EUROPEAN UNION

NICARAGUA

EU Blue Book 2008

European Union Development Cooperation Activities in Nicaragua

Actividades de Cooperación para el Desarrollo de la Unión Europea en Nicaragua

October 2009

AUSTRIA BELGIUM BULGARIA CYPRUS CZECH REPUBLIC DENMARK ESTONIA FINLAND FRANCE GERMANY GREECE HUNGARY IRELAND ITALY
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Foreword

As the first Blue Book on the European Union's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Nicaragua was given a very positive reception, we are happy to present the new, improved 2008 version. As before, the Blue Book details the value and composition of all European Union (EU) development cooperation in Nicaragua, but it has a number of changes which make it even easier to use and more visually pleasing. Many of these improvements were made following helpful feedback from EU donors during preparations for the 2008 update of the Blue Book and its sister tool ODAnic.

The Blue Book meets a number of EU donor needs including the desire to have greater transparency and visibility for our joint development efforts in Nicaragua. The first version also provided momentum to the EU Working Group responsible for making progress in the implementation of the EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy. This is described in greater detail on page 10.

The Blue Book highlights some of the similarities and differences in development tools, processes and approaches taken by the European Commission (EC) and the 11 Member States (MS) present in the country. One example of this is the availability of up to date project and programme data. For certain EU donors with a more decentralised management approach this data is readily available in-country whereas for other donors such information is often managed by Headquarters and therefore there are substantial time delays in acquiring it. This in itself has presented one of the greatest challenges to compiling comprehensive and accurate data for the 2008 Blue Book during the first quarter of the year as originally foreseen. The statistics contained in the Blue Book are provisional and we therefore strongly encourage readers to visit the ODAnic web site regularly (see link below) in order to obtain the very latest data made available by EU donors. On a very positive note, we are pleased to announce that this year ODAnic contains additional aid information from non-EU donors, both bilateral and multilateral.

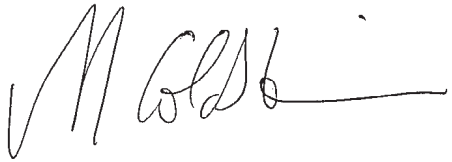
During the 3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, Ghana last September, many donors agreed to support a new International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) which seeks to improve the quality, availability and therefore transparency of aid information. With this in mind, donors have been urged to agree on common standards, format and conduct for aid reporting by 2010. We are fortunate that Development Gateway, the main consultant for the 2008 Nicaragua Blue Book, is helping to guide this process. As a result, our efforts in Nicaragua should have a wider impact, as the experience and lessons from ODAnic help to inform the global aid transparency dialogue.

We want to thank all those colleagues from the European Commission and Member States who contributed to the 2008 Blue Book and ODAnic update. We also want to thank EU donors in Vietnam who once again provided material for this version. Finally, we are grateful to Development Gateway and Xolo Systems for their innovative recommendations and technical inputs.

Further copies of this document can be downloaded together with more disaggregated data on EU ODA to Nicaragua by visiting http://nic.odadata.eu/.

Until next year,

Martin Johnston
DFID Representative for Central America



Mendel Goldstein
Head of EC Delegation to Central America and Panama

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I. The European Union at a Glance

EU Bluebook 2008

50 Years Building Europe

2007 marked the 50th anniversary of the signing of Treaties of Rome, the founding charter of what has become the European Union. For 50 years, the EU members have enjoyed unprecedented peace, prosperity and stability, and carried their integration to hitherto unseen levels.

ToGEthe® SINCE 1957
EU 50TH ANNIVERSARY

On 25th March 1957, two treaties were signed in Rome that gave birth to the European Economic Community (EEC) and to the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom): the Treaties of Rome. The Treaty establishing the EEC affirmed in its preamble that signatory States were "determined to lay the foundations of an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe ". It came into force on 1 January 1958.

The new supranational organisation started out as a customs union. As a consequence, the EEC was colloquially known as the "Common Market". Member countries agreed to dismantle all tariff barriers over a 12-year transitional period and to establish common tariffs for all products coming from third countries.

The "Common Market" gradually developed into a Single Market, providing for the free circulation of not only goods, but also services, people and money across national boundaries. The euro has become the common currency for many Europeans. Europeans are more and more acting together also in areas going beyond the economic realm, in external relations, defence and security, justice, environmental protection and many other fields.

The Treaties of Rome and the 50 years that followed thus signified the triumph of a very realistic and gradualist approach to building the EU. A process was put in motion in which progressive economic integration was paving the way to a long-term objective: that of a comprehensive union of the countries and peoples of Europe.

The signing of the Treaties of Rome on 25th March 1957

On 9 May 1950, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman first publicly put forward the ideas that led to the European Union. Every 9 May is celebrated as 'Europe Day'

Source: Europa website

Twelve Historic Steps of the European Integration

1951 The European Coal and Steel Community is established by the six founding members (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands)

1957 The Treaty of Rome establishes the European Economic Community (EEC) or common market and the European Atomic Energy Community

1973 The Community expands to nine Member States with the accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom

1979 The first direct elections to the European Parliament

1981 The first Mediterranean enlargement with the accession of Greece

1986 Spain and Portugal enter the EU, bringing membership to 12

1993 The single market and its four freedoms are established: the free movement of goods, services, people and money

1993 The Treaty of Maastricht establishes the European Union. It is a major EU milestone, setting rules for the future single currency, for foreign and security policy and closer cooperation in justice and home affairs

1995 The EU expands to 15 members with the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden

2002 Euro notes and coins are introduced in 12 Member States

2004 Ten more countries join the Union: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia

2007 Bulgaria and Romania join the European Union, bringing the number of member states to 27 countries. Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey are also candidates for future membership

Member States of the European Union

Austria

Political system: Federal republic
Capital city: Vienna
Total area: 83 870 km²
Population: 8.3 million
Currency: Euro
Language: German

Belgium

Political system: Constitutional monarchy
Capital city: Brussels
Total area: 30 528 km²
Population: 10.7 million
Currency: Euro
Language: French, Dutch, German

Bulgaria

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Sofia
Total area: 111 910 km²
Population: 7.6 million
Currency: Lev
Language: Bulgarian

Cyprus

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Nicosia
Total area: 9 250 km²
Population: 0.8 million
Currency: Euro
Language: Greek, English

Czech Republic

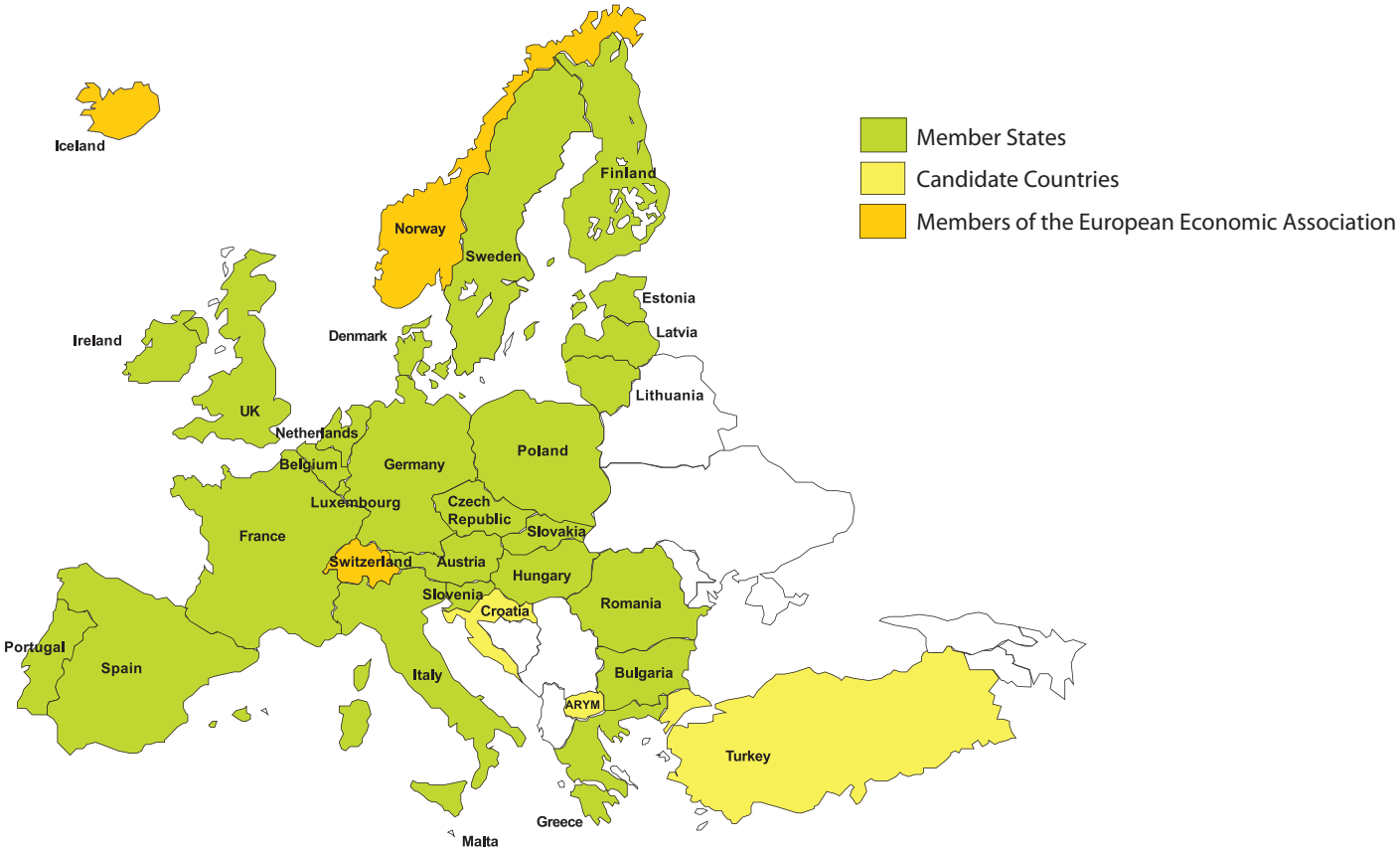
Political system: Republic
Capital city: Prague
Total area: 78 866 km²
Population: 10.3 million
Currency: Czech koruna
Language: Czech

Denmark

Political system: Constitutional monarchy
Capital city: Copenhagen
Total area: 43 094 km²
Population: 5.4 million
Currency: Danish krone
Language: Danish

Estonia

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Tallinn
Total area: 45 000 km²
Population: 1.4 million
Currency: Estonian kroon
Language: Estonian



Source: Europa website

Finland

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Helsinki
Total area: 338 000 km²
Population: 5.3 million
Currency: Euro
Language: Finnish, Swedish

France

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Paris
Total area: 550 000 km²
Population: 63.7 million
Currency: Euro
Language: French

Germany

Political system: Federal republic
Capital city: Berlin
Total area: 356 854 km²
Population: 82.5 million
Currency: Euro
Language: German

Greece

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Athens
Total area: 131 957 km²
Population: 11.2 million
Currency: Euro
Language: Greek

Hungary

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Budapest
Total area: 93 000 km²
Population: 10.1 million
Currency: Forint
Language: Hungarian

Ireland

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Dublin
Total area: 70 000 km²
Population: 4 million
Currency: Euro
Language: English, Irish

Italy

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Rome
Total area: 301 263 km²
Population: 57.3 million
Currency: Euro
Language: Italian

Latvia

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Riga
Total area: 65 000 km²
Population: 2.3 million
Currency: Lats
Language: Latvian

Lithuania

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Vilnius
Total area: 65 000 km²
Population: 3.4 million
Currency: Litas
Language: Lithuanian

Luxembourg

Political system: Constitutional monarchy
Capital city: Luxembourg
Total area: 2 586 km²
Population: 0.5 million
Currency: Euro
Language: Luxembourgish, French, German

Malta

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Valletta
Total area: 316 km²
Population: 0.4 million
Currency: Euro
Language: Maltese, English

Netherlands

Political system: Constitutional monarchy
Capital city: Amsterdam
Total area: 41 526 km²
Population: 16.4 million
Currency: Euro
Language: Dutch

Poland

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Warsaw
Total area: 312 679 km²
Population: 38.1 million
Currency: Zloty
Language: Polish

Portugal

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Lisbon
Total area: 92 072 km²
Population: 10.4 million
Currency: Euro
Language: Portuguese

Romania

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Bucharest
Total area: 237 500 km²
Population: 21.5 million
Currency: Leu
Language: Romanian

Slovakia

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Bratislava
Total area: 48 845 km²
Population: 5.4 million
Currency: Euro
Language: Slovak

Slovenia

Political system: Republic
Capital city: Ljubljana
Total area: 20 273 km²
Population: 2 million
Currency: Euro
Language: Slovenian

Spain

Political system: Constitutional monarchy
Capital city: Madrid
Total area: 504 782 km²
Population: 45.3 million
Currency: Euro
Language: Spanish

Sweden

Political system: Constitutional monarchy
Capital city: Stockholm
Total area: 449 964 km²
Population: 9.2 million
Currency: Swedish krona
Language: Swedish

United Kingdom

Political system: Constitutional monarchy
Capital city: London
Total area: 244 820 km²
Population: 60.4 million
Currency: Pound sterling
Language: English

Source: Europa website

Institutions of the European Union

The European Union is more than just a confederation of countries, but it is not a federal state. Its political system is historically unique and has been constantly evolving over more than 50 years. The European Union's policies and legislation are the result of decisions taken by the EU institutions described below.

Council of the European Union

The Council of the EU represents the Member States. It is the EU's main legislative and decision-making body. Its role is to provide the EU with political impetus on key issues. The EU Member States take it in turns to hold the Council Presidency for a six-month period.

European Commission (EC)

The EC represents the common interest of the EU. The EC is the main executive body of the EU with the right to propose legislation and ensure that the EU policies are properly implemented. The members of the EC are appointed for a five-year term by agreement between the Member Sates, subject to approval by the European Parliament. The EC is based in Brussels.

European Parliament (EP)

The EP is the elected body that represents the European citizens. It shares legislative and budgetary powers with the Council of the European Union. Since 1979, the members of the EP are directly elected, by universal suffrage, every five years. It normally holds its plenary sessions in Strasbourg.

European Court of Justice (CoJ)

The role of the CoJ is to ensure that EU law is complied with and that the Treaties are correctly interpreted and applied. It is located in Luxembourg and is made up of one judge from each EU country, assisted by eight advocates-general.

Court of Auditors (CoA)

The CoA ensures that the EU's expenditure has been incurred in a lawful and regular manner and that the EU budget has been managed soundly. It is located in Luxembourg and is composed of one member from each EU country, appointed for a term of six years.

European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

The EESC is an advisory body that represents the various economic and social interest groups that constitute the "organised civil society". Its members are appointed by the Council for a four-year term.

Committee of the Regions (CoR)

The CoR is an advisory body that represents regional and local governments and needs to be consulted by the Council and the Commission on all matters of relevance to the regions. Its members are appointed by the Council for a four-year term.

European Central Bank (ECB)

The ECB, based in Frankfurt, is responsible for managing the euro and the EU's monetary policy, which is managed in close co-operation with the national central banks of the EU Member States.

European Investment Bank (EIB)

The EIB, based in Luxembourg, provides loans and guarantees to help the EU's less developed regions and to make businesses more competitive.

EU institutions Other financial and consultative bodies of the EU

Source: Europa website

Overview of the European Development Policy

The European policy on development has been formally defined in the "European Consensus on Development". This policy statement, adopted by the Council, the Parliament and the Commission in December 2005, reflects the EU willingness to make a decisive contribution to poverty eradication in the world. It provides the EU with a common vision for development and sets out the policy to guide implementation of this vision at the Community level. To enhance effectiveness for improving overall development results and impact on poverty reduction, the Council adopted in May 2007 the "European Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy". This Code of Conduct presents operational principles for EU donors regarding complementarity in development cooperation and thus aims at reducing transaction costs in partner countries.

1. The European Consensus on Development

1.1. The European Vision of Development

The Declaration sets out common objectives guiding the EU development cooperation activities. The primary objective is the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable deveopment, inline with the international agenda, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other objectives such as human rights and good governance.

EU development cooperation will promote common values and effective multilateralism. These common values include: respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, peace, democracy, good governance, gender equality, the rule of law, solidarity and justice.

The EU is committed to a set of common principles of development cooperation which are: ownership and partnership, in-depth political dialogue, participation of civil society, gender equality and a continuous engagement towards preventing state fragility.

The EU committed to increase aid budgets to 0.7% of GNI by 2015, with an intermediate target of 0.56% by 2010.

The EU will also provide more effective aid through the implementation and monitoring of its commitments on aid effectiveness in all developing countries, including setting concrete targets for 2010. The use of general or sectoral budget support should increase, where circumstances permit. Debt reduction will be issued where necessary and the untying of aid will be further promoted.

The EU will further advance in the area of donor coordination, harmonisation and alignment. The EU made four additional commitments to the Paris Declaration: all capacity building assistance is provided through coordinated programmes with an increasing use of multi-donor arrangements; 50% of government-to-government assistance is channelled through country systems, including by increasing the assistance provided through budget support or sector-wide approaches; no new Project Management Units are established; the number of un-coordinated missions is reduced by 50%.

The EU will advance policy coherence for development and will ensure that all EU non-development policies which are likely to affect developing countries, such as trade, security and migration will contribute to partner countries' efforts in achieving the MDGs.

1.2. The European Community Development Policy

Community policy in this field must complement the policies of the Member States. Its added value comes from its global presence and expertise, its role in promoting consistency between policies and best practice, in facilitating coordination and harmonisation, in supporting democracy, human rights, good governance and respect for international law, in promoting participation in civil society and North-South solidarity.

The Community will use the most efficient instruments available: it will favour a differentiated approach based on needs, priorities and the strengths of the countries concerned.

Development cooperation is a major component of a broader set of external measures which must be consistent and complementary.

The Community will concentrate its activities in the following nine areas: trade and regional integration; the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources; infrastructure, communications and transport; water and energy; rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security; governance, democracy, human rights and support for economic and institutional reforms; prevention of conflicts and of state fragility; human development; and social cohesion and employment.

The Community will strengthen mainstreaming in relation to certain issues involving general principles applicable to any initiative and which call for efforts in several sectors: democracy; good governance; human rights; the rights of children and indigenous peoples; gender equality; environmental sustainability; and the fight against HIV/AIDS.

The type of aid provided will be tailored to the needs and context of each individual country. Where conditions allow, budget aid will be the preferred type. The Community will use an approach based on results and performance indicators. Most Community aid will continue to be provided in the form of grants, an approach which is particularly suitable for the poorest countries and for those with a limited ability to repay.

The reform of external aid initiated by the Commission in 2000 has made it possible to improve Community assistance and the quality of the aid provided. Further improvements will be made in areas including information systems and there will be further devolution to the delegations.

2. The European Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy

The Code of Conduct guides the policy and actions of the Member States and the Commission by proposing concrete measures to enhance complementarity and division of labour amongst EU donors.

"Complementarity" is defined as the optimal division of labour between various actors so as to achieve optimum use of human and financial resources. It involves co-ordination and specialisation in areas where a donor can add value. Complementarity can be:

- in-country by addressing over-representation of donors in certain "attractive" sectors while others – not less important – remain under-funded;
- cross-country by addressing the widening gap between aid darlings and aid orphans ;
- cross-sector to make the most out of the know-how and comparative advantage of each EU MS and ensure that key sectors/themes are covered by the EU as a whole;
- vertical between initiatives at the national, regional and international level
- cross modality and instrument to find the most appropriate balance between instruments of aid delivery.

The Code of Conduct is embedded in the principles of ownership, alignment, harmonisation and management for results and mutual accountability of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness as well as the EU commitments set out in the European Consensus on Development. The Code is a dynamic document that establishes principles and targets towards which EU donors strive to work progressively and accordingly on a voluntary, flexible and self-policing basis. It invites any other donors to commit themselves to abiding it and base their activities on similar principles.

As the partner country holds the responsibility of coordinating donors, EU donors commit themselves to encourage and support the partner country to assume that responsibility.

EU donors commit themselves to base their engagement on the principles outlined below:

1. Concentrate on a limited number of sectors in country: EU donors should concentrate their in-country activities on a maximum of 3 focal sectors on the basis of their comparative advantages. Global Budget Support, support to civil society, research and higher education are possible additional activities.

2. Redeployment for other in-country activities: EU donors may remain financially engaged in sectors other than the three concentration sectors by delegating their funds to other donors. Any freed-up resources due to concentration should be redeployed into general budget support where conditions permit to do so. Exit from sectors by donors should be done in a responsible manner.

3. Lead donor arrangement: In each priority sector, one lead donor will be in charge of all donor coordination, thereby reducing transaction costs for partner countries and donors.

4. Delegated cooperation / partnership: A donor may delegate authority to another donor to act on his behalf for administrating funds and sector policy dialogue.

5. Ensure adequate donor support: At least one donor must be actively involved in each strategic sector for poverty reduction. The maximum active donors per sector should be 3-5, based on comparative advantages.

6. Replicate practices at regional level: Principles of in-country division of labour will also be applied at the regional level.

7. Establish priority countries: EU donors agree to reinforce the geographical focus of their assistance and strive to establish a limited number of priority countries. In non-priority countries, EU donors may provide their support *inter alia* through delegated cooperation arrangements.

8. Address the "orphans" gap: Based on needs and performances and taking into account all financing flows from ODA and other aid flows, EU donors commit themselves to avoid imbalance and thus address the issue of "orphaned" or neglected countries.

9. Analyse and expand areas of strength: Taking into account the views of partner countries and deepening their own self-assessment, donors will concentrate on sectors and modalities where they identify their comparative advantages.

10. Pursue progress on other dimensions of complementarity such as vertical and cross modality and instrument complementarity.

11. Deepen the reforms: EU donors commit to implement the reforms needed to achieve a coherent division of labour between individual donors.

The Code of Conduct is a dynamic document that will be reviewed periodically - and in any case before 2010 - on the basis of lessons learned from its implementation and the monitoring of progress. It is also a flexible tool in that its actual implementation modalities will take local circumstances in Nicaragua into account.

Association Agreement

During the 4th EU Summit with Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Vienna, Austria, in May 2006, the Heads of State and of Government took the decision to commence negotiations in relation to a potential Association Agreement between the European Union and countries of Central America.

An Association agreement implies the establishment of mutual commitments in three complementary areas: Political dialogue, Cooperation and the establishment of a Free Trade Area between the European Union (EU) and the countries of Central America (CA).

The **Political Dialogue** component aims to establish institutionalised mechanisms which will promote discussions and information exchange in different instances between the EU and CA on bilateral and regional questions of mutual interest. Such dialogue could allow for the adoption of joint positions on subjects of international importance. Through the various mechanisms all parties will strive to encourage a series of common values endorsed by both regions including among others respect for democratic principles and basic human rights, the protection of the environment and the strengthening of the Rule of Law.

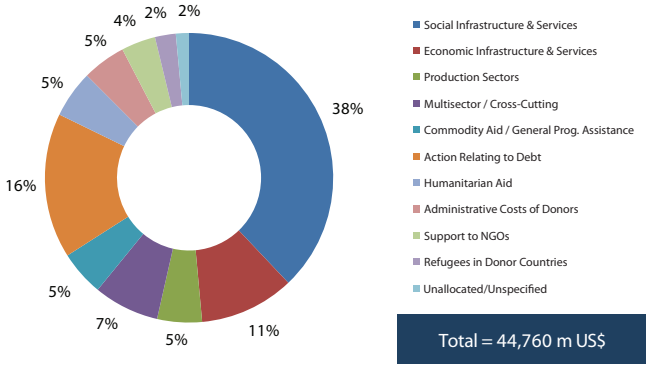
Within the context of the Association Agreement, the **Cooperation** component hopes to go beyond the current financial aid provided by the EU to CA which has already been committed for the period 2007-2013 with the principle aims of promoting social cohesion and regional integration and to identify specific mechanisms whereby both regions can reach identified aims both in the Political Dialogue and Trade components. It should be noted that the EU is already one of the main providers of development cooperation in Central America.

With regard to **Trade** issues, an Association Agreement would imply the establishment of a Free Trade Area between countries of Central America and the European Union. In the commercial context, Central America has maintained close economic ties with Europe for a long time, ties which have benefited from the EU Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) that permits many of Central American products to enter the EU market without paying customs duties or with the application of highly preferential rates. Despite this, a significant number of goods in which CA has the competitive advantage have been excluded from the GSP initiative, a fact which encouraged countries in the region to advance in the deepening of commercial relations with the EU through adherence to a free trade agreement.

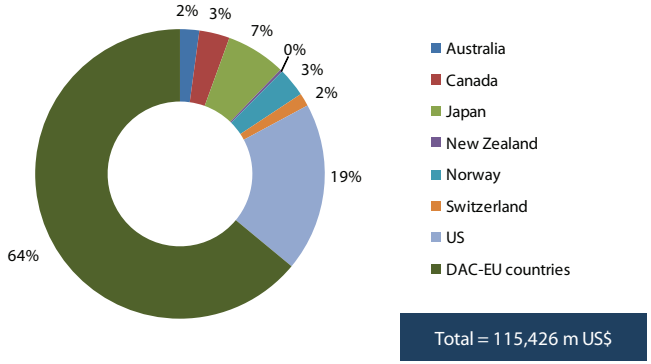
Negotiations between the EU and CA take place both in Brussels and in Central American countries on a rotating basis. Currently the VIII Round of Negotiations is under preparation and significant progress is expected. Negotiations are entering their final stages and an Association Agreement should be concluded in early 2010.

European Union Aid to Developing Countries

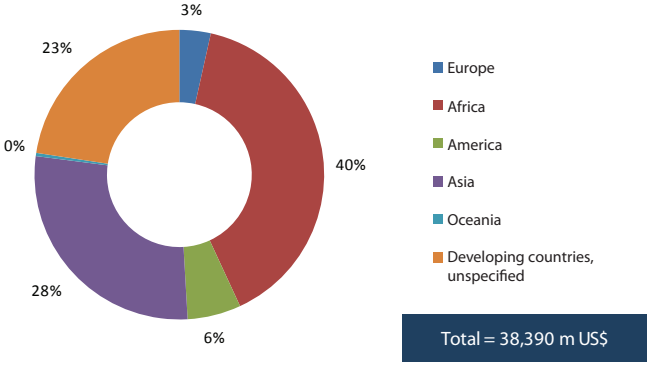
Allocation of EU Aid by Sector
As % of EU Bilateral Net ODA Commitments, 2007



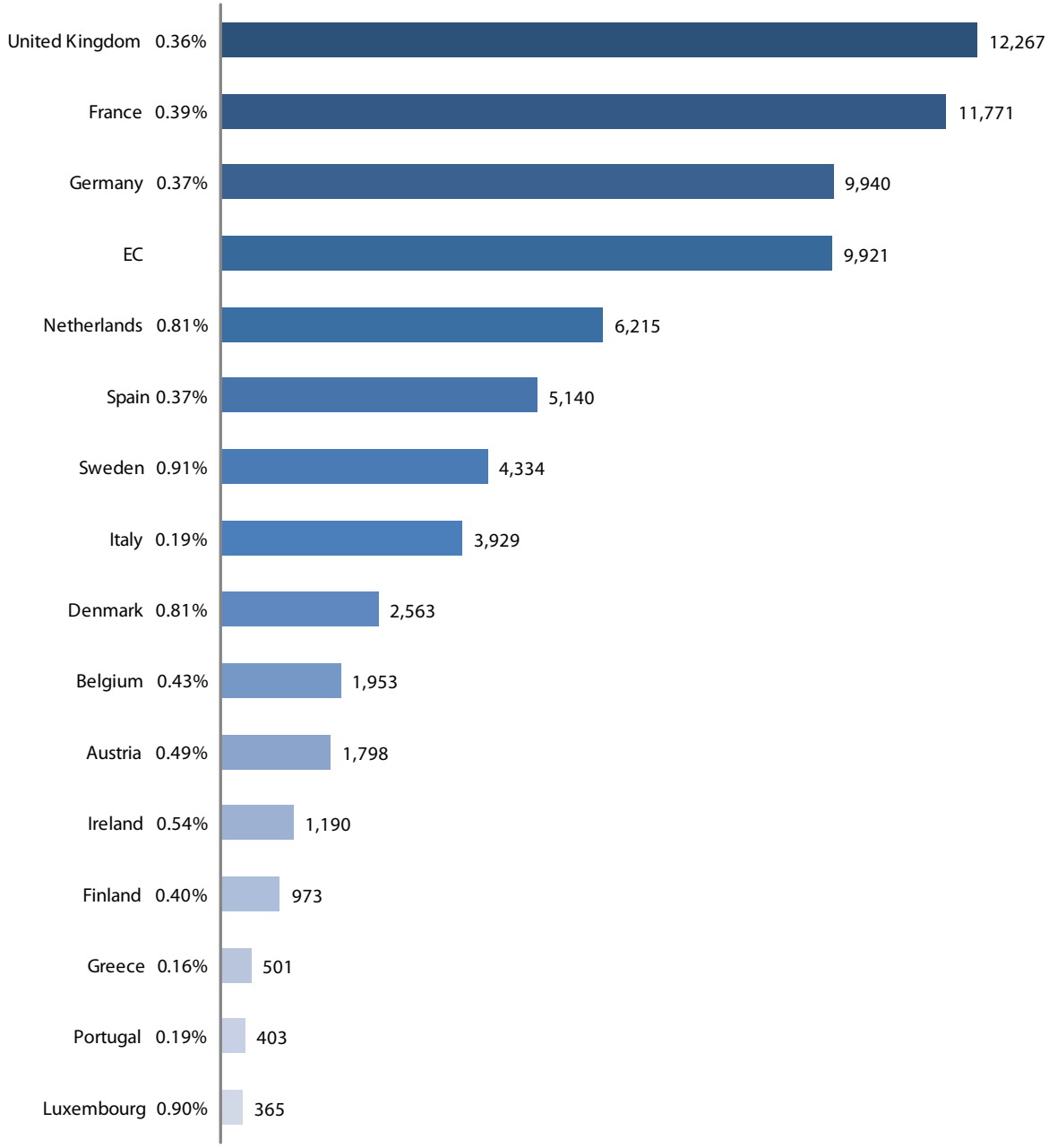
Net ODA Disbursements (bilateral and multilateral)
In % compared to non-EU Members of DAC, 2007



Regional Allocation of Aid
As % of EU Bilateral Net ODA Disbursements 2007



EU Net ODA Disbursements by Country (bilateral and multilateral)
In millions US$ and as % of GNI, 2007



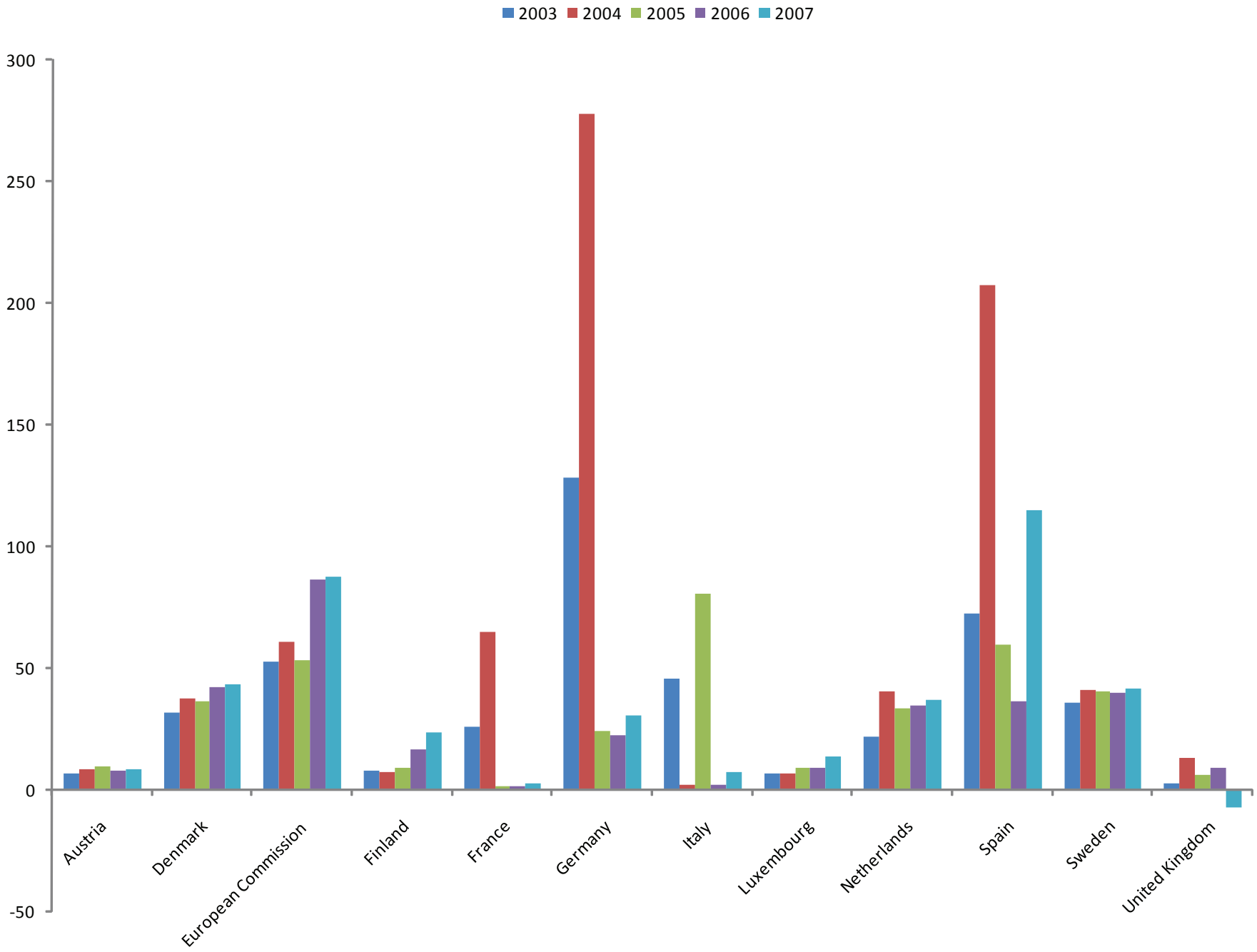
Source: OECD/DAC http://stats.oecd.org/WBOS/

II. EU ODA Retrospective for Nicaragua

EU Bluebook 2008

EU ODA Retrospective for Nicaragua

EU ODA Disbursements to Nicaragua 2003-2007, USD millions



Source: OECD/DAC http://stats.oecd.org/WBOS/

ODA Retrospective for Nicaragua

Bilateral ODA Disbursements to Nicaragua 2000-2007, USD millions

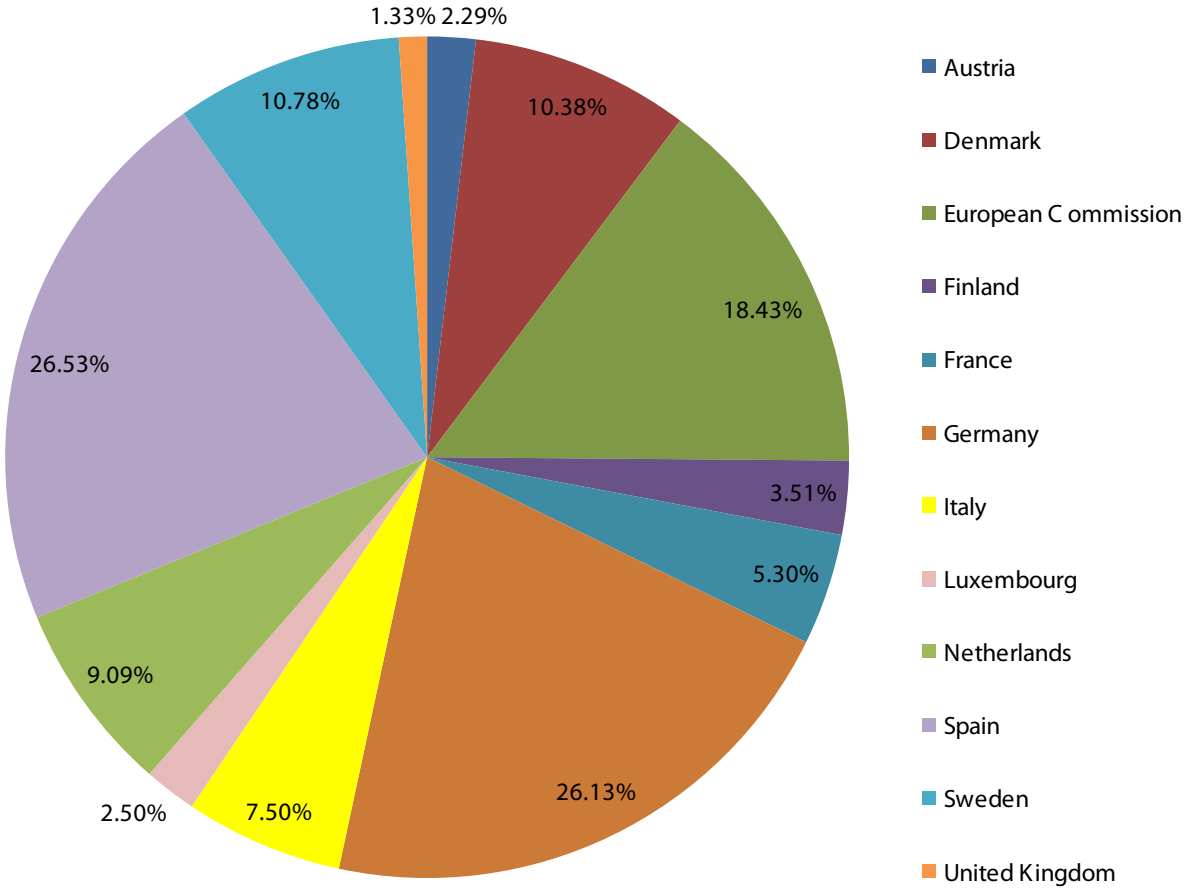
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Austria	4.95	5.73	4.45	7.12	8.65	9.84	8.36	8.50	57.60
Belgium	3.11	1.86	2.00	1.94	3.24	4.92	5.63	2.90	25.60
Canada	2.80	6.45	7.65	8.45	8.95	8.98	11.24	22.23	76.75
Denmark	27.17	27.97	24.99	32.04	37.70	36.67	42.67	43.53	272.74
European Commission	42.76	31.21	33.77	52.67	61.31	53.39	86.62	87.84	449.57
Finland	7.85	6.71	5.90	7.89	7.64	9.41	16.60	23.61	85.61
France	3.35	2.82	0.88	26.27	65.25	1.93	1.92	2.91	105.33
Germany	26.88	31.81	34.45	128.63	278.02	24.53	22.78	30.75	577.85
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	1.13	1.05	2.31
Ireland	0.25	0.23	0.48	0.98	0.97	0.99	1.88	3.38	9.16
Italy	1.75	1.98	2.29	45.87	2.26	80.96	2.55	7.53	145.19
Japan	76.47	61.95	31.42	24.38	29.93	49.23	35.93	30.64	339.95
Luxembourg	7.90	5.12	3.21	7.13	6.91	9.09	9.37	13.89	62.62
Netherlands	15.64	18.53	26.01	22.26	40.84	33.89	34.61	36.96	228.74
Norway	13.25	14.63	9.08	12.67	12.55	13.99	25.22	19.95	121.34
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.57	30.57
South Korea	0.22	0.04	2.25	4.26	0.32	0.50	5.61	9.08	22.28
Spain	19.67	399.47	22.29	72.67	207.69	60.08	36.58	115.12	933.57
Sweden	33.32	22.72	38.65	35.92	41.10	40.91	40.16	41.93	294.71
Switzerland	6.92	4.85	6.19	15.10	17.56	14.94	12.69	19.51	97.76
United Kingdom	1.73	0.95	0.36	2.73	13.40	6.14	9.26	-6.86	27.71
United States	72.77	100.56	66.72	69.63	69.65	102.61	67.53	76.53	626.00

Source: OECD/DAC http://stats.oecd.org/WBOS/

Complete ODA profile for Nicaragua can be found at http://stats.oecd.org/WBOS/

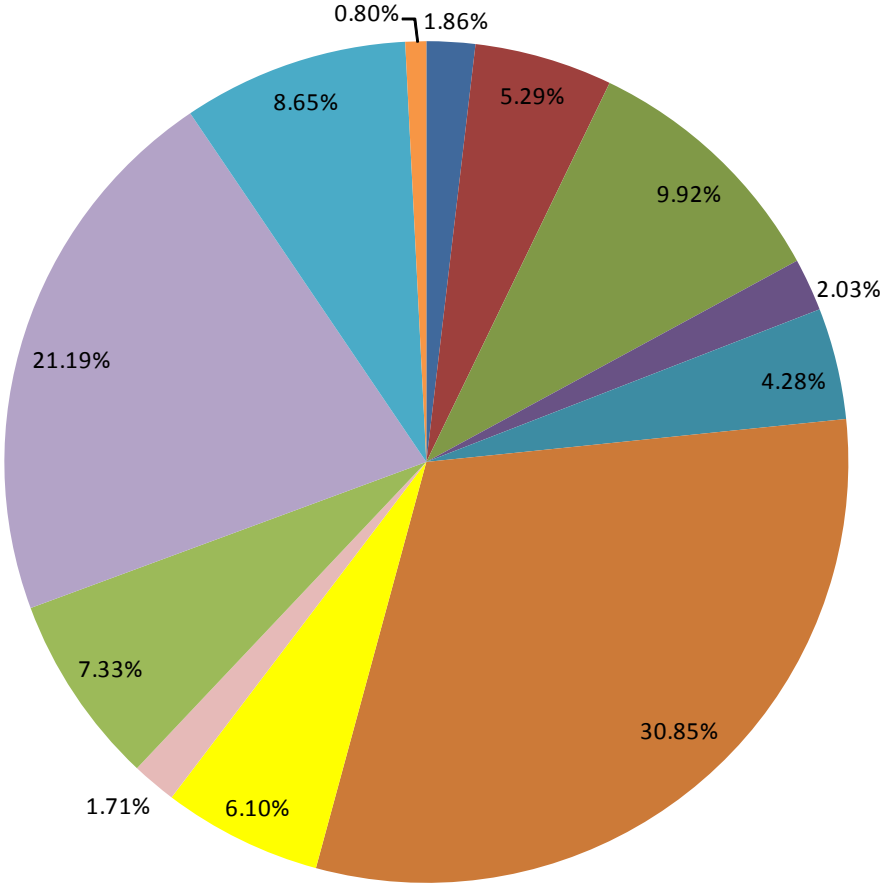
EU ODA Retrospective for Nicaragua

Total EU Bilateral Disbursements, 2003-2007



Total: 1854.8 million USD

EU Bilateral Debt Relief, 2003-2007



Total: 2302.27 million USD

Retrospective graphs include only data from active EU donors; for the complete data set please visit: http://stats.oecd.org/qwids/

Source: OECD/DAC http://stats.oecd.org/WBOS/

III. EU Cooperation in Nicaragua for 2008

EU Bluebook 2008

EU Coordination, Harmonisation and Alignment Process in Nicaragua

2008 – A Significant Year

2008 was a busy and highly significant year for donor coordination. In April, the OECD-DAC survey on the monitoring of the Paris indicators in which 22 donors and the Government of Nicaragua participated was released, and in September the 3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness took place in Accra, Ghana. Ministers of developing and donor countries responsible for promoting development and Heads of multilateral and bilateral development institutions endorsed the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) in an effort to accelerate and deepen implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Among others, the AAA places explicit emphasis on the role and importance of all development partners and in particular national and international civil society organisations. As a consequence donors are increasingly pursuing stronger links and more regular dialogue with organized civil society in Nicaragua in order to ensure that the aid effectiveness agenda is inclusive and pertinent.

Aid coordination remains a highly complex and formidable task given the large number of donors in Nicaragua (reportedly over 40) and the high volume of ODA per annum not to mention the second lowest development indicators in the region and a constantly changing political and economic landscape which present considerable challenges for the success potential of any harmonisation and alignment (H&A) initiative. Nicaragua continues to be a priority country for many EU donors and is highly dependent upon on external cooperation in order to meet its development goals.

Together with the European Commission there are currently 11 EU Member States with cooperation entities based in Nicaragua (Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom); this combined force is the main net ODA contributor to Nicaragua in terms of donations and therefore any EU-led coordination initiative has the potential to impact substantially on the local aid environment. EU donors are working closely among themselves, with non-EU donors, with the Government of Nicaragua and with other development partners in order to define strategic priorities and operational plans for H&A in 2009 and beyond.

Perspectives for Harmonisation and Alignment in 2009 and beyond

- ***Adoption of a New Nicaragua National Action Plan for Harmonisation, Alignment and Ownership 2009-2011***

Together with the Government of Nicaragua, the multi-stakeholder Technical H&A Working Group hopes to develop and adopt an Action Plan for the period 2009-2011 which will place emphasis on the 3 main axes of harmonisation, alignment and country ownership in keeping with the spirit of the Paris Declaration and will include targeted objectives, specific actions, expected results, indicators of achievement and deadlines for completion on a short, medium and long term basis. The previous plan 2005-2007 underwent a thorough assessment in 2008 and the ensuing recommendations and lessons learned will be fed into the new Action Plan.

- ***Implementation of the EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy***

Adopted in May 2007, the EU Code of Conduct (CoC) represents possibly one of the greatest coordination challenges for EU donors in Nicaragua in recent years. The Code stipulates that where possible EU donors should restrict their presence to a maximum of 3 priority areas, should pay attention to their distribution among sectors and aim to address neglected sectors which are of national importance. In order to define the status quo and identify baseline indicators, EU Donors present in Nicaragua completed a survey on the Guiding Principles in 2008 and subsequently formed a specific Working Group in order to take forward the results. All EU donors agree on the necessity to define an Action Plan for the Implementation of the CoC in Nicaragua in the coming years if there is to be any change of making progress on this rather complex issue. It is clear from the outset that there are several obstacles impeding greater progress such as unsynchronised programming, budgeting and disbursement cycles among EU donors. There is a strong need for greater harmonisation of financial regulations and implementing rules among EU donors and clearer orientations and commitment from Headquarters in order to put the Code into practice on the ground. EU Donors will work to ensure greater delegated cooperation (i.e. silent partnerships) and, where appropriate, general or sector budget support.

- ***Optimisation of High-level Dialogue Mechanisms: Global Roundtable and Donor Quintet***

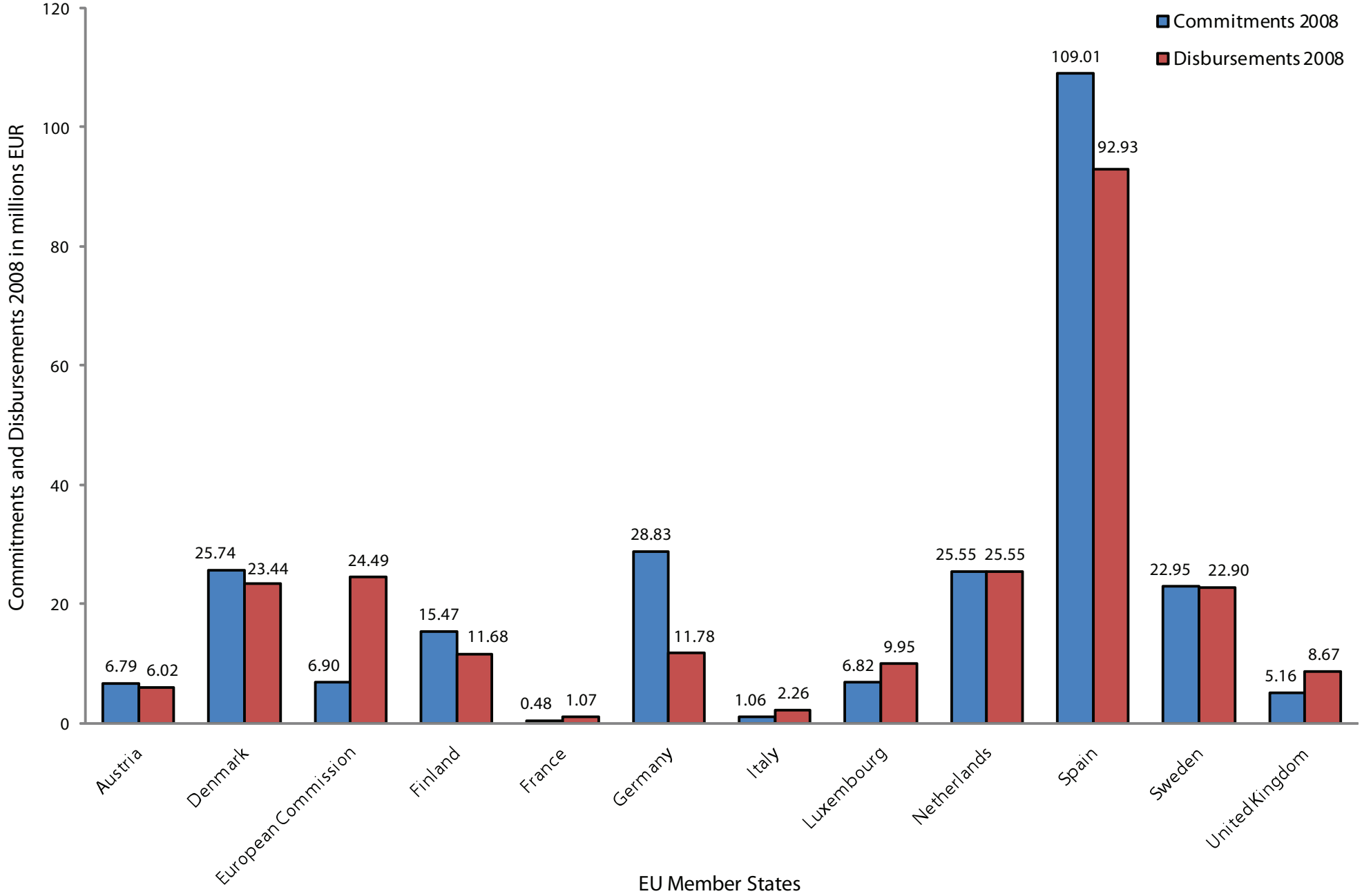
Through active participation in the Global Roundtable, donors will aim to optimise dialogue with Government at both technical and political levels in 2009. The Quintet, a high-level Steering Group created in February 2006 will continue to meet regularly with the Government of Nicaragua in order to discuss national priorities and to present common donor positions. The Quintet currently comprises Denmark and the European Commission together with non-EU donors - Canada, Japan, the Inter American Development Bank and the World Bank.

- ***Strengthened Donor Coordination: Sector Roundtables***

In Nicaragua sector roundtables were established in 2003 in the priority areas of Education, Governance, Health, Infrastructure, Production, and Social Protection. EU Donors are present in all these fora and are actively contributing towards the development of Sector Wide Approaches (SWAps). SWAps contain multi-annual action plans and expenditure forecasts allowing government and donors to better plan activities and financial disbursements with a medium to long-term perspective. Roundtables will continue to promote common platforms through the signature of Codes of Conduct and Memoranda of Understanding in order to improve coordination and better support approved sector strategies and common funding arrangements.

EU Cooperation Achievements in 2008

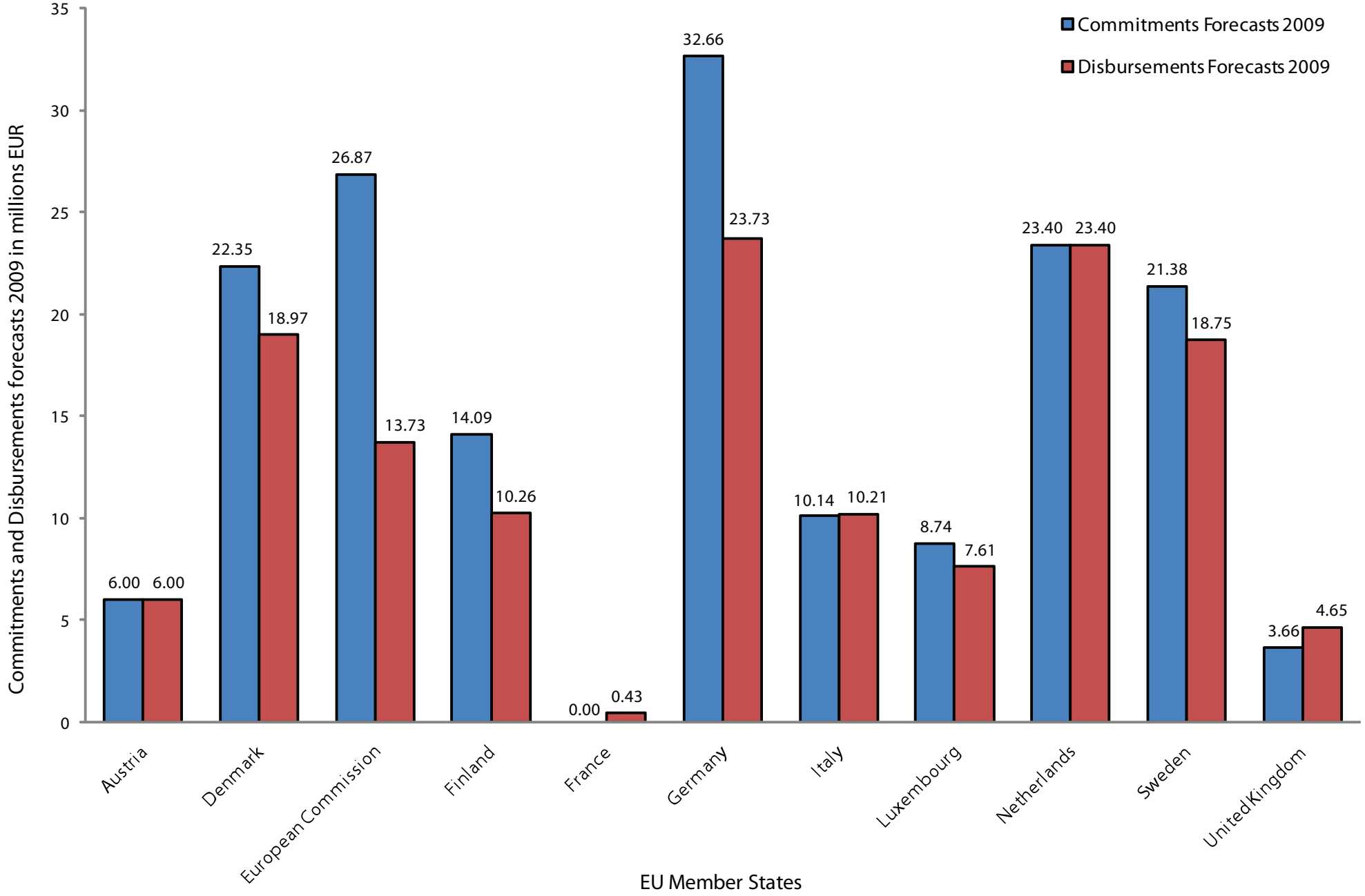
EU ODA commitments and disbursements by donor in EUR millions, 2008



Source: http://nic.odadata.eu/

EU Cooperation Forecasts for 2009

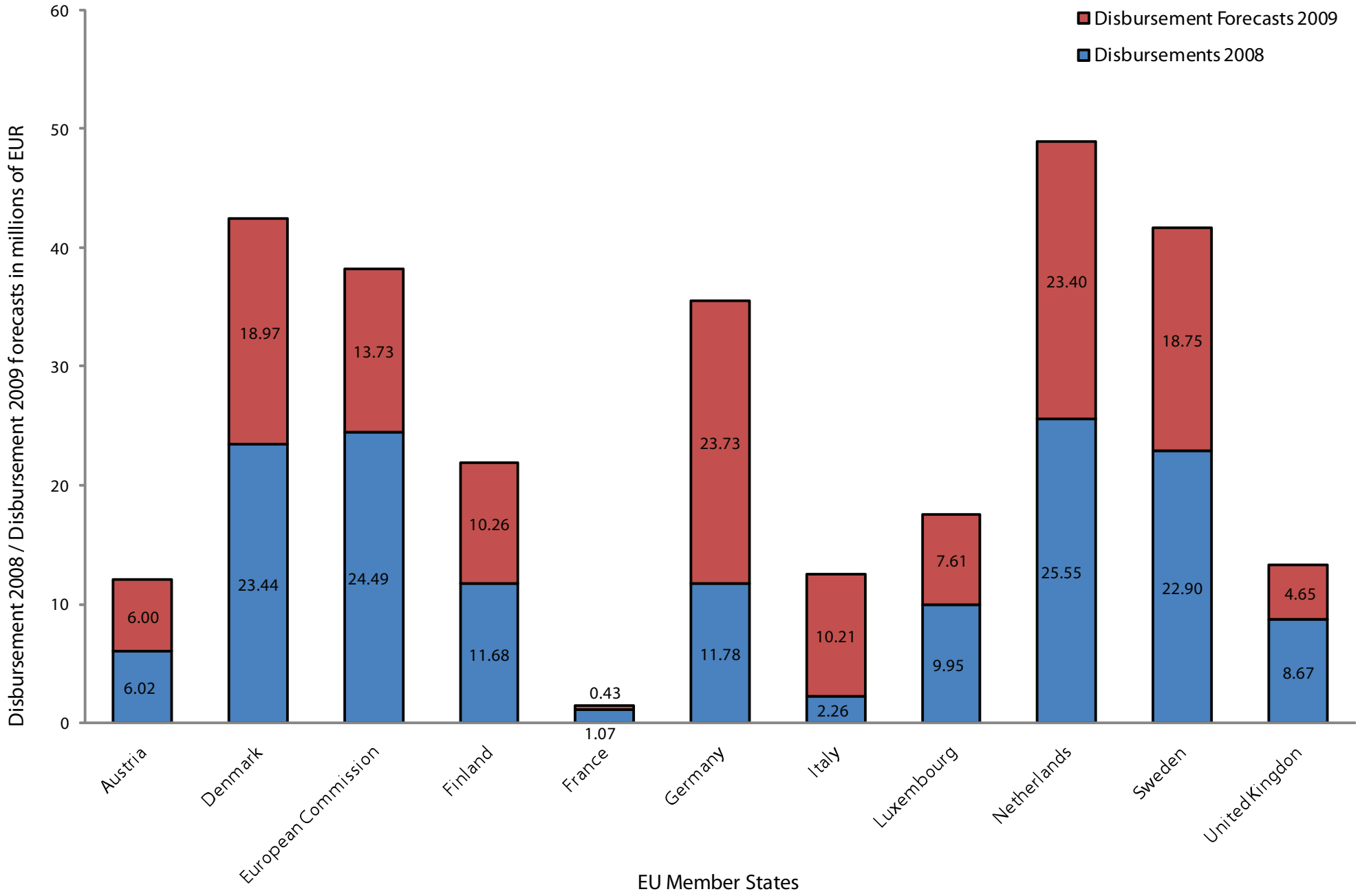
EU ODA commitments and forecasts in EUR millions, 2009



Source: http://nic.odadata.eu/

EU Cooperation Trend 2008-2009

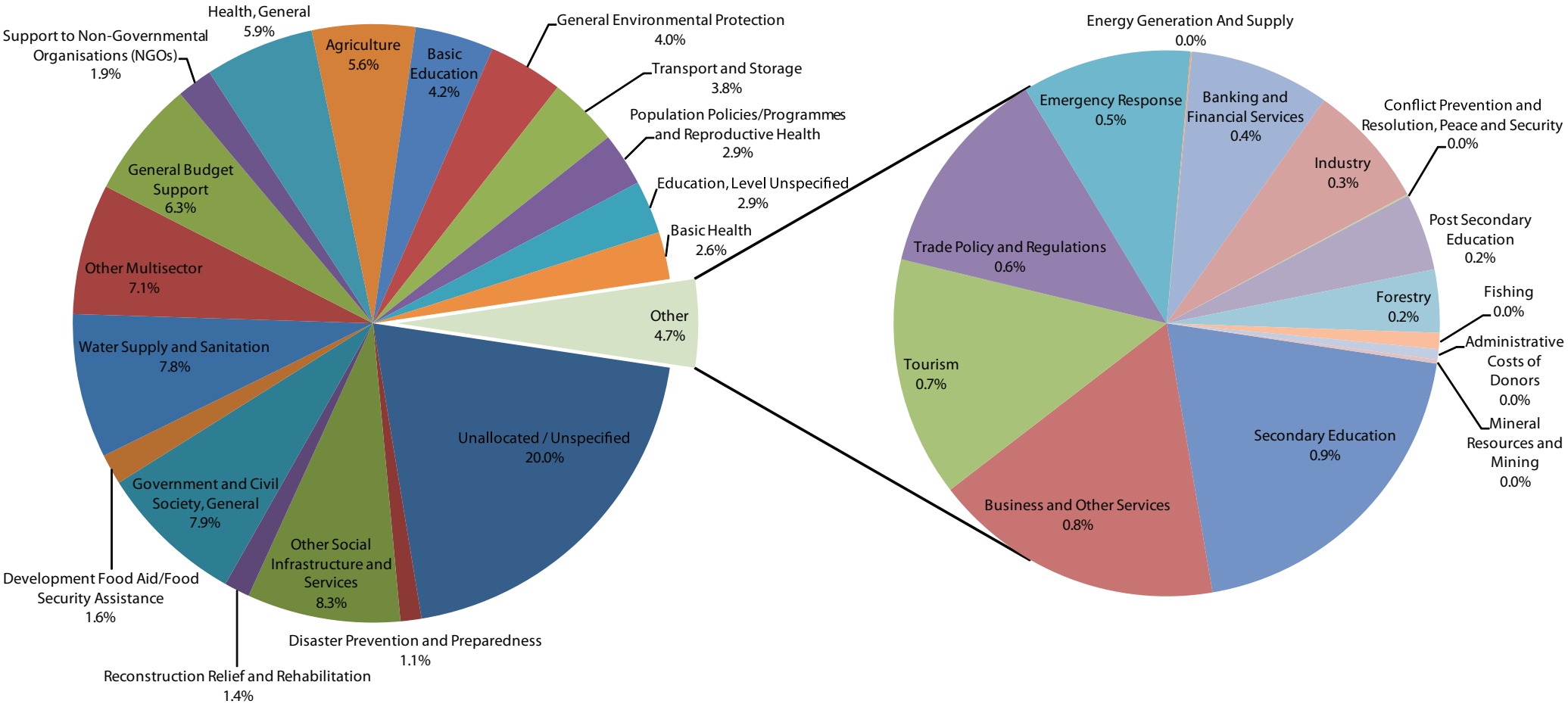
EU ODA disbursements 2008 and disbursement forecasts in EUR millions, 2009



Source: http://nic.odadata.eu/

EU Cooperation by DAC Sector in 2008

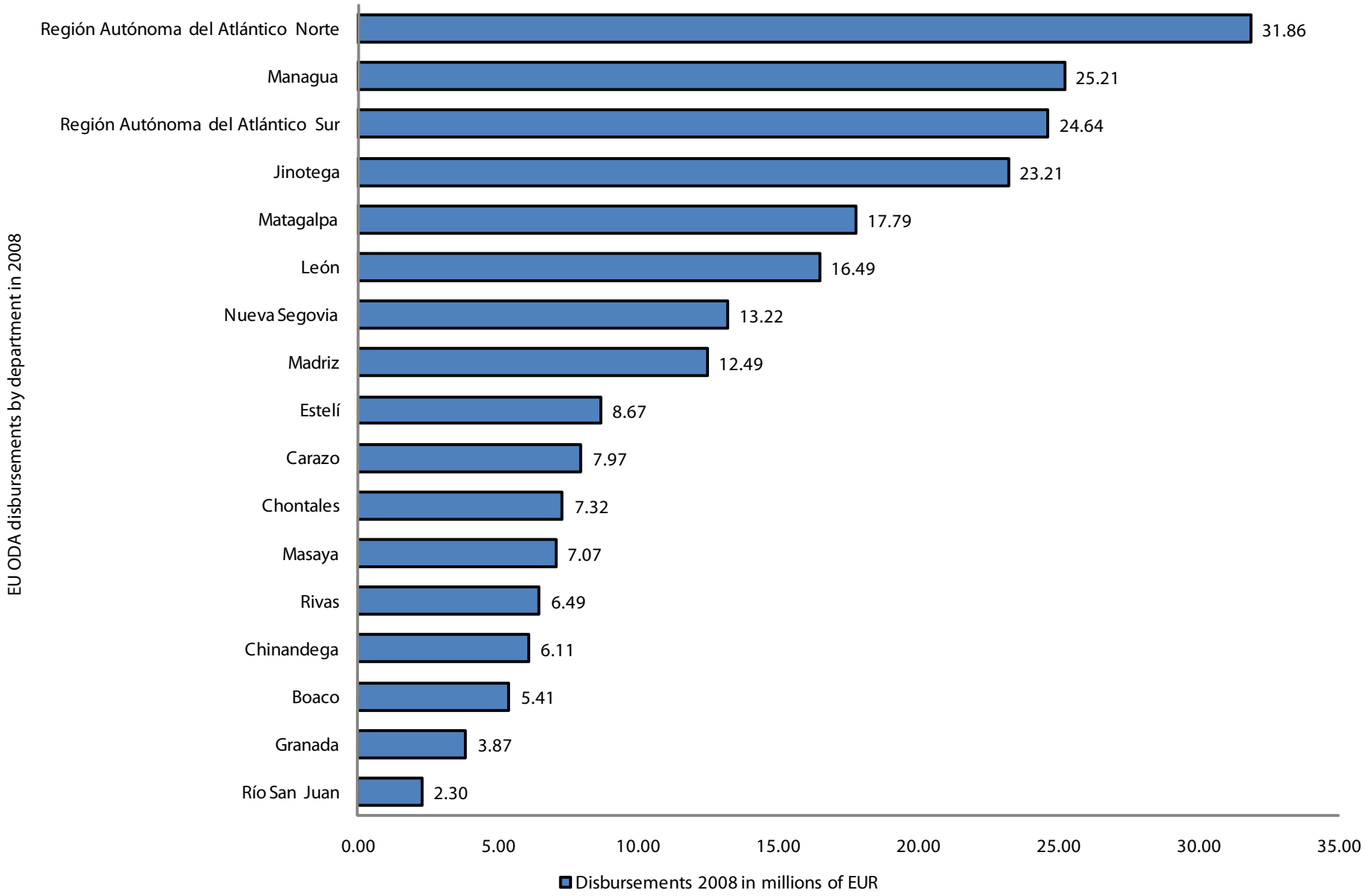
EU ODA Disbursements by DAC Sector in 2008



Source: http://nic.odadata.eu/

EU Cooperation by Department in 2008

EU ODA Disbursements by Department in EUR millions, 2008

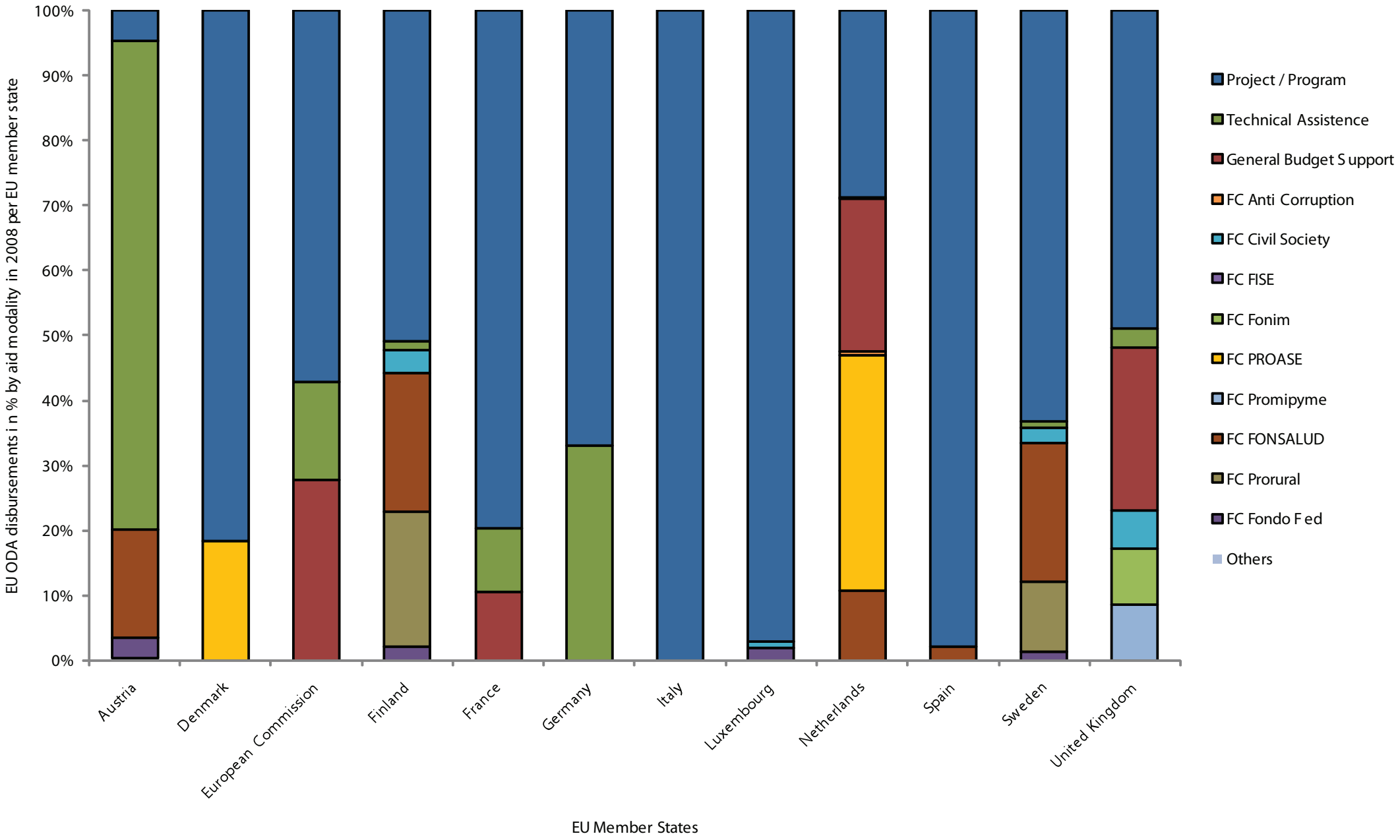


Source: http://nic.odadata.eu/

Please note that national projects are not included. Regional disbursements are based on individual project disbursements divided by their number of regions. This might not reflect the full reality in the field but should give a representation of the trend.

EU Cooperation in % by aid modality in 2008

EU ODA disbursements in % by aid modality in 2008 per EU Member State



Source: http://nic.odadata.eu/

IV. EU Donor Profiles

EU Bluebook 2008

AUSTRIA - Current Country Strategy

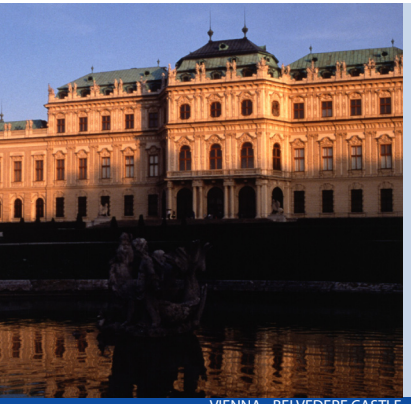
The Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) with Nicaragua started in the early eighties. Originating from numerous solidarity movements in Austria, Nicaragua has soon been declared a priority country for the official development aid.

Ever since, about 30 sister or twinning relations between Nicaraguan and Austrian cities or communities continue to jointly develop projects in different sectors all over the country, which proves the firm commitment of Austria towards sustainable development in Nicaragua. Many non-governmental organizations from Austria receive matching funds from the ADC. In addition to its bilateral cooperation, the Austrian Government also contributes considerable funding to the European Union and multilateral organizations that implement cooperation programs in Nicaragua.

The ADC Country Program for Nicaragua is based on a fundamental question: How can Austria effectively and sustainably contribute to poverty alleviation in Nicaragua? The answer has to be given within the national and international context. Highly committed to the compliance of the Paris and Accra Declarations, Austria will continue to fulfill her international obligations towards improved ownership (program-based approaches), harmonization, alignment, mutual accountability and management for results. In this context, political dialogue and donor coordination as well as the collaboration with professional and transparent national institutions have a particular importance for the implementation of ADC's programs.

Therefore, in accordance with the Government of Nicaragua, ADC continues concentrating its efforts in the following sectors: rural development, micro, small and medium enterprises, and social services (health and, to a lesser extend, education). Cross-cutting issues like gender equality, environmental and cultural sensitivity are integral elements that guide ADC's strategy.

A new country strategy for 2010-2013 is currently being prepared.



VIENNA - BELVEDERE CASTLE

AUSTRIA

Institutional framework

Management system for ODA	Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
Total staff in Nicaragua	11
Total expatriate staff	2
Total local staff	9

Contact

Austrian Development Agency
Plaza España 1 cuadra al lago, Apartado Postal 3173, Managua, Nicaragua
Tel: (+505) - 2266-3316
E-mail: managua@ada.gv.at

Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008

Disbursements / EU Disbursements	3 %
Grant ODA / total ODA	100 %
Loan ODA / total ODA	0 %

ODA Breakdown

Bilateral ODA / total ODA	17 %
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	<1 %
Support to NGOs / total ODA	62 %

Top regions: Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte, Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur, Río San Juan, Masaya, Estelí

Degree of centralisation

Programming	Field Office / Headquarters
Project appraisal and approval	Field Office / Headquarters
Tenders	Field Office / Headquarters
Commitments and payments	Headquarters
Monitoring and evaluation	Field Office / Headquarters

Preferred approaches for aid delivery

Commitment to budget support	0 %
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	26 %
Commitment to projects	74 %

Programming priorities

Country Strategy Paper	Yes
Period covered	2003 - 2006
Internet link	http://www.entwicklung.at/laender-und-regionen/zentralamerika/nicaragua.html

Key priority sectors and their regions

12181 Medical education/training
Focal Regions:
- Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte
- Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur

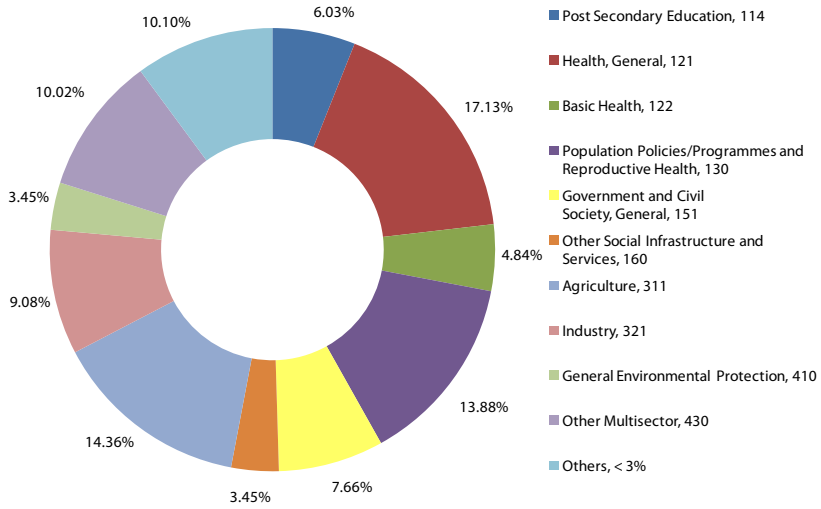
32130 Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development
Focal Regions:
- Estelí
- Masaya

43040 Rural development
Focal Regions:
- Río San Juan
- Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur

Disbursements 2007-2009 *Forecast (in million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009
Grants	6.2	6.02	6
Loans	0	0	0
Total	6.2	6.02	6

Distribution of ODA by DAC sector (as a % of total 2008 Disbursements)



DENMARK - Current Country Strategy

NICARAGUA-DENMARK, AN ASSOCIATION
Development Cooperation Strategy in Nicaragua, 2004-2009

The main objectives of the Danish development policy are to reduce poverty and to promote democratic development. The Danish cooperation seeks to help all the poorest sectors of the population of the developing countries, favouring the investments in the education and health areas, through the creation of infrastructures which will benefit the poor groups of the population and at the same time stimulate the private sector as a producer of employment and growth. Another main objective is the women's participation in development, prioritising the promotion of human rights, democracy and environmental protection. One of its main principles is to execute an operative and efficient program support through the management of resources oriented to pursuit positive results.

Denmark has been providing support to Nicaragua since 1981 and in 1993 the country was selected as a country of program cooperation. The main objective of the Danish support until today has been "to support a fair and sustainable social economic growth through actions in sectors and geographic regions where there are high possibilities to integrate the poor population". The Danish Cooperation has has emphasized the following sectors: transport, agriculture, education, governance and environment besides a series of thematic programs and projects in the areas of decentralisation, human rights and democracy, and de-mining. The efforts have been concentrated in the poorest regions of Nicaragua, especially in the regions of the Atlantic coast and in the northern part of the country.

The key aspects in which the Danish Cooperation Strategy for Nicaragua is based are:

- Sustainable Economic Growth, preferably in the poor regions, through the support to the following sectors: transport, agriculture and environment as well as the support to private sector programs.
- Human Resources Sustainable Development, through the support to the education sector and through the strengthening of the capacity in all cooperation sectors.
- Promotion of Human Rights, Democracy and Governance through the support to human rights, democracy, decentralisation and public sector reform.

Added to these aspects, there is a strengthening of the coordination of transversal issues as well as the general priorities for the support to the foundation of a capacity to concrete the Nicaraguan Strategy to Fight Poverty.

COPENHAGEN - NYHAVN QUARTER

Institutional framework

Management system for ODA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs / DANIDA
Total staff in Nicaragua	20
Total expatriate staff	7
Total local staff	13

Contact

Embassy of Denmark in Managua
De Plaza España, 1c. abajo, 2c. Al lago, 1/2c. Abajo. Managua,
Tel: (+505) - 2268-0250
E-mail: mgaamb@um.dk
Website: www.ambmanagua.um.dk

Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008

Disbursements / EU Disbursements	10 %
Grant ODA / total ODA	100 %
Loan ODA / total ODA	0 %

ODA Breakdown

Bilateral ODA / total ODA	97 %
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	3 %
Support to NGOs / total ODA	0 %

Top regions: Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte
Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur

DENMARK

Degree of centralisation

Programming	Field Office / Headquarters
Project appraisal and approval	Field Office / Headquarters
Tenders	Field Office / Headquarters
Commitments and payments	Field Office / Headquarters
Monitoring and evaluation	Field Office

Preferred approaches for aid delivery

Commitment to budget support	0 %
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	15 %
Commitment to projects	85 %

Programming priorities

Country Strategy Paper	Yes
Period covered	2004 - 2009
Internet link	n/a

Key priority sectors and their regions

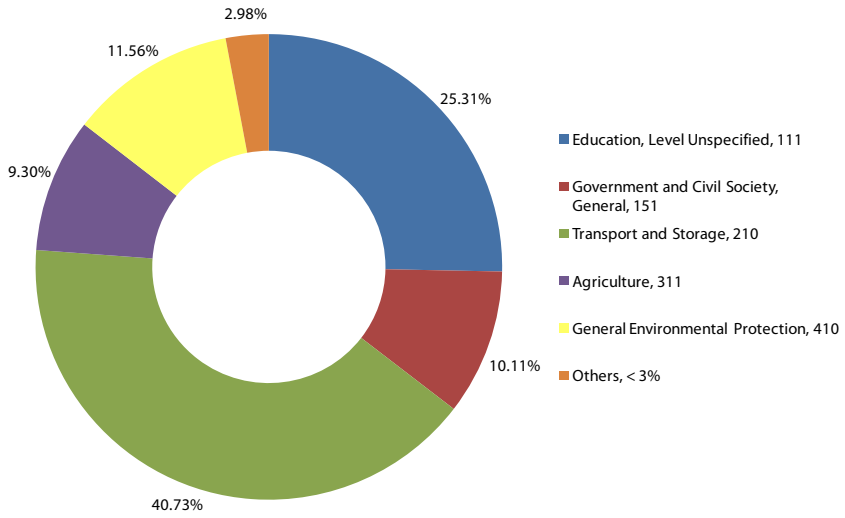
11100 Education, level unspecified
Sector is national.
15100 Government and civil society
Sector is national.
15162 Human rights
Sector is national.
15250 Land mine clearance
Sector is national.

21020 Road transport
Sector is national.
31100 Agriculture
Sector is national.
41000 General environment
Sector is national.

Disbursements 2007-2009 *Forecast (in million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009*
Grants	27.11	23.43	18.97
Loans	0	0	0
Total	27.11	23.43	18.97

Distribution of ODA by DAC sector (as a % of total 2008 Disbursements)



FINLAND - Current Country Strategy

Finnish strategy for Nicaragua: putting in action the Finnish government's global priorities in Nicaraguan context

The main principles of cooperation are agreed upon in the bilateral negotiations between Finland and Nicaragua every two years. The principles of the Finnish cooperation are defined in the Government's Development Policy Programme.

Development co-operation is a part of the Finnish foreign policy. It aims at added security in the world by reducing poverty and by promoting economically and socially sustainable growth.

Finland has the following general principles in the co-operation with Nicaragua

1. Support the development of Nicaragua in accordance with the National Development Plan.

2. Help Nicaragua to reach the Millennium Development Goals

3. Put in action the Paris declaration of harmonisation and alignment in Nicaragua

4. Use the Finnish know how as an added value in co-operation

5. Complementing the public sector co-operation, by working through different channels - United Nations, International Development Banks, civil society, etc. - in order to reach a coherent content of the programme and add efficiency in reaching the goals.

The main sectors of development co-operation in Nicaragua are:

- support to decentralisation and municipal development
- support to the health sector
- support to integrated rural development

In 2007, the Finnish bilateral cooperation budget for Nicaragua was 15 million euros and the programmed budget for 2008 is 13.5 million euros.

HELSINKI - PARLIAMENT

Institutional framework

Management system for ODA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
Total staff in Nicaragua	16
Total expatriate staff	7
Total local staff	9

Contact

Embassy of Finland Managua
Paseo Naciones Unidas, Edificio El Centro 2´ piso, Rotonda El Güegüense 600m. sur, Managua
Tel: (+505) - 2278-1216
E-mail: sanomat.mgu@formin.fi
Website: www.finlandia.org.ni

Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008

Disbursements / EU Disbursements	5 %
Grant ODA / total ODA	100 %
Loan ODA / total ODA	0 %

ODA Breakdown

Bilateral ODA / total ODA	77 %
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	0 %
Support to NGOs / total ODA	23 %

Top regions: Chontales, Boaco, Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur

FINLAND

Degree of centralisation

Programming	Field Office/ Headquarters
Project appraisal and approval	Headquarters
Tenders	Field Office
Commitments and payments	Headquarters
Monitoring and evaluation	Headquarters

Preferred approaches for aid delivery

Commitment to budget support	11 %
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	31 %
Commitment to projects	58 %

Programming priorities

Country Strategy Paper	No
Period covered	-
Internet link	http://www.finlandia.org.ni

Key priority sectors and their regions

12100 Health, general
Focal Regions:
- Carazo
- Chontales

15140 Government administration
Focal Regions:
- Boaco
- Chontales

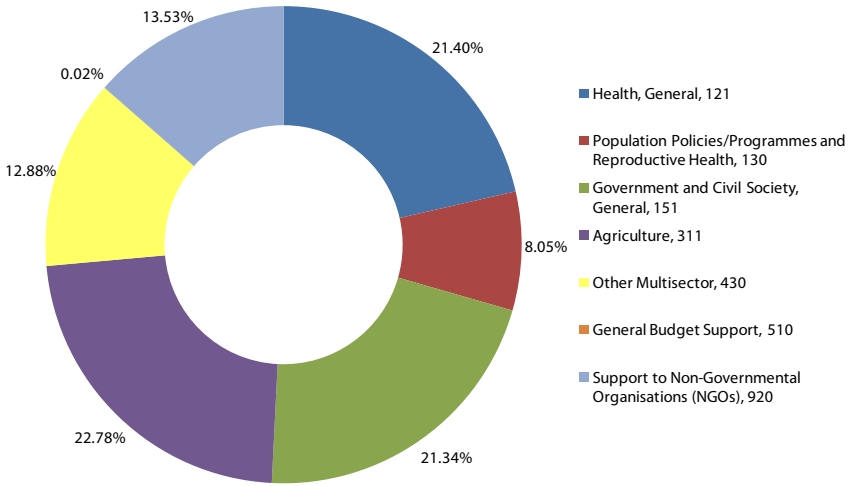
43040 Rural development
Focal Regions:
- Boaco
- Chontales

51010 General budget support
Sector is national.

Disbursements 2007-2009 *Forecast (in million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009*
Grants	15.09	11.68	10.26
Loans	0	0	0
Total	15.09	11.68	10.26

Distribution of ODA by DAC sector (as a % of total 2008 Disbursements)



FRANCE - Current Country Strategy

French cooperation in Nicaragua is organised within a Central American regional context that takes into account the particularities of each country and the local priorities for development. In Nicaragua, French cooperation is directed by the Embassy of France in close collaboration with the Cultural Centre and Cooperation for Latin America (CCCAC) based in San José, Costa Rica. The Alliances Francesas of Managua and León implement the cultural activities.

It is within this regional frame that French cooperation in Nicaragua supports the organisation of projects that the local authorities are closely associated with. This cooperation takes different forms: technical seminars and missions of experts, training in France for professionals and students, support to NGOs, co-financing of decentralised cooperation projects.

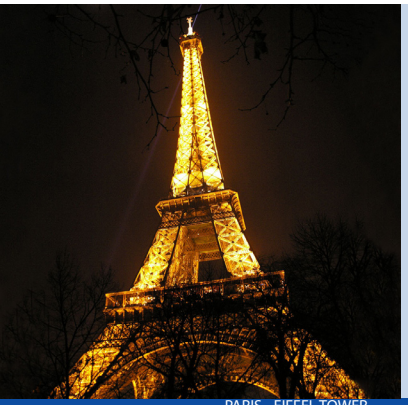
Our efforts for scientific and technical cooperation favour the continuation of research and training, innovation, and development. In scientific matters, our cooperation has been focused for several years on big themes of service for development: medical training, hydrology, systems engineering in agricultural production, tourism, and policies for water and the environment.

As far as possible, France aims to facilitate and promote the dynamic of regional integration, supporting the creation of Central American networks for exchange of knowledge, both technical and fundamental; in particular in the areas of water, tourism, and historical investigation.

France also supports the strengthening of institutions and good governance with the training of Nicaraguan officials and students in France's Grandes écoles

Lastly, the SCTIP antenna (Service for International Technical Police Cooperation) organises training sessions in France or on site for those in charge and agents of the Nicaraguan police in response to requests from national authorities.

Lastly, it is worthwhile mentioning that next to our bilateral cooperation, France is the second largest contributor to the Budget of the European Union and is part of a variety of Funds and International Organisations that have cooperation programs with Nicaragua.



PARIS - EIFFEL TOWER

Institutional framework

Management system for ODA	DGCID - MAEE
Total staff in Nicaragua	4
Total expatriate staff	3
Total local staff	1

Contact

Embassy of France in Managua
De la Iglesia El Carmen, 1 cuadra y media abajo - Montoya, Managua
Tel: (+505) - 2222-6615
E-mail: info@ambafrance-ni.org
Website: www.ambafrance-ni.org

Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008

Disbursements / EU Disbursements	1 %
Grant ODA / total ODA	100 %
Loan ODA / total ODA	0 %

ODA Breakdown

Bilateral ODA / total ODA	83 %
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	0 %
Support to NGOs / total ODA	17 %

Top regions: Mostly national

FRANCE

Degree of centralisation

Programming	Field Office / Headquarters
Project appraisal and approval	Field Office / Headquarters
Tenders	Field Office / Headquarters
Commitments and payments	Field Office / Headquarters
Monitoring and evaluation	Field Office / Headquarters

Preferred approaches for aid delivery

Commitment to budget support	46 %
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	0 %
Commitment to projects	54 %

Programming priorities

Country Strategy Paper	No
Period covered	2008-2009
Internet link	www.ambafrance-ni.org

Key priority sectors and their regions

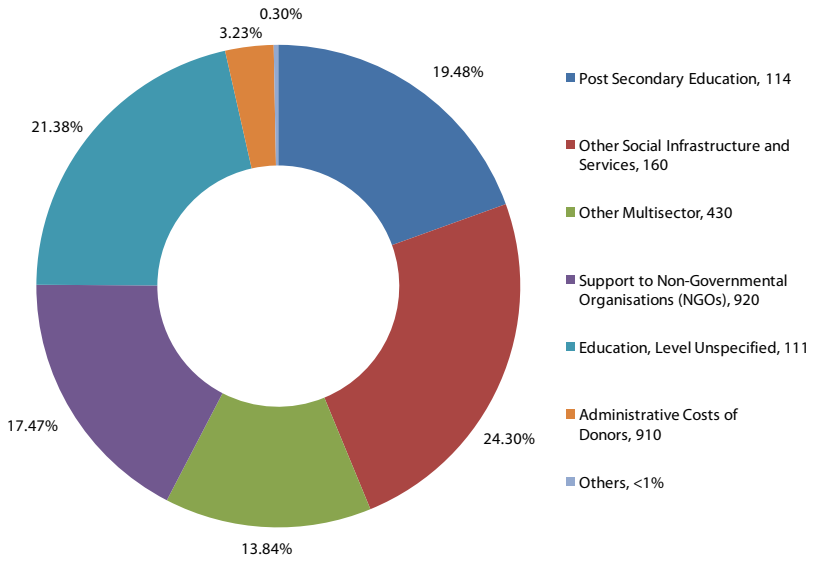
11220 Primary education
Sector is national.
11420 Higher education
Sector is national.
15140 Government administration
Sector is national.
16061 Culture and recreation
Sector is national.

43010 Multisector aid
Sector is national.
43081 Multisector education/training
Sector is national.
91010 Administrative costs
Sector is national.
92010 Support to national NGOs
Sector is national.

Disbursements 2007-2009 *Forecast (in million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009 *
Grants	2.25	1.07	0.43
Loans	0	0	0
Total	2.25	1.07	0.43

Distribution of ODA by DAC sector (as a % of total 2008 Disbursements)



GERMANY - Current Country Strategy

German development cooperation has the general objective of contributing to the creation of dignified lives of all human beings, promoting democracy, economic development, a fairer distribution of income, and the sustainable use and protection of natural resources. In these efforts, the Millennium Development Goals make up the frame for the obligatory orientation of German cooperation. Germany is also committed to a process of harmonisation and alignment in order more effectively and efficiently apply the official development aid.

In the German policy for cooperation, Nicaragua continues to be a very important partner in Latin America. Since 2002, the governments of Nicaragua and Germany have established the following three priority areas:

- decentralisation and strengthening of the rule of law and democracy
- environmental policy, protection and sustainable use of natural resources
- drinking water and sanitary drainage

Besides bilateral cooperation, the German Government also contributes considerable funding to the European Union and multilateral organisations that promote cooperation programmes in the country.

It should be mentioned that a large number of non-governmental organisations are playing an important role in the cooperation policy and in many cases, they receive co-financing (matching funds) through the Federal Government of Germany.

There are also more than 20 sister-city / twinning relations between Nicaraguan and German cities, which for many years have jointly developed projects in different sectors. All these activities are a good indication of the firm commitment of Germany to and for Nicaragua.

BERLIN - ROTE RATHAUS

Institutional framework

Management system for ODA	Federal Ministry for Cooperation (BMZ)
Total staff in Nicaragua	24
Total expatriate staff	17
Total local staff	7

Contact

Embassy of Germany, Managua
Bolonia, contiguo a Optica Nicaragüense
Tel: (+505) - 2266-3917
E-mail: info@managua.diplo.de
Website: www.managua.diplo.de

Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008

Disbursements / EU Disbursements	5 %
Grant ODA / total ODA	100 %
Loan ODA / total ODA	0 %

ODA Breakdown

Bilateral ODA / total ODA	100 %
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	0 %
Support to NGOs / total ODA	0 %

Top regions: Managua, Carazo, Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte

GERMANY

Degree of centralisation

Programming	Headquarters
Project appraisal and approval	Headquarters
Tenders	Headquarters
Commitments and payments	Headquarters
Monitoring and evaluation	Headquarters

Preferred approaches for aid delivery

Commitment to budget support	0 %
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	10 %
Commitment to projects	90 %

Programming priorities

Country Strategy Paper	Yes
Period covered	2008 - 2009
Internet link	http://www.managua.diplo.de

Key priority sectors and their regions

14000 Water supply and sanitation
Amount: 38,500,000 EUR
Sector is national.

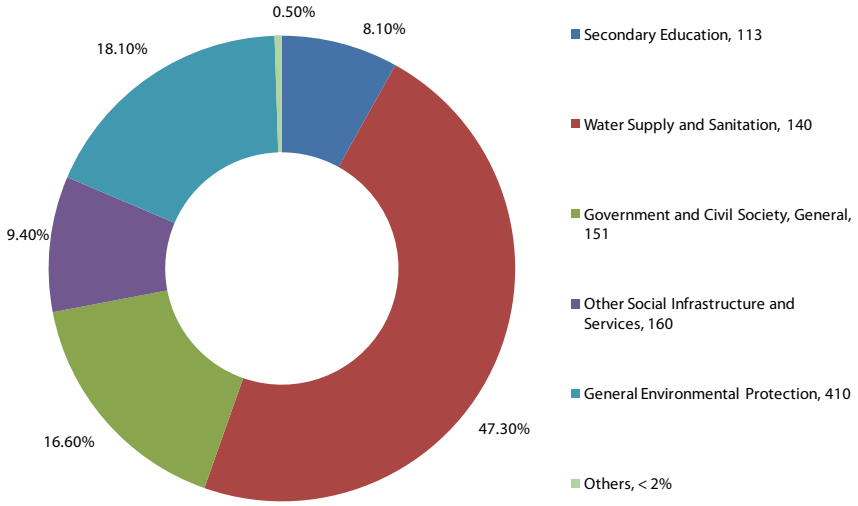
15100 Government and civil society
Amount: 27,000,000 EUR
Focal Regions:
- Rivas
- Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte

41000 General environment
Amount: 11,900,000 EUR
Focal Regions:
- Rivas
- Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte

Disbursements 2007-2009 *Forecast (in million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009*
Grants	13.22	11.78	22.35
Loans	0.78	0	1.38
Total	14.01	11.78	23.73

Distribution of ODA by DAC sector (as a % of total 2008 Disbursements)



ITALY - Current Country Strategy

The frame for the Italian development policy for Nicaragua is defined by the struggle against poverty through sustainable development projects and plans for equitable economic growth, emphasizing the promotion of the role of women and the oversight of the rights of children and teenagers, which is of a special importance.

The goal that stands out most in the Italian Cooperation is to create a dialogue and a constant coordination between these different and varied sectors and institutions, expressions of the State, of the cooperation agencies, and of civil society, in order to align resources and have the projects be more effective and pertinent. And so the principal operation is the harmonisation of interventions around common achievements and above all, concrete actions.

Under the governmental profile, what should be underlined among what is currently being developed is the effort in two distinct macro sectors: the project for rural and economic development of the dairy sector in the livestock region of the Departments of Chontales, RAAS and Río San Juan; and the other for the system of urban infrastructure for garbage collection in the City of Managua, work that is being done together with the local government of the city. Foreseen in these two technical and infrastructure projects is the incorporation of a socioeconomic component around which some Italian and Nicaraguan NGOs selected through a bidding process shall work.

In the non-governmental sector, of the 16 Italian NGOs working in Nicaragua, nine now have projects that are financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The sectors of intervention for these projects are social housing, health, the rural population and rural development, handicrafts, education, commercialisation of products, and job creation.

For the next projects, the proposal is to re-launch the association and consortium between NGOs so that they can ask for more conspicuous amounts and carry out more effective actions, above all for economic development.

The UN and EU agencies with which we collaborate are UNICEF, the UNDP, and UNIFEM; the latter two through the regional programme WINNER (Women into the New Network for Entrepreneurial Reinforcement); an important measure for women entrepreneurs that are acting in the networks for local economic development and carrying out local systems of governance.

On top of all this is the strengthening of coordination of crosscutting themes, as well as the general priorities for support in situations of emergency and in terms of creating the long-term sustainable and autonomous capacity of Nicaragua to deal with poverty.

ROME - THE COLISEUM

Institutional framework

Management system for ODA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs / DGCS
Total staff in Nicaragua	3
Total expatriate staff	1
Total local staff	2

Contact

Embassy of Italy, Managua
Rotonda el Gueguense 1 cuadra al lago -Reparto Bolonia-2092, Managua
Tel: (+505) - 2266-6486
E-mail: cooperazione1.managua@esteri.it
Website: http://www.cooperaitalia.org/

Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008

Disbursements / EU Disbursements	1 %
Grant ODA / total ODA	100 %
Loan ODA / total ODA	0 %

ODA Breakdown

Bilateral ODA / total ODA	0 %
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	19 %
Support to NGOs / total ODA	81 %

Top 3 regions: León, Masaya, Chinandega

ITALY

Degree of centralisation

Programming	Headquarters
Project appraisal and approval	Headquarters
Tenders	Headquarters
Commitments and payments	Headquarters
Monitoring and evaluation	Headquarters / Field Office

Preferred approaches for aid delivery

Commitment to budget support	0 %
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	0 %
Commitment to projects	100 %

Programming priorities

Country Strategy Paper	Yes
Period covered	2007 - 2008
Internet link	http://www.cooperaitalia.org

Key priority sectors and their regions

16010 Social/Welfare services
Focal Regions:
- Chinandega, León, Managua, Masaya

43030 Urban development and management
Focal Regions:
- Chinandega, Granada, Jinotega, León, Managua, Masaya, Matagalpa

43040 Rural development
Sector is National

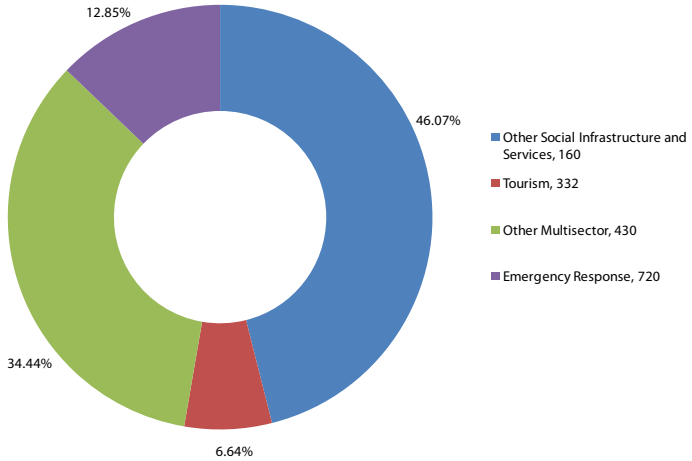
73010 Reconstruction relief
Sector is National

72040 Emergency food aid
Sector is National

Disbursements 2007-2009 *Forecast (in million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009*
Grants	5.72	2.26	2.71
Loans	0	0	7.5
Total	5.72	2.26	10.21

Distribution of ODA by DAC sector (as a % of total 2008 Disbursements)



LUXEMBOURG - Current Country Strategy

Since 1990, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Republic of Nicaragua have implemented cooperation projects in Nicaragua and in recent years, bilateral relations between both countries have undergone continuous and substantial strengthening.

A first Indicative Programme for Cooperation (PIC) between both countries for the 2003-2006 period was signed on February 5, 2003. The second Indicative Programme for Cooperation (PIC2) was signed on December 4, 2006. The overall indicative financial portfolio is 31.6 million euros for four years (2007-2010).

The objectives of the PIC2 fall within the context of the priorities of the National Development Plan of Nicaragua, the Millennium Development Goals, and the objectives of Luxembourg's policy for development cooperation.

The strategic objectives contained in the PIC2 are poverty reduction and the promotion of sustainable development through support for the socioeconomic development of Nicaragua and the maximization of the cooperation's impact by means of better coordination and harmonisation of aid as well as an effective utilization of programme funds.

The activities of the Luxembourg Cooperation focus particularly on the following sectors:

1. Education and training of human resources ((a) Training of human resources in the tourism sector through the National Hotel School; (b) A programme of Technical Assistance is currently being prepared with INATEC).

2. Health (At the national level, support is provided for structuring a National System for blood collection, while integral support for the SILAIS is provided in the Departments of Masaya, Rivas, and Carazo).

3. Access to drinking water and sanitation (Institutional support is given to ENACAL North).

The PIC2 integrates the crosscutting themes of governance, environment, and gender.

Almost all the bilateral projects in Nicaragua are executed by Lux-Development, the Luxembourgish Agency for Development, while 15% of the financial portfolio goes to financing projects executed by multilateral agencies.

LUXEMBOURG - ADOLPHE BRIDGE

Institutional framework

Management system for ODA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Total staff in Nicaragua	7
Total expatriate staff	3
Total local staff	4

Contact

Embassy of Luxembourg, Managua
Oficina de Cooperación, del hospital militar 1c. Al lago 1 1/2 abajo, contiguo al Hotel Maracas Inn
Tel: (+505) - 2268-1881 / 2266-7965
E-mail: embaluxe@cablenet.com.ni

Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008

Disbursements / EU Disbursements	4 %
Grant ODA / total ODA	100 %
Loan ODA / total ODA	0 %

ODA Breakdown

Bilateral ODA / total ODA	86 %
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	6 %
Support to NGOs / total ODA	8 %

Top regions: Estelí, Nueva Segovia y Madriz

LUXEMBOURG

Degree of centralisation

Programming	Headquarters / Field Office
Project appraisal and approval	Headquarters / Field Office
Tenders	Lux-Development
Commitments and payments	Headquarters / Field Office
Monitoring and evaluation	Headquarters/ Field Office

Preferred approaches for aid delivery

Commitment to budget support	0%
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	0%
Commitment to projects	100%

Programming priorities

Country Strategy Paper	Yes
Period covered	2007 - 2010
Internet link	http://www.mae.lu

Key priority sectors and their regions

11330 Vocational training
Sector is national.
12100 Health, general
Focal Regions:
- Carazo, Masaya, Rivas, Managua

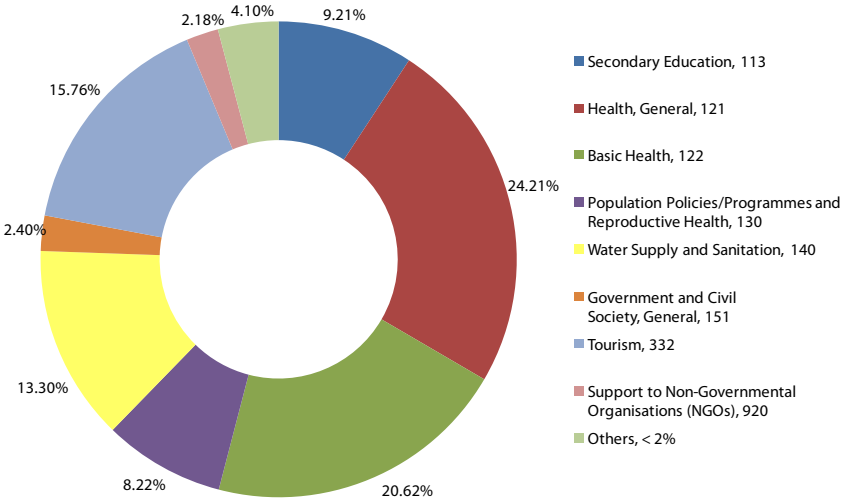
14020 Water supply and sanitation - large systems
Focal Regions:
- Estelí, Madriz, Nueva Segovia

33210 Tourism policy and administrative management
Focal Regions:
- Managua, Estelí, Jinotega, Madriz, Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia

Disbursements 2007-2009 *Forecast (in million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009*
Grants	8.99	9.95	7.61
Loans	0	0	0
Total	8.99	9.95	7.61

Distribution of ODA by DAC sector (as a % of total 2008 Disbursements)



NETHERLANDS - Current Country Strategy

Multi-Annual Strategic Plan (MASP) for the Development Cooperation with Nicaragua (2008-2011) of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

The general development cooperation policies for the partner countries, including Nicaragua, are included in several documents, available at the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands (www.minbuza.nl/en/home), especially the recent Policy Paper 'Our Common Concern' (2007).

The present development cooperation policy for Nicaragua is laid down in the Multi-Annual Strategic Plan (MASP) for the period 2008-2011. For more details, see ODAnic (http://nic.odadata.eu/?locale=en) and the website of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Managua, in Spanish: (www.embajadaholanda-nic.com/sp/).

This new Plan includes certain changes in the priorities for Nicaragua, and places, for example, more emphasis on sustainable economic development, using an added-value chain approach.

Apart from considerable contributions for debt relief, including for the commercial debt buy-back in 2007 (EUR 2.2 million), in 2006 a contribution of EUR 10 million was disbursed as General Budget Support (GBS) and EUR 11 million in 2007. Of the planned contribution of EUR 12 million in 2008, only half was disbursed.

The sectors or themes, which receive major funding, are: health in general, with special attention for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), economic growth with equity, basic education, good governance and human rights, especially of women.

In several cases, the Dutch contribution is provided through some kind of Joint Funding Arrangement (JFA), such as sector budget support (SBS) to the health sector through FONSALUD, nearly EUR 14 million in five years, and parallel funding in the area of SRHR.

Also in the case of basic education SBS is provided to PROASE, with a considerable contribution of EUR 34 million in six years, but in this case using the modality of delegated cooperation through CIDA.

In the case of the support to the private sector, focusing on micro-, small and medium enterprises, a multi-annual JFA is in foreseen for the new programme for this sub-sector, PROMIPYME. Financial support for the private sector is also channeled as programmes directly for and through private organizations and enterprises.

In the case of good governance support is given to different organizations focusing on subjects such as transparency, anti-corruption, civil society participation, partly through multi-donor basket funding as well.

As will be clear from the above, The Netherlands is very keen on supporting the implementation of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda, in terms of alignment and harmonization.

The total contribution amounted to some EUR 27 million in 2007 and over EUR 25 million in 2008.

AMSTERDAM - ROYAL PALACE

NETHERLANDS

Institutional framework

Management system for ODA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs / DC
Total staff in Nicaragua	12
Total expatriate staff	7
Total local staff	5

Contact

Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Managua
Carretera a Masaya km 5, del Colegio Teresiano, 1 c. al sur, 1 c.abajo
Tel: (+505) - 2276-8630 / 2276-8643
E-mail: mng@minbuza.nl
Website: www.embajadaholanda-nic.com

Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008

Disbursements / EU Disbursements	11 %
Grant ODA / total ODA	100 %
Loan ODA / total ODA	0 %

ODA Breakdown

Bilateral ODA / total ODA	76 %
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	13 %
Support to NGOs / total ODA	11 %

Top regions: Mostly National

Degree of centralisation

Programming	Field Office (and HQ for GBS and Delegated Cooperation)
Project appraisal and approval	Field Office (and HQ for GBS and Delegated Cooperation)
Tenders	Field Office
Commitments and payments	Field Office (and HQ for GBS and Delegated Cooperation)
Monitoring and evaluation	Field Office (and HQ for GBS and Delegated Cooperation)

Preferred approaches for aid delivery

Commitment to budget support	60 %
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	20 %
Commitment to projects	20 %

Programming priorities

Country Strategy Paper	Yes
Period covered	2008-2011
Internet link	www.embajadadaholanda-nic.com

Key priority sectors and their regions

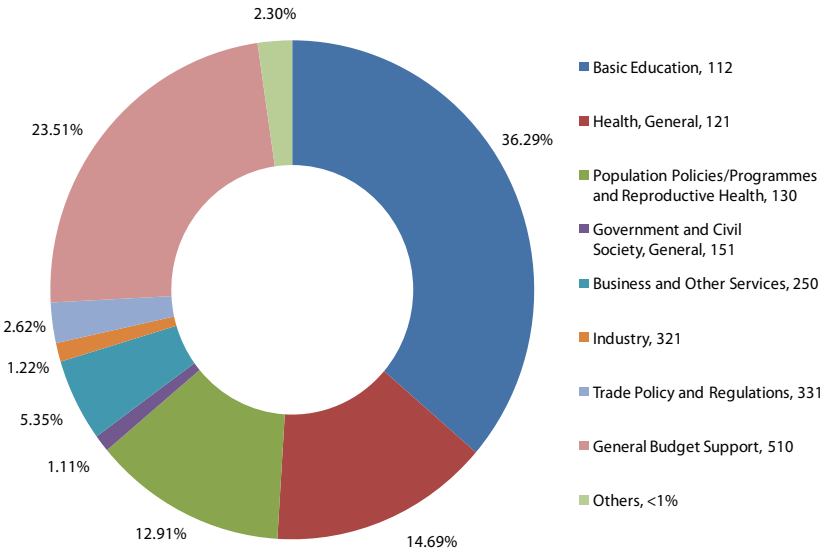
11200 Basic education
Sector is national.
12100 Health, general
Sector is national.
15100 Government and civil society
Sector is national.

24000 Banking and financial services
Sector is national.
25000 Business and other services
Sector is national.

Disbursements 2007-2009 *Forecast (in million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009*
Grants	26.94	25.52	23.4
Loans	0	0	0
Total	26.94	25.52	23.4

Distribution of ODA by DAC sector (as a % of total 2008 Disbursements)



SPAIN - Current Country Strategy

Spain is committed to the long term development of Nicaragua. Between 2000-2008 Spain has provided over 1.000 mill USD in development cooperation assistance to Nicaragua. This aid has been channelled through several modalities: multilateral institutions, bilateral aid, regional and local Spanish governments, universities, trade unions and NGOs.

Development Cooperation Policy with Nicaragua is based on the new "Master Plan for Development Cooperation" (2009-2012) which aims to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This plan includes Nicaragua amongst the priority countries to establish a special Association Agreement for development cooperation.

This cooperation policy is implemented through sector wide approaches, programmes, projects and seeks to accomplish the following objectives:

Good Governance. We are working on the promotion of democracy and political pluralism, strengthening of the rule of law and sound public administration management.

Coverage of basic needs. In the education sector Spain supports alphabetization, better quality and access to education. It also promotes training for better access to labour markets. In healthcare Spain contributes to the healthcare system of the ministry of Nicaragua through "FONSALUD" in a sector wide approach together with other donors. Recently Spain has launched the Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund endowed with 1500 million USD to give access to water to the poor in Latin America. Nicaragua will be a priority country for projects in this area, taking into account its lack of coverage of water supply and sanitation. In addition, and in order to improve living conditions of the inhabitants of "La Chureca" (Managua´s garbage dump), the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation has launched the most ambitious project ever undertaken up to now by the agency with a budget of 40 mill. USD.

Promotion of economic development to eradicate poverty. Support to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) in tourism, coffee and fishing. In collaboration with NGOs, we also support production and commercialization of agricultural products in the poorest regions of the country. Furthermore we facilitate access to credit for MSME by the Microcredit Concesional Fund.

Gender and development. We are promoting gender equality policies, support to victims of sexual and intra-familiar violence and access of women to labour markets. Spain also supports NGOs working to protect labour rights for women working in ´maquillas´ and their representation in social and political fora.

Culture and development. Spain promotes culture as a factor for development. The programme of heritage reconstruction has been carried out for 16 years. It involves vocational training schools in jobs related to construction and restoration of historical buildings throughout Nicaragua. Cultural cooperation for development is promoted through the activities of the Nicaraguan Institute of Hispanic Culture (INCH)/Spanish Cultural Center in Nicaragua (CCEN) which provides support for local cultural initiatives, for building networks among artists and for training in cultural management.

MADRID - ROYAL PALACE

Institutional framework

Management system for ODA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Spain
Total staff in Nicaragua	50
Total expatriate staff	22
Total local staff	28

Contact

Embassy of Spain, Managua
Plaza Bolonia 2½ cuadra abajo
Tel: (+505) - 2266-9285
E-mail: recepcion@aecinicaragua.org.ni
Website: www.aecinicaragua.org.ni

Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008

Disbursements / EU Disbursements	39 %
Grant ODA / total ODA	100 %
Loan ODA / total ODA	0 %

ODA Breakdown

Bilateral ODA / total ODA	58.5 %
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	17 %
Support to NGOs / total ODA	24.5 %

Top regions: Managua, Jinotega, Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte

SPAIN

Degree of centralisation

Programming	Field Office / Headquarters
Project appraisal and approval	Field Office / Headquarters
Tenders	Field Office / Headquarters
Commitments and payments	Field Office / Headquarters
Monitoring and evaluation	Field Office / Headquarters

Preferred approaches for aid delivery

Commitment to budget support	0 %
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	19 %
Commitment to projects	71 %

Programming priorities

Country Strategy Paper	Yes
Period covered	2008
Internet link	http://www.aecinicaragua.org.ni

Key priority sectors and their regions

11120 Education facilities and training
Amount: 8,128,724 EUR
Sector is national.

12110 Health policy and administrative management
Amount: 8,400,000 EUR
Sector is national.

14010 Water resources policy and administrative management
Amount: 6,733,237 EUR
Sector is national.

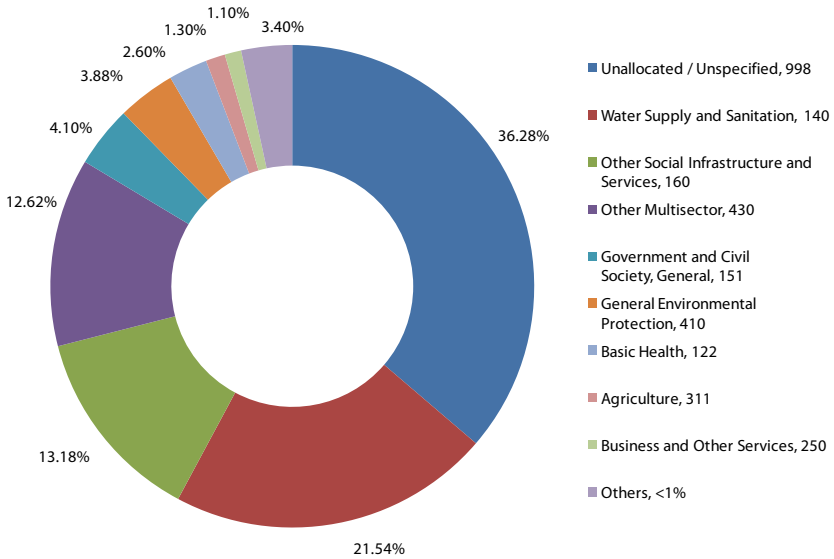
15140 Government administration
Amount: 10,876,729 EUR
Sector is national.

Disbursements 2007-2009 *Forecast (in million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009*
Grants	84.09	92.93	-
Loans	0	0	-
Total	84.09	92.93	-

* No data available

Distribution of ODA by DAC sector (as a % of total 2008 Disbursements)



SWEDEN - Current Country Strategy

Phase-out strategy for Swedish support to Nicaragua, June 2008 – December 2011

Swedish development cooperation with Nicaragua is to be phased out over the period 2008–2011. Sweden will continue to be an active development partner for Nicaragua during the entire phase-out period.

The overall objective for Sweden's development cooperation with Nicaragua over the period 2008–2011 is to create better living conditions for women, men, girls and boys living in poverty by improving democratic governance, strengthening rights with regard to security, justice and health, and providing sustainable opportunities for people to earn a livelihood in rural areas.

Swedish development cooperation will be concentrated on three sectors:

» democratic governance and human rights
» rural development
» health

Support will also be given to research during the strategy period.

The overall process objective for the strategy period is to implement a phase-out of development cooperation that as far as possible ensures the sustainability of the results achieved and the sustainability of institutions receiving Swedish support, among other activities by continuing to contribute to the implementation of the international agenda for aid effectiveness.

The overall issues to be discussed in the dialogue are: the perspective of the poor and the rights perspective, non-discrimination, participation, accountability and transparency, which also cover democracy, human rights, gender equality and decentralisation.

The strategy can be downloaded from:
http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/574/action/browse/c/y2008/c/206/c/284

STOCKHOLM - ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Institutional framework

Management system for ODA	Sida
Total staff in Nicaragua	21
Total expatriate staff	7
Total local staff	14

Contact

Embassy of Sweden, Managua
Apartado Postal 2307, Managua
Tel: (+505) - 2255-8400
E-mail: ambassaden.managua@sida.se
Website: http://www.swedenabroad.com/Page____79327.aspx

Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008

Disbursements / EU Disbursements	10 %
Grant ODA / total ODA	100 %
Loan ODA / total ODA	0 %

ODA Breakdown

Bilateral ODA / total ODA	68 %
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	4 %
Support to NGOs / total ODA	28 %

Top regions: Jinotega, Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte, Managua

SWEDEN

Degree of centralisation

Programming	Government (strategy)/HQ (annual plan)
Project appraisal and approval	Field Office
Tenders	Field Office
Commitments and payments	Field Office
Monitoring and evaluation	Field Office

Preferred approaches for aid delivery

Commitment to budget support	0 %
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	30 %
Commitment to projects	70 %

Programming priorities

Country Strategy Paper	Yes
Period covered	2008 - 2011
Internet link	http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/574/a/113579

Key priority sectors and their regions

12000 Health
Amount: 57,000,000 SEK
Sector is national.

15100 Government and Civil Society
Amount: 37,000,000 SEK
Sector is national.

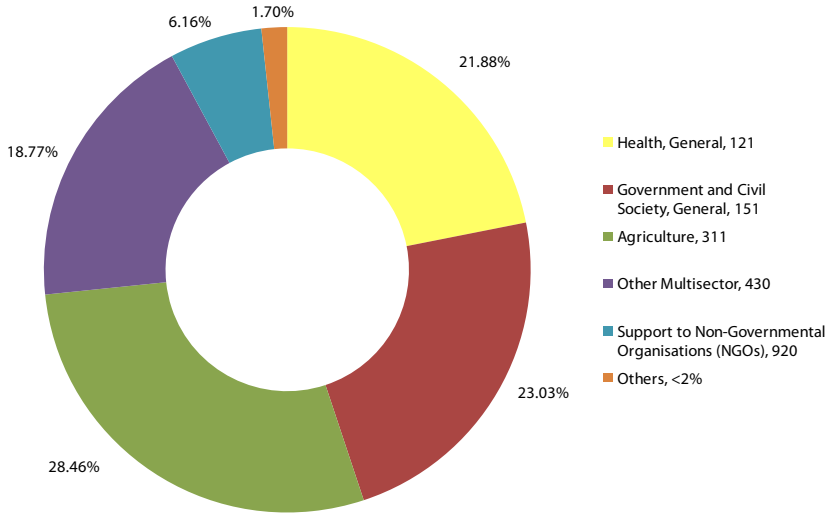
43040 Rural Development
Amount: 61,000,000 SEK
Sector is national.

15162 Human Rights
Amount: 21,000,000 SEK
Sector is national.

Disbursements 2007-2009 *Forecast (in million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009*
Grants	32.72	22.9	18.75
Loans	0	0	0
Total	32.72	22.9	18.75

Distribution of ODA by DAC sector (as a % of total 2008 Disbursements)



UNITED KINGDOM - Current Country Strategy

Country Strategies and Programme Details

From 2004 to 2007, DFID's Latin America Regional Assistance Plan (RAP) worked to enhance the impact of the World Bank (WB) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) on poverty reduction in two priority areas:
i) access to markets and international trade;
ii) accountable and responsive public sector management, and political systems.

DFID's Nicaragua bilateral programme shared these objectives to deliver on the markets agenda.

In January 2008, Ministers took the strategic decision to change the way DFID works in Latin America. Funds channelled through UK NGOs working in Latin America will increase from £7 m a year to £12 m a year. Spend through multilaterals will grow through DFID's 49% increase in commitment to the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank which covers Nicaragua and by our EC funding. DFID's new research programme will include more than £5 m pa on climate change and ecosystems research in Latin America. These changes mean that DFID will no longer require offices in Latin America. The DFID Office in Managua will therefore close in April 2009.

During 2008, DFID's direct bilateral programme with Nicaragua continued to provide £4 m of development assistance. This support was divided between five main programmes: inclusive growth known as PEMCE; HIV and AIDS prevention; governance; support to indigenous communities affected by Hurricane Felix; and a £2 m contribution to the World Food Programme to help Nicaragua's poorest people respond to the food crisis. DFID also provided one final year of funding (£0.6 m) to its regional programme for Central America, a proportion of which also went to Nicaragua.

From April 2009 to March 2011, DFID will continue to provide £4 m per year in development assistance to Nicaragua. It is anticipated that these funds will support a poverty reduction Trust Fund with the World Bank worth £2 m per year; £1.5 m per year for a second inclusive growth programme known as PROPEMCE with the Embassy of Finland; and £0.5 m per year to the Civil Society Common Fund to be channelled through Denmark.

LONDON - PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

Institutional framework

Management system for ODA	DFID
Total staff in Nicaragua	13
Total expatriate staff	5
Total local staff	8

Contact

DFID, Managua
Residencial Bel-Air. Del Centro Financiero LAFISE 35 metros al Oeste. Contiguo a Embajada de Holanda. Managua.
Tel: (+505) - 2270-2985
E-mail: m-johnston@dfid.gov.uk
Website: www.dfid.gov.uk

Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008

Disbursements / EU Disbursements	4 %
Grant ODA / total ODA	100 %
Loan ODA / total ODA	0 %

ODA Breakdown

Bilateral ODA / total ODA	45 %
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	41 %
Support to NGOs / total ODA	14 %

Top regions: Only national activities

UNITED KINGDOM

Degree of centralisation

Programming	Field Office / Headquarters
Project appraisal and approval	Field Office / Headquarters
Tenders	Field Office / Headquarters
Commitments and payments	Field Office
Monitoring and evaluation	Field Office

Preferred approaches for aid delivery

Commitment to budget support	18%
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	21%
Commitment to projects	61%

Programming priorities

Country Strategy Paper	Yes
Period covered	2004-2007
Internet link	www.dfid.gov.uk

Key priority sectors and their regions

13000 Population policies/Programmes and reproductive health
Sector is national.

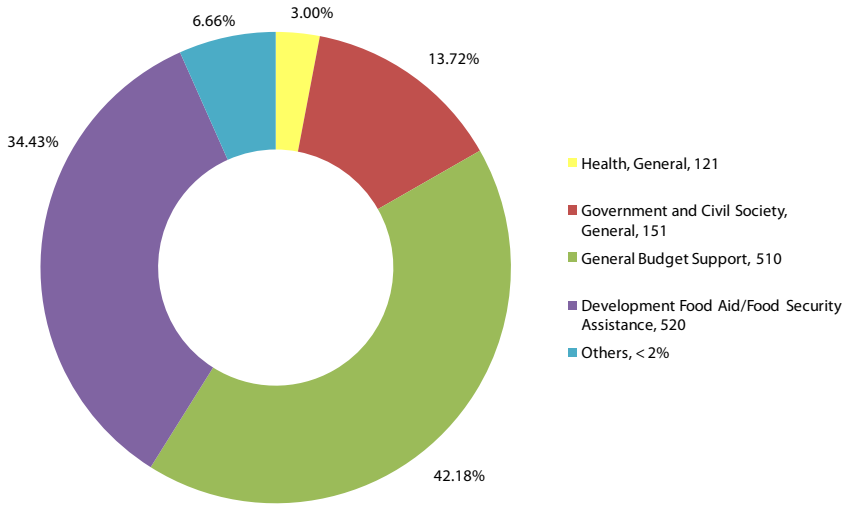
15110 Economic and development policy/planning
Sector is national.

43010 Multisector aid
Sector is national.

Disbursements 2007-2009 *Forecast (in million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009*
Grants	3.53	8.67	4.65
Loans	0	0	0
Total	3.53	8.67	4.65

Distribution of ODA by DAC sector (as a % of total 2008 Disbursements)



EUROPEAN COMMISSION - Current Country Strategy

European Commission Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013 / Nicaragua

The current EC strategy for the period 2007-2013 with total funds of 214 million Euros has been designed following a thorough multi-stakeholder consultation process, and is coherent with the Country's Development Programme. It should be considered not as a whole but as the European Commission's contribution to the overall effort, complementing that of Nicaragua and the rest of the donor community. Coordination and harmonisation are therefore essential components of its implementation. For the same reason, cooperation with Nicaragua will continue to be based on sector approaches (whenever possible financed through non-earmarked budget support) and capacity building. However, the whole range of EC instruments can be considered in designing implementation options, particularly outside focal sectors.
The EU aims to ensure coherence between the different aspects of cooperation, trade and political dialogue to ensure a more effective approach and greater results for Nicaragua. Similarly it strives to increase coherence between Community policies and instruments particularly in the areas of trade, agriculture, environment, health and consumer safety, internal market, competition and justice.

In line with EC development policy objectives and the conclusions of the Guadalajara (2004) and Vienna (2006) EU – LAC summits, in particular on social cohesion, the EC focuses on:

Governance and Democracy: (37.6 million Euros; 17.6% of total funds). The main objective is to continue supporting Nicaraguan efforts to effectively implement the Rule of Law and the separation of State powers. The EU will follow with great interest aspects such as access to justice, legal certainty including land tenure, the electoral process, modernisation of institutions, transparency and integrity policies and other priority themes in the wider sense of governance.

Education: (78.9 million Euros; 36.8 % of total funds). The European Union will continue to support the Nicaraguan National Education Plan which was initiated during the previous programming period. Specific emphasis will be placed on primary, secondary and vocational education with particular attention paid not only to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals but also to achieving quantitative and qualitative goals in education.

Economic and Trade issues: (97.5 million Euros 45.6% 17.6% of total funds). Assistance will be provided to Nicaragua in its commercial efforts, its integration in Central America and in the world economy (business and investment climate) in such a way as to contribute to the country's sustainable and equitable economic growth which is necessary in the fight against poverty. Small and medium enterprises will receive special attention.

Cross-cutting issues such as regional integration, gender equity, human rights and democracy, food security and environment will be mainstreamed into development cooperation and will additionally receive financing outside the focal sectors of the country strategy.

The above strategy will be supplemented by projects and programmes financed under the Central American and Latin American regional programmes, as well as those funded under thematic programmes. Similarly the role of ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Aid department) in the region and in Nicaragua will be of vital importance in responding to natural and/or manmade disasters.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Institutional framework

Management system for ODA	European Commission / RELEX / EUROPEAID
Total staff in Nicaragua	77
Total expatriate staff	34
Total local staff	37

Contact

EC Delegation to Nicaragua
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E-mail: delegation-nicaragua@ec.europa.eu
Website: www.delnic.ec.europa.eu

Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008

Disbursements / EU Disbursements	10 %
Grant ODA / total ODA	100 %
Loan ODA / total ODA	0 %

ODA Breakdown

Bilateral ODA / total ODA	45 %
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	3 %
Support to NGOs / total ODA	52 %

Top 3 regions: Managua, Estelí, Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte

Degree of centralisation

Programming	EC / DG RELEX , Unit G
Project appraisal and approval	EC Delegation to Nicaragua
Tenders	EC Delegation to Nicaragua
Commitments and payments	EC Delegation to Nicaragua
Monitoring and evaluation	EC Delegation / EUROPEAID

Preferred approaches for aid delivery

Commitment to budget support	70%
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	0%
Commitment to projects	30%

Programming priorities

Country Strategy Paper	Yes
Period covered	2007-2013
Internet link	www.delnic.ec.europa.eu

Key priority sectors and their regions

11100 Education
Amount: 78,900,000 EUR
Focal Regions:
- Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte
- Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur

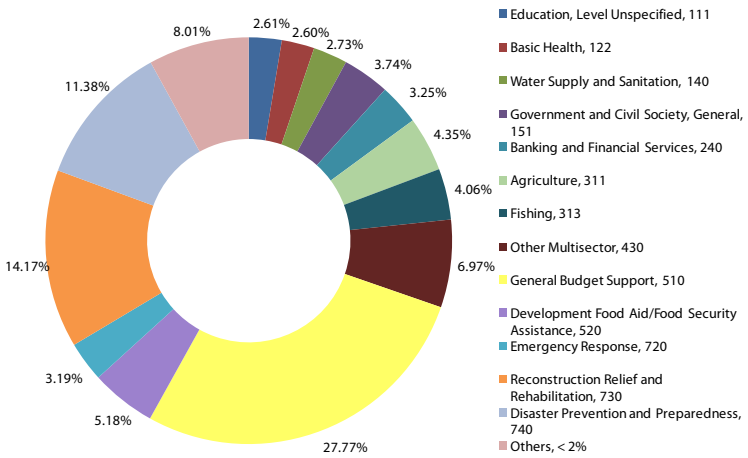
15100 Government and Civil Society
Amount: 37,600,000 EUR
Sector is national.

33100 Trade Policy and Regulations
Amount: 97,500,000 EUR
Sector is national.

Disbursements 2007-2009 *Forecast (in million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009*
Grants	70.81	24.49	13.73
Loans	0	0	0
Total	70.81	24.49	13.73

Distribution of ODA by DAC sector (as a % of total 2008 Disbursements)



V. Note to the reader

EU Bluebook 2008

EU Donor Profile: Explanatory Note

Institutional framework	
Management system for ODA	For example: Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Autonomous Aid Agency /other
Total staff in Nicaragua	Estimate of full time staff working on ODA in Nicaragua
Total expatriate staff	Estimate of full time expatriate staff working on ODA in Nicaragua
Total local staff	Estimate of full time local staff working on ODA in Nicaragua
Aid in Nicaragua at a Glance in 2008	
Disbursements / EU Disbursements	2008 Disbursements compared to 2008 EU Disbursements (in %)
Grant ODA / total ODA	2008 Grant Disbursements compared to total 2008 Disbursements (in %)
Loan ODA / total ODA	2008 Loan Disbursements compared to total 2008 Disbursements (in %)
Bilateral ODA / total ODA	2008 Bilateral Disbursements compared to total 2008 Disbursements (in %)
Multilateral ODA / total ODA	2008 Multilateral Disbursements compared to total 2008 Disbursements (in %)
Support to NGOs / total ODA	2008 Support to NGOs Disbursements compared to total 2008 Disbursements (in %)
Top regions	Top regions receiving ODA
Degree of centralisation	For each of the following, who has the final decision on each stage of the ODA process? a) Headquarters or b) Field
Programming	Country ODA allocation, approval of country strategy
Project appraisal and approval	Appraisal and approval of projects and programmes
Tenders	Issue, approval and evaluation of tenders, selection of contractors
Commitments and payments	Signature of contracts, approval of commitments and payments
Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation of projects
Preferred approaches for aid delivery	
Commitment to budget support	Estimated % of ODA for 2007-2010 through budget support
Commitment to sector-wide approaches	Estimated % of ODA for 2007-2010 through sector-wide approaches
Commitment to projects	Estimated % of ODA for 2007-2010 through projects
Programming priorities	
Country Strategy Paper	Availability of a country strategy paper (response: yes/no)
Period covered	Period covered by the last available CSP
Internet link	Link to the Internet webpage where the CSP is available
Key priority sectors and their regions	Priority sectors according to the last CSP and their regions
Disbursements 2007-2009* (in million of €)	ODA disbursements from 2007-2009* for grants and loans in million €, with 2009 being forecast data. Please note that only ODA under responsibility of the Agency/Embassy of the EU Member State participating is counted here. Full ODA disbursements can be higher.
Distribution of Assistance by sector	Distribution of 2008 Disbursements by general DAC sector

ODAnic is the online database of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from development partners to Nicaragua. Funded through support from DFID and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, ODAnic was created in response to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which advocates stronger coordination of donor activities and better alignment of aid with the poverty reduction strategy of the Government of Nicaragua. Originally a tool for EU donors, in the spirit of increasing aid harmonization, ODAnic now contains information on assistance from the entire donor community in Nicaragua.

ODAnic was used to create the 2008 EU Blue Book for Nicaragua. The EU Blue Book is an interactive, online resource with graphs and other tools to help users understand and analyze development assistance provided by the EU member states and the EC.

We invite you to browse ODAnic and the online version of the EU Blue Book at http://nic.odadata.eu/

ODAnic version 2.6b and the 2008 EU Blue Book were created by Development Gateway. Translations were provided by local counterpart, Xolo Systems.

DEVELOPMENT GATEWAY

XOLO