of reform-minded governments, non-governmental actors, and/or citizens in order to develop and support democratic states and institutions that are responsive and accountable to citizens. These efforts also include promoting democratic transitions in countries that are not reform-minded. Democracy programs promote the rule of law and human rights, transparent and fair elections coupled with a competitive political process, a free and independent media, stronger civil society and greater citizen participation in government, and governance structures that are efficient, responsive, and accountable.

## *USAID Mission Directory*

USAID Donor Coordination

Millennium Challenge Corporation (branch of USAID)

In March 2002, President Bush called for a "new compact for global development," which links greater contributions from developed nations to greater responsibility from developing nations. The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) –is the mechanism through which development assistance is provided to those countries that rule justly, invest in their people, and encourage economic freedom. The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) administers the MCA.

MCA Program

## UNITED KINGDOM

*UK Department for International Development – UK (DFID)*

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the part of the UK Government that manages Britain's aid to poor countries and works to get rid of extreme poverty. DFID has 25 offices overseas.

*DFID Countries*

*DFID Partners*

*DFID Projects – Case Studies*

*DFID Projects – Database*

Development activities supported by DFID are indexed on the AiDA database, a feature of the Development Gateway Portal, bringing together information about development activities around the world. Potential data users are advised to contact the appropriate agency, DFID department, or DFID's Public Enquiry Point to confirm the accuracy of the data provided.

## IV. Private Sector Donors (Foundations and Corporations)

Bellanet International Secretariat

Bellanet promotes and facilitates effective collaboration within the international community, especially through the use of ICTs. While Bellanet does not offer grants or loans, it delivers its program through three main Program Lines: Online Communities, Knowledge Sharing, and Open Development. Together they represent key approaches to building institutional and individual collaboration skills and maximizing the potential of ICTs to support collaborative development work. In addition to delivering programming through three main Program Lines, three important crosscutting areas are considered and woven into all aspects of Bellanet's work: Gender Equality, Capacity Development, and Monitoring and Evaluation.

### *Bellanet Core Funders*

The Bellanet International Secretariat is funded by the following organizations:

- International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- Danish International Development Assistance (Danida)
- Swedish International Development Agency (Sida)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

*Bellanet Partners*

*Bellanet Sample Projects*

Recent projects as of April 2006 include:

- WeConnect Nepal (WeConnect): WeConnect seeks to build a network to promote dialogues and knowledge sharing among development practitioners, the donor community and civil society organizations working in the South Asian region on issues of sustainability of ICTs in development work.
- CGIAR Evaluation of Collaboration Tools (CGIAR-Eval): Evaluation of collaboration tools for online dialogues.
- CGIAR E-Publishing: A CGIAR system-wide project to synthesize publishing practices between different CG Centers.
- CGIAR Knowledge Sharing (CGIAR-KS): A CGIAR system-wide project to institutionalize knowledge sharing practices between different CG Centers.
- Study on the use of Open Source in Latin America and Caribbean (OS-LAC).
- Bellanet in partnership with IDRC launched a two-year study looking into processes of adoption, development, and use of Open Source (OS) in the LAC region.

British Overseas NGOs for Development (BOND)

BOND (British Overseas NGOs for Development) is the United Kingdom's broadest network of voluntary organizations working in international development (non-governmental organizations, or NGOs). BOND was founded in June 1993 and now has over 290 members.

BOND aims to improve the UK's contribution to international development by promoting the exchange of experience, ideas, and information amongst BOND members, between networks of NGOs in the UK and internationally, with the UK Government, and between BOND members and other UK bodies with an interest in international development. To support this work, BOND manages training, advocacy, and information services.

*BOND Groups*

BOND Groups benefit the wider BOND Network through the development of expertise in the sector, by garnering momentum and action for collective advocacy work, and by providing another space for continuing training and development. Groups may also act as a source of advice and capacity building in their specialist area for others in the network.
BOND Groups are member-led and self-managed. The formation of Groups and their structures, agendas, and activities are determined by the Groups themselves.

BOND members engage in BOND Groups for a number of reasons, including learning (peer support, exchange of information and experience, promotion of good practice), research (investigation/exploration of issues; development of thinking around issues), and advocacy and consultation (development of advocacy statements and positions, policy and guidelines for good practice).

Funding News and Links

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Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC)

The Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC) is a coalition of Canadian voluntary sector organizations working globally to achieve sustainable human development. CCIC seeks to end global poverty, and to promote social justice and human dignity for all.

*CCIC Members*

The Council comprises about 100 Canadian voluntary sector organizations working to end global poverty.

*CCIC Africa-Canada Forum*

The Africa-Canada Forum brings together more than 40 NGOs, churches, unions, and solidarity groups from across Canada that have a specific interest in development issues and social justice in sub-Saharan Africa.

*CCIC Americas Policy Group*

The Americas Policy Group (APG) is a Canadian civil society policy group focused on development and social justice issues in the Americas. It brings together approximately 40 international development and humanitarian NGOs, human rights groups, labor unions, research institutions, church and solidarity groups.

The Asia Pacific Working Group (APWG) is a network of Canadian civil society organizations involved in human rights, democracy and development in the region. It brings together over 20 international development and humanitarian NGOs, human rights groups, labor unions, church and solidarity groups.

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European Centre for Development Policy Management

The European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECPDM) has been fostering better trade and aid relations between the European Union and African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries since 1986.

The ECPDM supports the international policies that govern development between the ACP countries and EU member states. ECPDM seeks to help individuals and organizations to build their own capacity, so that these stakeholders are well informed and confident to join negotiations and broker the best possible deals for their countries or communities.

To this end, ECPDM offers a range of resources and expertise for stakeholders to draw on when navigating the maze of ACP-EU policy: policy-related research and information; capacity-building approaches; hands-on facilitation of dialogue between parties; networking; seminars and conferences.

ECDPM Countries:

The key international policy that covers ACP-EU relations is the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, signed in June 2000 by 77 ACP countries and 15 EU member states.

ECPDM Themes:

Multi-Actor Partnerships and Governance

The partnerships and governance program works to help mainstream multi-actor partnerships in ACP-EU cooperation, with the intention of: promoting cooperation between state and non-state actors; improving governance at all levels; enhancing overall aid effectiveness.

Development Cooperation and Capacity

The general objective of the cooperation and capacity program is to enhance the quality of EU development assistance by improving the interface between the actors involved (i.e., the European Commission, partner countries, and other donors) and supporting the capacity changes needed among those organizations and institutions.

Support programmes.

Communication and Information

The general aim of the communications program is to strengthen internal and external communication processes by matching technology with informational and learning needs of clients, partners, organizations, and networks.

[The Ford Foundation](#)

The Ford Foundation is an independent, nonprofit, nongovernmental organization. Its goals are to:

- strengthen democratic values,
- reduce poverty and injustice,
- promote international cooperation, and
- advance human achievement.

The Ford Foundation works mainly by making grants or loans that build knowledge and strengthen organizations and networks. Its focus is on a limited number of problem areas and program strategies within our broad goals.

The trustees of the foundation set policy and delegate authority to the president and senior staff for the foundation's grant making and operations. Program 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.

[Ford Foundation Themes](#)

The Foundation's program areas are:

- Asset Building and Community Development
- Peace and Social Justice Knowledge
- Creativity and Freedom

*[Ford Foundation Programs: Governance and Civil Society](#)*

The Governance and Civil Society unit works in two fields:

In Governance, the Foundation seeks to strengthen the responsiveness of state and local governments, improve the ability of national government institutions to secure peace and social justice, and build democratic global governance in the arenas of international economics, conflict, and security. The unit supports efforts to improve government performance, build public awareness of budget and tax issues, and confront the challenges posed by the trend toward government decentralization.

In Civil Society, the Foundation seeks to increase the impact of citizens' groups working for peace and social justice, strengthen the philanthropic community that supports them, and encourage citizen oversight of the public and private sectors. The Foundation believes in the value of associational life and in nurturing strong, independent, and democratic civil societies. Grants seek to increase participation in public affairs beyond the act of voting and to strengthen civil society organizations. Another initiative aims to foster philanthropy that contributes to social justice outcomes. Other work strengthens global civil society and the ability of transnational citizens' coalitions to address public policy problems.

Global Offices in this Program: Beijing, Cairo, Hanoi, Jakarta, Johannesburg, Mexico City, Moscow, Nairobi, New Delhi, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago

[Ford Foundation Recent Governance and Civil Society Grants (2005)](#)

[Gates Foundation](#)

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation works to help reduce inequities in four primary areas. Its Global Libraries program strives to give people in the U.S. and other countries access to information through free Internet access at public libraries. The Foundation works with an array of partners in other countries to provide free access to computers and the Internet as well as training, transforming public libraries into vital community centers.

*International Library Initiatives*

The Foundation has partnered with Canada, Chile, and Mexico, and has seen the tremendous impact that library computers have in connecting people with information. Building on the success of these initiatives, the foundation is expanding its international partnerships to help other countries provide this valuable service.

There are three critical elements to the foundation's strategy:

- First, the foundation identifies great partners based on extensive research. Ideal partners are developing countries with strong library systems, appropriate infrastructure such as electricity and Internet capability, demonstrated leadership and commitment to public access to technology, supportive policies, and the potential to implement and sustain this critical service.
- Second, the foundation provides grants to pay for computers, technical support, and staff training in public libraries throughout the partner country. The foundation also supports building capacity within the country's public library community to manage and build technology services and to train the public to use technology.
- Third, the foundation requires partner countries to take steps at the beginning of the program to ensure its long-term sustainability. Specifically, partner countries will be asked to use advocacy and impact evaluation to promote the value of public access computing programs and build long-term support.

*Access to Learning Award*

The Access to Learning Award is given annually to recognize the innovative efforts of libraries, organizations, or library agencies outside the United States in providing free public access to information technology. Information and application instructions for the Access to Learning Award can be found on the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR)'s Web site at www.clir.org/fellowships/gates/gates.html.

[International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD)](#)

The International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD) assists developing countries to realize locally owned sustainable development by harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies (ICTs). IICD works with its partner organizations in selected countries, helping local stakeholders to assess the potential uses of ICTs in development and to formulate, implement, and manage development policies and projects that make use of ICTs.

IICD's mission is to assist developing countries to realize locally owned sustainable development by harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

IICD does this through a strategy with the following goals:

- to empower local organizations and stakeholders to make effective use of ICTs on their own terms; and
- to catalyze lessons, learning, and knowledge sharing on ICTs by local organizations and the international community.

### *IICD Countries*

IICD supports Country Programs, whose purpose is to enhance the institutional capacity of the local partners to identify and develop ICT sector policy plans, implement pilot projects, and to further develop their own capacities. Country Programmes are long-term investments covering a 5-7 year period. The nature and intensity of IICD's support changes over time as local partners become more self-reliant. Today, IICD has Country Programmes in 9 countries: Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Ghana, Jamaica, Mali, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

The starting point is to identify and work with a small network of committed local organizations. A Roundtable workshop is often one of the first joint activities to be developed. Once established, the network's role is to determine priorities, share responsibilities and tasks, act as a platform for the exchange of ideas among participants, seek areas of collaboration, mobilize resources, and monitor planned results.

IICD Themes: Governance

Recent high-profile initiatives such as the Italian Initiative, NEPAD and e-Africa emphasize the potential of ICTs for governance activities.

IICD Projects - General

IICD Projects - Governance

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W.K. Kellogg Foundation

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation ranks among the world's largest private foundations. Grants are awarded in the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean, and seven countries in southern Africa – Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe.

In Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe, an integrated approach is taken to addressing the Foundation's key programming interests. Following are the strategies that detail these interests:

- Strengthen Leadership Capacity. This strategy serves as the primary integrator of all three strategies for work in the region. Current programming seeks to build the capacity of leaders at the local, provincial, national, regional, and global levels. It also is concerned with increasing

community voices in the policy development process to strengthen young leaders for the 21st century.

- Strengthen the Capacity of Communities. This programming strategy targets district-level sites to increase cooperation among local government, business, community-based organizations, education institutions and agencies, and to enhance participation of rural youth in social and economic development.
- Organizational and Institutional Development and Transformation. Attention is focused on improving the southern African social infrastructure through institutions of higher education, organizations that create employment and productivity, and information systems that support social development.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the Foundation takes an integrated approach in addressing its key programming interests. Following are the strategies that detail these interests:

- Regional Development. Attention is given to supporting groups of projects that demonstrate ways to break the local cycle of poverty in selected micro-regions. Strategies to promote the development, participation, and leadership of local youth are central to this effort. Priority geographic areas targeted by this work include southern Mexico and Central America (including parts of the Caribbean), northeast Brazil, and the Andean zones of Bolivia, Peru, and southern Ecuador.
- Application of Knowledge and Best Practices (Programmatic Approaches). The Foundation supports projects in Latin America and the Caribbean that offer innovative approaches in leadership development, citizenship and social responsibility, institution building and strategic alliances, and the access to information technology. The aim of this approach is to build the capacity of individuals, communities, and institutions to put regional development projects into action.

## Kellogg Foundation Grants Database

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## Open Society Institute

The Open Society Institute (OSI), a private operating and grantmaking foundation, aims to shape public policy to promote democratic governance, human rights, and economic, legal, and social reform. On a local level, OSI implements a range of initiatives to support the rule of law, education, public health, and independent media. At the same time, OSI works to build alliances across borders and continents on issues such as combating corruption and rights abuses. OSI was created in 1993 by investor and philanthropist George Soros to support his foundations in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Those foundations were established, starting in 1984, to help countries make the transition from communism. OSI has expanded the activities of the Soros Foundations Network to other areas of the world where the transition to democracy is of particular concern. The Soros Foundations Network encompasses more than 60 countries, including the United States.

OSI'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 are implemented in cooperation with Soros Foundations in various countries and regions. OSI initiatives cover a range of activities aimed at building free and open societies, including grantmaking to strengthen civil society; economic reform; education at all levels; human rights; legal reform and public administration; media and communications; public health; and arts and culture.

*OSI Focus Areas and Grants – Human Rights and Governance*

The Human Rights and Governance Grants Program provides support to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) operating in the fields of human rights and governance in Europe and Central Asia. The Human Rights and Governance Grants Program administers grants to a number of institutions providing expertise to governments and contributing to national policy debates on a wide variety of economic and political issues with the goal of promoting effective and accountable governance.

- Human Rights. The Human Rights and Governance Grants Program supports national and international advocacy organizations promoting political and civil rights at local, national and regional levels.
- Government Accountability. OSI's Human Rights and Governance Grants Program works to advance government accountability in Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and Mongolia.
- Public Policy Centers. OSI's Human Rights and Governance Grants Program supports public policy centers that promote inclusive policy change in Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine.

OSI Human Rights and Governance Grants

*OSI Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative*

The Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative (LGI) promotes effective democratic government in Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and Mongolia. LGI focuses on supporting local government and public administration reform and decentralization; improving the administration of public services; assisting in the formulation of public policy; and developing a comprehensive regional policy center.

Direct technical assistance to policymakers by LGI is provided through expert database networks that list hundreds of English- and Russian-speaking specialists. In cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), LGI provides technical assistance on designing decentralization reform strategies in Central Asia and has contributed to the redesign of local government legislation in Macedonia and Croatia.

The Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative maintains its own separate website.