

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS

IV. NATIONAL FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

July 2004

AusAID Australian Agency for International Development (homepage: www.ausaid.gov.au)	
Headquarters:	Canberra, Australia
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), manages the Australian Government's official overseas aid program.</p> <p>The objective of the program is to advance Australia's national interest by helping developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.</p> <p>AusAID provides policy advice and support to the Minister and Parliamentary Secretary on development issues and develops and manages effective and innovative poverty reduction programs in partnership with developing countries, Australian businesses, non-government organizations and international agencies.</p>
Activities:	<p>Australia's aid program serves the national interest by fostering growth, poverty reduction, peace and stability in the region and addressing trans-national threats to Australia's security. The Asia-Pacific region is the focus of the Australian aid program. The Australian Government builds partnerships with effective multilateral organisations that deliver results in Australia region.</p> <p>In 2002-03, activities aimed at reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development concentrated on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting effective governance 2. Improving access to quality education Through scholarship program, rebuilding and upgrading school facilities, training for teacher and people, providing primary education, supporting the use of information and communication technology, etc. 3. Improving health Providing assistance in areas of basic health (including health infrastructure), health policy and management and HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. 4. Improving agriculture and rural development The aid program helps the rural poor to generate income, build assets, reduce their vulnerability to disasters and improve food security by increasing agricultural productivity, direct food aid assistance, stimulating rural non-farm employment and helping to manage natural resources sustainably (land and water resources). 5. Providing essential infrastructure Providing developing countries with improved to access to a clean water source, providing efficient transport, communication and energy infrastructure. 6. Maximizing environmental sustainability Environment is a cross cutting issue and consequently impacts on many aspects of the aid program. The activities are: providing benefits for people by preventing annual flooding, increasing agricultural productivity, improving water resource

	<p>management, enhancing the environmental management capacity, supporting processes to ban and destroy persistent organic pollutant in the Pacific.</p> <p>Australia commit to help developing countries manage water resources equitably, efficiently and sustainably. It focuses on water governance and service delivery and emphasizes the application of Australia knowledge and expertise to water challenges in the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>The Australian aid program provided funding during the year 2002-03 to the following United Nations development and humanitarian organizations: UNDP, World Food Program, UNICEF, UNFPA, IAEA, UNDOC (UN Office for Drugs and Crime), UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees), UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNIFEM (UN Development Fund for Women), UNEP.</p>
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CIDA Canadian International Development Agency (homepage: www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index.htm)	
Headquarters:	Ottawa, Canada
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The purpose of Canada's Official Development Assistance –CIDA- is to supports sustainable development in developing countries in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world.</p> <p>The objective of the CIDA program is to facilitate the efforts of the people of developing countries to achieve self-sustainable economic and social development in accordance with their needs and environment, by cooperating with them in developing activities; and to provide humanitarian assistance, thereby contributing to Canada's political and economic interests abroad in promoting social justice, international stability and long-term relationships for the benefit of the global community.</p> <p>Working with partners in the private and public sectors in Canada and in developing countries, and with international organizations and agencies, CIDA support foreign aid projects in more than 100 of the poorest countries of the world.</p>
Activities:	<p>Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA) program concentrates resources on the following six priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Human Needs To support efforts to provide primary health care, basic education, family planning, nutrition, water and sanitation, and shelter. 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 Social Development Framework for Action devoted in four key priorities areas:

	<p>(1) Health and nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Women's health.</i> CIDA supports empowering girls and women through better access to education, more economic and political participation in their communities, and health services geared toward reproductive health and fewer and safer pregnancies. Protecting women against violence is also becoming an increasingly important health and development issue. • <i>Children's health.</i> In partnership with WHO, UNICEF, the Canadian Public Health Association, Rotary International and others, CIDA is working to eradicate polio, eliminate measles and support local immunization programs in developing countries including establishing national immunization days. It is also providing funding to WHO to develop new and improved vaccines, and strengthening national health systems to improve primary health care projects, train health care workers and manage public awareness campaigns about the importance of immunization. • <i>Micronutrient malnutrition.</i> CIDA are helping to reduce the unnecessary deaths and illnesses caused by deficiencies in three micronutrient – vitamin A, iodine, and iron – through leading the global effort to eliminate vitamin A deficiency, end iodine-deficiency disorders, and decrease levels of anemia caused by lack of iron. • <i>Infectious diseases.</i> Focusing in three infectious diseases i.e.: HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis through the afford the condoms to protect against HIV/AIDS, the mosquito nets to safeguard sleeping children against malaria and the medication to fight tuberculosis. • <i>Clean water.</i> Directly or indirectly, all programming in the water sector contributes to health, from water-resource management to water supply and sanitation, irrigation, flood control, drainage, and environmental protection. • <i>Population.</i> CIDA is working in countries around the world to meet the needs of men and women for family planning as well as to help alleviate pressures resulting from an increasing world population. <p>(2) Basic education (3) HIV/AIDS (4) Child protection</p> <p>2. Gender Equality To support the achievement of equality between women and men to ensure sustainable development.</p> <p>3. Infrastructure Services To help developing countries to deliver environmentally sound infrastructure services, with an emphasis on poorer groups and on capacity building.</p> <p>4. 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.</p>
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	<p>5. Private sector development To promote sustained and equitable economic growth by supporting private sector development in developing countries.</p> <p>6. Environment To help developing countries to protect their environment and to contribute to addressing global and regional environmental issues.</p>
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DANIDA Danish International Development Agency (homepage: www.um.dk/en)	
Headquarters:	Copenhagen, Denmark
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>Danida is an integral part of Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the policy is a central and integral part of Danish foreign and security policy. Danish development policy closely follows the Millennium Development Goals.</p> <p>The promotion of sustainable development through poverty-oriented economic growth is the fundamental challenge for Danish development cooperation. Denmark's development assistance is focused on a selected number of developing countries (so-called programme countries) working with efficient, long-term national strategies for poverty reduction and on a selected number of multilateral organisations.</p> <p>The Government constantly works to ensure that Danish assistance fulfils its original goal of helping the poor by providing critical investments in education and health, infrastructure plus support for the development of a private sector as an engine for growth.</p>
Activities:	<p>Reducing poverty in developing countries is central to Danish development cooperation priorities. In the coming years, Denmark will continue to strengthen its foreign and security policy through a focusing of Danish development assistance on five areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and economic development • Human rights, democratisation and good governance • Stability, security and the fight against terrorism • Refugees, humanitarian assistance and regions of origin • Environment

	<p><u>Cross-cutting Issues</u></p> <p>Danida has identified three main cross-cutting issues, which are to be pursued in all preparation and implementation of programmes and projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion and strengthening of gender equality; • promotion of environmentally sustainable development; and • promotion of the respect for human rights, good governance and democratisation/participation. <p><i>Reproductive Health/Safe Motherhood</i></p> <p>One of Danida's crosscutting themes is gender and the role of women in development, for which Danida has a twin-track strategy. One track focuses on bridging gender gaps in development assistance and providing women with opportunities to fully participate in and benefit from all types of aid. The second track focuses on the long-term goal of providing women with the material and structural possibilities for participating, on par with men, in setting the development agenda, and in defining goals and the means to reach them.</p> <p><u>Priority Themes</u></p> <p>In addition to the three cross-cutting issues, Danida has identified four priority themes, which should be considered when relevant: a) globalisation, b) armed conflicts, c) children and youth, and d) HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>To achieve its goal, DANIDA develop cooperation and financial assistance through:</p> <p>A. Bilateral Development Cooperation</p> <p>The major part (65 per cent) of Danish bilateral development assistance is concentrated in 15 so-called programme countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, i.e. Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Uganda, Viet Nam, and Zambia.</p> <p>In addition to the development cooperation with the 15 programme countries, Denmark gives assistance to a number of other poor countries, i.e. India, Kosovo (FRY), China, Serbia and Montenegro, Eritrea, South Africa, Cameroon, Afghanistan, Niger, and Malawi.</p> <p>Sector distribution of Danish bilateral assistance are:</p> <p>2. <i>Social Infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education (formal primary & secondary education; technical and vocational training; university and other tertiary education; non-formal education for young people and adults); - Health (AIDS prevention and treatment; medical supplies; family planning; preventive health care; other combating of disease; health service and infrastructure; health education; health research); - Drinking water and sanitation;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public administration; - Development planning; - Other social infrastructure (women's project with no other sector orientation; democracy, human rights and good governance). <p>3. <i>Economic Infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport (road building, road transport; railways; sea and air transport); - Communication; - Flood control; - Energy (electrification projects; new and renewable sources of energy). <p>4. <i>Productive Sector</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (primary production) Agriculture (agriculture; forestry and game; fisheries, aquaculture and marine biology); - (secondary production) Industry, mining, crafts and technology (dairies, abattoirs and other agricultural product processing; fishery products processing); - (tertiary production) Trade, distribution, cooperation and marketing (agricultural products). <p>5. <i>Multisector, Integrated Development Projects</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment without other sector orientation; - Reconstruction assistance; - Combating desertification. <p>6. <i>Programme Assistance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structural adaptation support in connection with World Bank or IMF programmes; - General programme assistance; - Sector-related programme assistance involving the World Bank; - Food assistance; - Debt relief. <p>Other bilateral assistance comprises personnel assistance, mixed credits, research, information activities, human rights and democratisation, etc.</p> <p>The remainder of Danida assistance is allocated as transitional and regional assistance, by means of mixed credits or through the Sector Programme Support (SPS) (see below). Support for the promotion of human rights and democracy is provided as specific projects or is incorporated in this SPS. Outside the programme countries, support may be provided via the so-called Human Rights and Democracy Framework (MRD framework). Financial assistance was also allocated to special initiatives for poverty reduction and for equality between women and men. Danida also established partnerships between Danish companies and companies in developing countries through Private Sector Programme (PS Programme) in order to promote economic and social development in a number of developing countries.</p> <p><i>Sector Programme Support (SPS)</i></p>
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	<p>Danida Sector Programme Support seeks to build within the recipient country ownership of development programmes and activities. This means that the recipient country must finance an increasingly larger proportion of efforts. The SPS process, and its goal, also requires donors to coordinate their activities and base efforts on recipient countries' sector plans and strategies. Crosscutting themes such as human rights and the role of women in development are addressed specifically within the SPS.</p> <p>B. Multilateral Development Cooperation</p> <p>Nearly half of Danish development assistance is channeled through international organisations.</p> <p>Denmark makes substantial contributions to a number of international organisations and thus contributes, through this multilateral support, to promoting the work of the organisations in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.</p> <p>The international organisations and international financial organisations supported by Denmark i.e.:</p> <p>UN Development Programme (UNDP), International Development Association (IDA), African Development Fund (AfDF), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), European Development Fund (EDF), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Nordic Development Fund (NDF), United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Asian Development Fund (AsDF), World Bank (IBRD), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Global Environment Facility (GEF), UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), World Health Organisation (WHO), International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Union for the Conservation of Nature, International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN Procurement, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), International Trade Center (ITC), Asian Development Bank (AsDF), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), Others, including multilateral, regional and transitional assistance 1) Verdensbankgruppen and humanitarian assistance through Danish NGOs.</p> <p>Active multilateralism is Denmark's strategy in its support of international organisations. This includes alliances with other like-minded countries, specialist dialogue and contribution policy. As part of active multilateralism, Denmark also attaches priority to having Danish employees in international organisations in order to gain influence over and insight into the work of the organisations.</p>
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(homepage: www.gtz.de/english)	
Headquarters:	Eschborn near Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>GTZ is an international cooperation enterprise for sustainable development with worldwide operations.</p> <p>GTZ is a corporation under private law owned by the German Federal Government. It was founded in 1975, emerging from two forerunner organisations <i>GAWI</i> (“Garantieabwicklungs-Gesellschaft GmbH” – German Corporation for Technical Assistance to Developing Countries) and <i>BfE</i> (“Bundesstelle für Entwicklungshilfe” – Federal Agency for Economic Cooperation).</p> <p>GTZ’s vision: We successfully promote international cooperation which contributes to sustainable development throughout the world. Our company is strengthening its position on the global market for international cooperation services.</p> <p>GTZ’s mission: We are a government-owned corporation with international operations. We implement commissions for the German federal government and other national and international, public and private-sector clients. We further political, economic, ecological and social development worldwide, and so improve people living’s conditions. We provide services that support complex development and reform processes.</p> <p>GTZ’s aim is to improve the living conditions and perspectives of people in developing and transition countries.</p>
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GTZ plans and organises development projects. • GTZ act as advisor/consultant, intermediary, project manager and specialist all in one. Its special skill is generating an optimal combination of regional, sectoral, management and methodological knowledge for the specific commission and situation. • In numerous countries, GTZ is assisting comprehensive reform processes and providing backstopping for the political, economic and social changes needed for such reforms. • In acute emergencies, such as natural disasters, GTZ implements emergency aid and refugee programmes. <p>In more than 130 partner countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Eastern European countries in transition, the New Independent States (NIS), and in Germany, GTZ is supporting c. 2,700 development projects and programmes, chiefly under commissions from the German Federal Government.</p> <p>The development projects supported by GTZ cover a wide spectrum of thematic areas and tasks. These include, for example, the conservation of tropical forests in Indonesia, AIDS prevention in Kenya, vocational training in Argentina and advisory services to governments in the states of the former Soviet Union.</p> <p>Within the framework of international cooperation, GTZ undertakes <i>technical cooperation</i> tasks and implements them in line with the principle of sustainable development.</p>

	<p>GTZ's work encompasses not only the dissemination of technical knowledge, but above all the transfer of organisational and business-related know-how. Its services are increasingly in demand for facilitating dialogue between the state and civil society, and as mediator in societal conflicts of interests.</p> <p>GTZ works on a public-benefit basis. Any surpluses generated are channelled back into its own international cooperation projects for sustainable development.</p> <p>GTZ wide range of services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advises organisations and governments on performing their tasks and on establishing democratic, socially and ecologically oriented, free-market institutions based on the rule of law, • offers project and financial management services, • recruits and briefs experts and supports them during their assignments abroad, • takes on tasks in logistics and conception, coordination and implementation in cooperation and event management, • handles the technical planning and procurement of materials and equipment for project, • organises and carries out advanced training, • grants, processes and disburses non-repayable financial contributions from Technical Cooperation funds. <p>Themes and key areas in GTZ's work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political reforms Democracy and rule of law; Decentralization/local governance; Corruption; Public finance; Social policy; Urban development; Administrative reform; Economic reform. 2. Rural development Poverty and hunger; Farming and food; Regionalization; Natural resources. 3. Social development Health and population; Education; HIV/AIDS; Social protection. 4. Environment and Infrastructure Environmental policy; Eco-efficiency; Water; Waste; Energy; Transport; Social and ecological standards. 5. Economic Development and Employment Vocational training; Private sector promotion; ICT & Economy; Financial systems development; Economic reform. 6. Cross-sectoral themes Gender; Crisis prevention; Youth; HIV/AIDS control; Emergency aid; Poverty; Food and nutrition security; RIO+10 (Promoting national strategies for sustainable development (Rioplus)); PPP (Public Private Partnership); Social and Ecological Standards.
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JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency (homepage: www.jica.go.jp)	
Headquarters:	Tokyo, Japan
Goals/missions/ functions:	JICA's Mission: JICA, as a bridge between the people of Japan and developing countries, will advance international cooperation through the sharing of knowledge and experience and will work to build a more peaceful and prosperous world.
Activities:	<p>Several of the JICA's activities programmes are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Training Programme JICA annually accepts about 8,000 participants for technical training courses in Japan. The main aim of the program is to transfer specialized knowledge and technologies. The program includes training conducted in Japan (both group and individual courses) and third-country training held in host countries other than Japan. Dispatch of Experts The program's key objective is to transfer and disseminate technical knowledge and skills appropriate to the needs of partner countries Provision of Equipment Equipment is usually supplied in conjunction with existing cooperation programs in order to: (1) facilitate technology transfer from JICA experts and JOCVs (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer); (2) help counterparts in recipient countries continue their work after the experts have returned to Japan; and (3) help former participants in the training programs in Japan utilize their newly acquired knowledge and skills effectively in their own countries. Project-Type Technical Cooperation As a comprehensive approach to promote technology transfer, this program provides integrated assistance, from planning and implementation to evaluation, by combining three types of cooperation: 1) training programs in Japan, 2) dispatch of experts, and 3) provision of equipment. The program is largely implemented in four sectors: <i>social development; public health and population/family planning; agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; and industrial development.</i> Development Studies Study teams are dispatched to provide assistance in formulating development plans for the public sector and other basic areas of infrastructure, which are keys to the socio-economic development of developing countries. The team studies the proposed project or program from technical and financial viewpoints, and takes into consideration economic and social factors, organization and management, environmental impact, and other aspects. Support for Grant Aid Programs Japan's grant aid mainly benefits what is called Basic Human Needs (BHN), which includes <i>medical care, public health, water</i>

	<i>supply, rural and agricultural development, and human resources development.</i> JICA is commissioned to carry out surveys/studies and to expedite the execution of three sub-programs: General Grant Aid, Grant Aid for Fisheries, and Grant Aid for Increased Food Production.
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KOICA Korea International Cooperation Agency (homepage: www.koica.go.kr)	
Headquarter:	Seoul, Korea
Goals/missions/ functions:	KOICA is Korea's international aid agency to administer cooperation programs under authority of the Korean government as a member of the world community. KOICA implemented several aid programs to assist developing countries making strenuous efforts towards independence and self-sufficiency.
Activities:	<p>Several of the KOICA's activities programmes are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispatch of Experts Experts are dispatched to developing countries to serve either in government organizations, public institutions, research institutes and universities, or international organizations. Some of the several priority areas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Agriculture, forestry and fishery:</i> Rural development, forest plant breeding, seri-culture, fish breeding, and deep-sea commercial fishing. – <i>Environment:</i> Environmental protection, waste treatment, environmental engineering, and ocean pollution prevention. – <i>Energy:</i> Energy resource development, and energy management • Provision of equipment The provision of equipment is a program to provide developing countries with goods or funds to purchase goods needed for their further development such as industrial equipment or materials without any binding obligation to reimburse the money. KOICA provides a wide range of equipment: agricultural machinery such as tractors and cultivators; medical equipment such as X-ray machines, ultrasonic imaging machines, and ambulances; office equipment and educational equipment such as computers and photocopiers; and industrial equipment such as lathes and generators. • 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 & medical services, information technology (IT),

	<p>agriculture & fisheries, public administration, and other fields.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to NGOs <p>The NGO support program is a cooperation program designed to support overseas aid activities conducted by NGOs mainly for poverty relief and public welfare increase in developing countries. Aid programs through NGOs, targeting the general public, can effectively facilitate sustainable development in human development, increase in income, and meet the basic human needs including health care, sanitation, education, and housing.</p>
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SIDA Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (homepage: www.sida.org)	
Headquarters:	Stockholm, Sweden
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>Sida is a government agency of the country of Sweden that reports to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The mission is "improving the living conditions of poor people" includes providing contributions for economic growth, democracy, and equality between women and men. The contributions are implemented with the assistance of some 1,500 partners in cooperation.</p> <p>The overriding goal of SIDA is, according to the decision of the Swedish Parliament and Government, to improve the standard of living of poor people. The cornerstones of Sidas work are constituted by the six sub-goals laid down by the Swedish Parliament and Government.</p> <p>Sidas work shall promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - economic growth - economic and political independence - economic and social equality - democratic development - sustainable use of natural resources - equality between women and men <p>The goals of cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe are somewhat different. There the emphasis is placed more on common security and intensified cooperation between the countries. As far as possible, Swedish companies and experts shall be engaged in this work.</p> <p>Sida channels its resources through NGOs, multilateral cooperation, and the EU, among others and is interested in promoting the idea of "international development cooperation" to replace the one-sided giving indicated by the term "assistance." Sida seeks to create partnerships with companies, popular movements, organizations, universities, and government agencies for its development projects.</p>

	Sida's geographic focus is on countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Central and Eastern Europe.
Activities:	<p>With its 1,500 (usually Swedish) partners, Sida provides funding, skills, and other resources to accomplish its goal. Its activities cover many fields and are being implemented in more than 120 partner countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe. Sida has in-depth programmes of cooperation with some 40 of these countries.</p> <p>To reach the goal, SIDA work in these sectors area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity Development 2. Conflict Management 3. Corruption 4. Culture and Media 5. Democracy and Human Rights 6. Economy 7. Education 8. Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air (Cleaner air a matter of global concern) • Ocean and Coasts (Ocean and coastal zone ecosystem -- Marine initiative --) • Ozone Layer (Global cooperation to save the ozone layer) • Sida Water (Water and the environment; Water in Southern Africa; Gender Perspective in Water and Sanitation; Sustainable development in coastal areas; • Baltic Sea (Environment & Energy – Cooperation in the Baltic Sea Region -- Waste Water Treatment in operation --) 9. Gender Equality 10. Health <p>Sida is currently giving priority to the related areas: Development of health systems and Public health. The core of Sida health aid is cooperation for better health care with the ministries of health in the various countries. Some of the health aid is going to international bodies working with health issues: Unicef (the UN's children's fund), UNFPA (the UN's population fund), UNAIDS (the UN AIDS programme) and the World Bank. WHO receives extensive support for method work and research, and for the development of policies and standards</p> 11. HIV/AIDS 12. Humanitarian Assistance <p>Sida generally funds humanitarian assistance programmes that are implemented by UN humanitarian agencies, the International Red Cross, or by Swedish or international non-governmental organizations. Humanitarian assistance usually consists of support in the sectors of food security, health, water and sanitation, shelter, emergency education and coordination.</p>

	<p>In some instances of long-term complex emergencies, Sida is instructed by the Government to propose humanitarian country strategies in order to prioritise between sectors and target groups, and to promote conflict management interventions</p> <p>13. Information & Communication Technologies (ICT)</p> <p>14. Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy. Sida support to the energy sector: Deregulation, policy and institution building; Reduced losses – more efficient distribution; Regional cooperation; Electricity in rural areas; More hydropower; Gender equality aspects. • Tele & IT • Transport (Roads & bridges; Railway) • Trade (Trade and Poverty; TRIPS and Development; Trade in Agriculture; The GATS and developing countries; Standards as barriers to trade; Trade, Development and the Environment; The WTO Dispute Settlement). • Reform <p>15. NGOs</p> <p>The so-called project grants are one of the foundations of the cooperation with Swedish NGOs. They permit the organisations to run activities for which they receive grants from Sida. The main rule is that the NGO must contribute 20 per cent of the total amount of the project.</p> <p>16. Poverty Reduction</p> <p>The basic responsibility for fighting poverty lies with the government of the country in question. Sidas role consists of supporting the cooperating country's efforts to reduce poverty. This is achieved either through the country's government or via other channels.</p> <p>Sidas contribution is mainly focused directly at the poor. Examples of direct aid include: credit for the poor, construction of schools, provision of basic health care, vaccination programs, the building of roads and the supply of water.</p> <p>17. Programme Support</p> <p>Sida works with three types of programme support: budget support, sector programme support and support to an organization.</p> <p>18. Rural Development</p> <p>19. Research Cooperation</p> <p>The objective of research co-operation is to support research which is of significance for development in developing countries. This is done by providing support to improve the capacity of developing countries to run research programmes of their own and by providing support to research which can contribute to the solution of important development problems.</p> <p>Information on EU's development research programmes is hanneled through Sida. Swedish researchers may apply for grants from these programmes. Sida also gives direct support, through annual grants, to development research conducted in Sweden. Swedish researchers can apply for these grants for projects which focus on development and developing countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral research co-operation • Regional research programmes
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special programmes and initiatives • International research programmes • Swedish development research • EU's development research programmes <p>20. Urban Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban environment (Cleaner air a matter of global concern; Clean water; Less waste; Urban agriculture) • Urban transport • Housing for poor people • Urban cultural environment • Urban poverty • Equality between women and men
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USAID United States Agency for International Development (homepage: www.usaid.gov)	
Headquarters:	Washington DC, USA
Goals/missions/ functions:	USAID is an independent federal government agency that receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. USAID work supports long-term and equitable economic growth and advances U.S. foreign policy objectives by supporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic growth, agriculture and trade; • global health; and, • democracy, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance.
Activities:	USAID work “A better future for all”, covering several areas: <p>1. Agriculture</p> <p>The food that we eat connects each of us to the world of agriculture. Farmers and livestock producers in every country are responsible for most of the supply of food that goes through grocery stores and markets in towns and cities. USAID works with all participants in agricultural development to support efforts to increase productivity.</p> <p>2. Environment</p> <p>Growing populations are placing increasing pressure on the natural resources in many countries and many of these resources, once used, are not renewable. USAID takes an integrated approach to natural resources management. Land and water must be managed skillfully so that they are able to maintain USAID basic ability to produce food for the nine billion people that the</p>

	<p>world is expected to have by 2050.</p> <p>3. Global health</p> <p>The USAID's programs in global health represent the commitment and determination of the US government to prevent suffering, save lives, and create a brighter future for families in the developing world. Several of the programs are concerning child health and infectious diseases.</p> <p>Cross-Cutting Programs</p> <p>Some parts of USAID work are best implemented by working through the Agency's key sectors to implement their goals in a coordinated fashion and to call attention to these issues in each programmatic area. At USAID, these are called cross-cutting programs, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Water</i> <p>Every ecosystem, society, and individual on Earth depends on water. USAID has made the preservation and environmentally sound development of the world's water resources a top priority.</p>
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