

## Rural Transport gTKP web directory of entities with interests in Rural Transport for Developing and Emerging Nations

### Part 1 – International agencies and research organisations

No.	Organisation	Interests/Relevance	Web address/contact
	African Development Bank (AfDB)	<p>The AfDB is a multilateral development bank whose shareholders include 53 African countries (regional member countries—RMCs) and 24 non-African countries from the Americas, Asia, and Europe (non-regional member countries—non-RMCs). It was established in 1964, with its headquarters in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, and officially began operations in 1967. However, due to political instability in Côte d'Ivoire, the Governors' Consultative Committee (GCC), at a meeting in February 2003 in Accra, Ghana, decided to move the Bank to its current temporary location in Tunis, Tunisia. The Bank has been operating from this Temporary Relocation Agency since February 2003.</p> <p>The Bank Group's primary objective is to promote sustainable economic growth in order to reduce poverty in Africa. It achieves this objective by financing a broad range of development projects and programs through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) public sector loans (including policy-based loans), private sector loans, and equity investments;</li> <li>(ii) technical assistance for institutional support projects and programs;</li> <li>(iii) public and private capital investment;</li> <li>(iv) assistance in coordinating RMC development policies and plans; and</li> <li>(v) grants of up to US\$500,000 in emergency support.</li> </ul> <p>The Bank prioritizes national and multinational projects and programs that promote regional economic cooperation and integration.</p>	<a href="http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=473,970538&amp;dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL">http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=473,970538&amp;dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL</a>
	ARRB (Australian Road Research Board)	<p>With over 45 years of independent road and transport research, ARRB Group collaborates with the road industry to turn knowledge into practice. ARRB has a national and international reputation for innovation, independence, scientific integrity and professional excellence. At the core of this reputation are the research and consulting capabilities of</p>	<a href="http://www.arrb.com.au/">http://www.arrb.com.au/</a>

		<p>its staff that have been built upon over the years. In addition to the ability to provide a total service across a wide variety of disciplines, its activities are backed up with third party certified laboratory and testing facilities plus quality assurance procedures.</p> <p>ARRB's capabilities, services and products relate to infrastructure, transport and safety, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Road asset management</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Traffic operations</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Transport policy</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Transport economics and project evaluation</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Heavy vehicles dynamics and simulation</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Safety and traffic engineering (including accident investigation and fleet safety)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Parking policy and operations advice</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Pavements and materials testing and advice</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Concrete and structures (including bridges)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Road surveys and data collection</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Software (including NETRisk and Road Safety Risk Manager)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Products (including video and laser profiling, Hawkeye software, Roughometer II and Walking Profiler)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Library, Publications and Knowledge Transfer</a></li> </ul>	
	<p>Asian Development Bank (ADB)</p>	<p>ADB is dedicated to <a href="#">poverty reduction</a> in Asia and the Pacific, a region that is home to two thirds of the world's poor.</p> <p>Established in 1966 and <a href="#">headquartered in Manila</a>, ADB is owned and financed by its <a href="#">67 member countries</a>, of which 48 are from the region and 19 are from other parts of the globe.</p> <p>It contributes low interest loans, guarantees, grants, private sector investments, and knowledge and advice to help build infrastructure and improve essential services such as <a href="#">health</a> and <a href="#">education</a> to boost quality of life, particularly for the nearly 1.9 billion people in the region still living on \$2 or less a day.</p> <p>ADB's focus is on encouraging economic growth, social development, and good governance, while promoting regional cooperation and integration in partnership with governments, the <a href="#">private sector</a>, and <a href="#">nongovernment</a> and international organizations.</p> <p>Although most lending is in the public sector - and to governments - ADB also provides direct assistance to private enterprises of</p>	<p><a href="http://www.adb.org/">http://www.adb.org/</a></p>

		<p>developing countries through equity investments, and loans. In addition, its <a href="#">triple-A credit rating</a> helps mobilize funds for development.</p>	
	<p>AusAID (Australian Agency for International Development)</p>	<p>The Australian Government's overseas aid program is a federally funded program that aims to reduce poverty in developing countries.</p> <p>The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) manages the program.</p> <p>The aim of the program is to assist developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia's national interest.</p> <p><b><i>What is International Development?</i></b></p> <p>International Development, also called development assistance, international aid, overseas aid or foreign aid, refers to the efforts of developed countries to reduce poverty in developing countries - those countries with low average incomes compared to the world average.</p> <p>The term 'development aid' often refers specifically to Official Development Assistance (ODA), which is aid given by governments through their individual countries' international aid agencies, like AusAID.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ausaid.gov.au/">http://www.ausaid.gov.au/</a></p>

	<p>Council for Industrial and Scientific Research (CSIR), RSA</p>	<p>CSIR research and development in the built environment</p> <p>The CSIR's research activities in the built environment are aimed at supporting South Africa's competitive performance and the welfare and quality of life of its people through knowledge-generation for the development of an efficient and globally competitive built environment system.</p> <p>Solutions developed through research and innovation impact on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provision of housing and improved human habitats</li> <li>• provision of infrastructure, such as roads and ports</li> <li>• increased access and mobility</li> <li>• rural development of infrastructure (with a specific focus on poverty reduction and job creation)</li> <li>• human resource development of professionals in the built environment</li> <li>• safety and personal security</li> <li>• environmental sustainability</li> <li>• better public buildings (including health facilities and schools)</li> <li>• improved service delivery in the public sector.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.csir.co.za/Built_environment/">http://www.csir.co.za/Built_environment/</a></p>
	<p>DANIDA</p>	<p>DANIDA DEVFORUM</p> <p>The Danida DevForum of the Technical Advisory Services provides information and news on development priorities and themes in Danish development assistance.</p> <p>The Technical Advisory Services has in cooperation with Danida's Center for Competence Development established a homepage called Danida DevForum.</p> <p>The Danida DevForum contains background information and news about technical aspects of development cooperation and current development priorities such as HIV/AIDS, good governance and other themes in Danish development assistance.</p> <p>Furthermore you can find information on Danish-supported programmes and guides to development research. You can subscribe to themes and news and there is a hotline, where they will respond to your requests within 24 hours.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.um.dk/en/menu/DevelopmentPolicy/DanidaDevForum/">http://www.um.dk/en/menu/DevelopmentPolicy/DanidaDevForum/</a></p>

	<p>DFID (Department for International Development – UK)</p>	<p>DFID, the Department for International Development: leading the British government's fight against world poverty.</p> <p>One in five people in the world today, over 1 billion people, live in poverty on less than one dollar a day. In an increasingly inter-dependent world, many problems - like conflict, crime, pollution, and diseases such as HIV and AIDS - are caused or made worse by poverty.</p> <p>DFID supports long-term programmes to help tackle the underlying causes of poverty. DFID also responds to emergencies, both natural and man-made.</p> <p>DFID's work forms part of a global promise to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• halve the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger</li> <li>• ensure that all children receive primary education</li> <li>• promote sexual equality and give women a stronger voice</li> <li>• reduce child death rates</li> <li>• improve the health of mothers</li> <li>• combat HIV &amp; AIDS, malaria and other diseases</li> <li>• make sure the environment is protected</li> <li>• build a global partnership for those working in development.</li> </ul> <p>Together, these form the United Nations' eight 'Millennium Development Goals', with a 2015 deadline. Each of these Goals has its own, measurable, targets.</p> <p>DFID works in partnership with governments, civil society, the private sector and others. It also works with multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, United Nations agencies, and the European Commission.</p> <p>DFID works directly in over 150 countries worldwide, with a budget of nearly £4 billion in 2004. Its headquarters are in London and East Kilbride, near Glasgow.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/missionstatement.asp">http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/missionstatement.asp</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.transport-links.org/transport_links/index.asp">http://www.transport-links.org/transport_links/index.asp</a></p>
	<p>DGIS (Dutch Directorate-General for International Cooperation)</p>	<p>Dutch Aid Policy</p> <p>More than a billion people worldwide are living on less than a dollar a day. About a billion people have no access to safe drinking water. One in six people are illiterate. Forty million people are infected with</p>	<p><a href="http://www.minbuza.nl/en/developmentcooperation">http://www.minbuza.nl/en/developmentcooperation</a></p>

		<p>HIV/AIDS, 95% of whom live in developing countries.</p> <p>These figures show that greater efforts are still needed to combat poverty. Development cooperation is a global task. The international community has made a commitment to halve global poverty by 2015. To achieve this, in 2000, it formulated eight ambitious <a href="#">Millennium Development Goals</a>.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Minister</a> for Development Cooperation is fully committed to the Millennium Development Goals and strives to improve the quality and effectiveness of the Dutch contribution. To this end, the minister promotes <a href="#">partnerships</a> with civil society organisations, enterprises and knowledge institutes in rich and poor countries alike. Together, we can achieve more.</p> <p>There is strong public support in the Netherlands for development cooperation. Many people contribute in some way, whether as volunteers or as donors. We take pride in this. Development cooperation is not just a matter for the government, but for society as a whole. Everybody is responsible for ensuring that global poverty is halved by 2015. We have mutual responsibilities and mutual interests, both within the Netherlands and as part of the global community.</p>	
	European Union	<p><b>Intervention areas</b>  The Directorate General for Development (DG DEV) works on policy formulation at global and sectoral level. DG Development formulates the development policy applicable to all developing countries and conducts forward studies to this end. The main thematic and sectoral areas covered (sub-activities) are those on which the development policy focuses: linking trade with development, regional integration and co-operation, support for macro-economic policies and promoting equitable access to social services in coherence with the macro-economic framework, supporting transport, promoting food security and sustainable rural development and support for institutional capacity building.</p> <p><b>Cross-cutting</b>  Cross-cutting concerns comprising the promotion of human rights, the equality between men and women, children's rights and the environmental dimension are both activities in their own right and are also issues to be mainstreamed in the other focal activities. As part of</p>	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/development/aboutgen_en.cfm">http://ec.europa.eu/development/aboutgen_en.cfm</a>

		<p>this activity, both policy orientations and implementation guidelines are prepared for those sectors.</p>	
	<p>FINIDA (Finnish International Development Agency)</p>	<p>Development policy means the principles and policies according to which Finland acts to improve the circumstances of developing countries and the living conditions of their inhabitants. Development policy is part of Finland's foreign policy, but not only that: development policy also involves activities within Finland itself.</p> <p>As a responsible member of the international community, Finland promotes development and a more equitable division of the benefits of globalisation. This is our responsibility, but in this way we also construct the security, economic growth and the fundamental well-being of our own society.</p> <p>The main goal of Finland's development policy is to contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty from the world.</p> <p>Development cooperation is a key instrument of development policy. It can be used to promote the strengthening of an environment conducive to development in the poorest countries in order to improve the premises for investments and trade and to achieve economic growth.</p> <p>Finland's development policy is steered by the government resolution on development policy from October 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?nodeid=15316&amp;contentlan=2&amp;culture=en-US">http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?nodeid=15316&amp;contentlan=2&amp;culture=en-US</a></p>
	<p>French Government Development Assistance</p>	<p>Development assistance is a practical expression of the priority on solidarity that guides France's international action. This makes such assistance a critical and constantly reaffirmed component of France's foreign policy. When assistance was first implemented in the early nineteen-sixties, it was inspired by a sense of duty towards the countries that were becoming independent after being linked to France. Many of these countries continued to use the French language, along with a number of its cultural and legal precepts. Over the years, a more general duty of solidarity between rich and poor countries emerged, alongside the historic duty, and the international community responded by setting up multilateral development institutions.</p> <p>France is a leading player in international development assistance. It is the most generous donor of all the leading industrialised countries. For France, this effort is a step towards its goal of having development assistance reach 0.5% of its GDP in 2007 and 0.7% in</p>	<p><a href="http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france_159/discovering-france_2005/france-from-to-z_1978/france-and-the-world_1989/development-assistance_1473.html">http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france_159/discovering-france_2005/france-from-to-z_1978/france-and-the-world_1989/development-assistance_1473.html</a></p>

		<p>2012. Much of this assistance goes to Africa and, more specifically, to the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. France has a comprehensive concept of development. Therefore, it supports economic change in the beneficiary countries by underpinning infrastructure development, organisation of various economic sectors and the implementation of appropriate economic and financial policies. But it also strives to promote social change and, more especially, universal access to healthcare and education. France supports political change in these countries, including reinforcement of the rule of law, building democracy, stability and regional cooperation. It also supports their cultural development and, more particularly the development of artistic expression.</p>	
	GTZ	<p>The GTZ is an international cooperation enterprise for sustainable development with worldwide operations.</p> <p>GTZ promotes complex reforms and change processes, often working under difficult conditions. Its corporate objective is to improve people's living conditions on a sustainable basis.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.gtz.de/en/themen/uebergreifende-themen/armut/902.htm">http://www.gtz.de/en/themen/uebergreifende-themen/armut/902.htm</a></p>
	IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)	<p>In 2008, IFAD marks 30 years of fighting rural poverty and hunger. IFAD was created in response to the droughts and famines that killed many millions of people in Africa and Asia in the early 1970s. World leaders at the 1974 World Food Conference decided to form a global alliance to fight rural poverty, an underlying cause of hunger and malnutrition. Their vision was a new and unique partnership between the members of the <a href="#">Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</a> (OECD) and the Organization of the <a href="#">Petroleum Exporting Countries</a> (OPEC) and other <a href="#">developing countries</a> dedicated to agriculture and rural development.</p> <p>IFAD is an international financial institution and a specialized United Nations agency. Since 1978, IFAD's member countries have together invested almost US\$10 billion in loans and grants, helping more than 300 million poor rural women and men to grow more food, improve their land, learn new skills, start businesses, build strong organizations and communities, and gain a voice in the decisions that affect their lives. But hunger and poverty remain widespread in many countries, and poor rural people face new and daunting challenges, such as climate change. Now on the 30th anniversary of IFAD's</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ifad.org/">http://www.ifad.org/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org/">http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org/</a></p>



		<p>founding, we honour our founders' vision and renew our commitment to enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty.</p>	
	IFRTD (International Forum for Rural Transport and Development)	<p>(IFRTD) is a global network of individuals and organisations working together towards improved access, mobility and economic opportunity for poor communities in developing countries. At the heart of IFRTD is a clear understanding of the sort of world the forum members would like to see, how they can work towards that goal and the values we abide by. Therefore IFRTD's vision, mission and values stand above the rest and inform the organisation, its governance and its work.</p> <p><b>Vision:</b> Poor and vulnerable communities in developing countries are able to improve their lives through enhanced mobility, access and economic opportunity.</p> <p><b>Mission:</b> As a Southern-driven global network IFRTD works to improve policies and practices in transport operations, infrastructure, access and service provision that will benefit the lives of poor rural communities in developing countries through dialogue, information sharing, capacity building, research and advocacy.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ifrtd.org">http://www.ifrtd.org</a></p>
	ILO (International Labour Office/Organisation)	<p>Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP)</p> <p>To achieve a sustainable improvement in their situation, poor people in developing countries, and particularly in the least developed countries, require access to remunerated employment and basic goods and services such as healthcare, education, markets, water and sanitation, and housing. A large contribution can be made to the improvement of their livelihoods through appropriate investments in infrastructure that provide these jobs and basic services.</p> <p>The Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) of the ILO works with governments, employers' and workers' organizations, the private sector and community associations in orienting infrastructure investments towards the creation of higher levels of productive employment and towards the improvement of access to basic goods and services for the poor. This combined use of local participation in planning with the utilization of locally available skills, technology, materials, and appropriate work methods has proven to be an effective and economically viable approach to infrastructure works in developing countries.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/eiip/">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/eiip/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/eiip/publ/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/eiip/publ/index.htm</a></p>

		<p>The importance of infrastructure in providing access to basic services and promoting development is widely understood. Half of public investments in most developing countries is in infrastructure, and in many cases, over 50 per cent of this investment (rising to as much as 80 or 90 per cent in the least developed countries) is funded by external donors. The impact of these investments in infrastructure can be greatly increased, however, through a local level planning process that identifies appropriate interventions based on the needs of local communities.</p> <p>The ILO website provides access to a substantial database of employment intensive infrastructure documentation.</p>	
	IRF (International Road Federation)	<p>The International Road Federation (IRF) is a unique global platform that brings together public and private entities committed to road development. Working together with its members and associates, the IRF promotes social and economic benefits that flow from well-planned and environmentally sound transportation networks.</p> <p>Ever since its establishment in 1948, the IRF has been active in the advocacy of all issues relevant to the road industry, from financing to technology and from development to safety. It serves as a catalyst for public and private partnership to organize, promote and develop international road programs. The Federation works closely with regional agencies.</p> <p>With a wide network across more than eighty countries and six continents, IRF believes that it can make a difference in putting into place technological solutions in today's multi-faceted world of transport.</p>	<a href="http://www.irfnet.org/cms/pages/en/viewpage.asp">http://www.irfnet.org/cms/pages/en/viewpage.asp</a>
	JICA	<p><b>JICA's Mission</b> JICA, as a bridge between the people of Japan and developing countries, will advance international cooperation through the sharing of knowledge and experience and will work to build a more peaceful and prosperous world.</p> <p><b>Oath of Service</b> With passion and pride, as professionals in development cooperation, JICA will perform their work responsibly and energetically with love and a sense of duty; JICA will encourage and support the participation of the Japanese people in our work; we will work as partners to those</p>	<a href="http://www.jica.go.jp/english/">http://www.jica.go.jp/english/</a>

		in need of assistance; and we will strive to fill the world with hope and happiness by promoting peace and sustainable development.	
	KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)	<p>Poverty reduction is the key topic of development cooperation. The most prominent global development goal set by the United Nations is to halve the number of people living in poverty by the year 2015. Poverty reduction also enables people to exercise their political and social rights, it opens up economic opportunities for them, and supports social security and gender equality.</p> <p>For the German federal government, reducing poverty is an "overarching task and element of all four dimensions of sustainable development" (social justice, economic strength, democracy and the rule of law, and fair and ecological globalization).</p> <p>During the last decade, eastern Asian countries were particularly successful in significantly improving the material and social living conditions of broad parts of the population in spite of persistent population growth, and in reducing the share of people living in absolute poverty (on less than USD 1 per day) by around one-third. Support by development cooperation for the build-up of the economy and infrastructure also played a role in this.</p> <p>Despite this progress, extreme poverty in all of its forms remains a terrible reality for one-fifth of humankind (more than 1.2 billion people). It is expressed by low income, unemployment, insufficient access to basic social services, to humane housing, land, water and credit. In order to further improve the economic and social living conditions of the people in developing countries, in 2001 the German federal government created its Action Programme 2015, which aims to halve the incidence of extreme poverty worldwide by the year 2015, and is implementing it in close collaboration with other donors, the EU and multilateral development organizations.</p> <p>KfW Entwicklungsbank is pursuing a systematic approach to reducing poverty that aims to help achieve the MDGs through pro-poor growth and social development.</p>	<a href="http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/EN_Home/Topics/Poverty_and_MDG/index.jsp">http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/EN_Home/Topics/Poverty_and_MDG/index.jsp</a>
	NPRA (Norwegian Public Roads Administration )	<p><b>International activity - Organisational cooperation</b></p> <p>The NPRA is represented in over 200 working groups and committees in a wide range of international organisations. The content, extent and duration of these engagements vary from short term research projects</p>	<a href="http://www.vegvesen.no/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;cid=1162372673226&amp;pagename=vegvesen%2FPage%2FSVVsubSideInnholdMal">http://www.vegvesen.no/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;cid=1162372673226&amp;pagename=vegvesen%2FPage%2FSVVsubSideInnholdMal</a>

		<p>to ongoing work of political nature.</p> <p>When taking into regard only time spent on travel and work abroad, the workload invested by NPRA staff corresponds to that of 8 full time positions.</p> <p>Approximately 40% of the NPRA's international work occurs within a Nordic framework, mainly within the Nordic Road Association (NVF).</p> <p>In terms of other regional cooperation, cooperative agreements have been signed with the Baltic countries of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia as well as with Poland. EU / EEA related cooperation is conducted through several organizations, including the Western European Road Directors (CEDR) and the European Committee for Standardization (CEN). On an international level the NPRA channels most of its efforts through PIARC (World Road Association). Organisational work is supplemented with bilaterals agreements where this is appropriate, with the cooperation agreement with Chile for 2005-1010 being an example.</p>	
	OECD	<p>OECD work on development is carried out primarily by the <a href="#">Development Co-operation Directorate/DAC</a>, the <a href="#">Development Centre</a>, the <a href="#">Sahel &amp; West Africa Club/SWAC</a> and the <a href="#">Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members/CCNM</a>. These four entities work toward contributing to the development of both OECD members and non-members. The large number of themes reflects the variety and ever increasing areas of work of these OECD bodies as they seek to respond to the global policy concerns of the development world.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.oecd.org/topic/0,3373,en_2649_37413_1_1_1_1_37413,00.html">http://www.oecd.org/topic/0,3373,en_2649_37413_1_1_1_1_37413,00.html</a></p>
	PIARC	<p>see World Road Association</p>	

	SABITA	<p><b>Sabita</b> is a non-profit organisation representing producers and applicators of bituminous products, consulting engineers and educational institutions.</p> <p>This website provides information on Sabita's activities in the field of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advancing best practice in southern Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in the use and application of bituminous materials and</li> <li>- in worker safety and environmental conservation;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Education and training; and</li> <li>• Contact with government on the value of road provision and preservation.</li> </ul> <p>The website allows the downloading of some useful documents relating to labour enhanced bituminous road works.</p>	<a href="http://www.sabita.co.za">http://www.sabita.co.za</a>
	SDC (Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation)	<p>The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). In operating with other federal offices concerned, SDC is responsible for the overall coordination of development activities and cooperation with Eastern Europe, as well as for humanitarian aid.</p> <p>SDC employs a staff of around 550 people to carry out its activities in Switzerland and abroad, with an annual budget of CHF 1.3 billion (2006). The Agency undertakes direct actions, supports programmes of multilateral organizations, and helps to finance programmes run by Swiss and international aid organizations in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bilateral</a> and <a href="#">multilateral</a> development cooperation</li> <li>• <a href="#">Humanitarian aid</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Cooperation with Eastern Europe</a></li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/About_SDC/Brief_portrait">http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/About_SDC/Brief_portrait</a>
	SKAT	<p>Skat is an independent Swiss organisation working in the fields of development and humanitarian aid. Since 1978, SKAT has provided technical expertise, management support, and training to bilateral and multilateral development agencies, and non-governmental organisations.</p>	<a href="http://www.skat.ch/">http://www.skat.ch/</a>

	<p>SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency)</p>	<p>SIDA is a government agency of the country of Sweden with over 650 employees. SIDA channels its resources through NGOs, multilateral cooperation, and the EU, among others and is interested in promoting the idea of "international development cooperation" to replace the one-sided giving indicated by the term "assistance." Supporting over 2,000 projects in over 100 countries (over 20 of them are specially designated as target countries), SIDA seeks to create partnerships with companies, popular movements, organizations, universities, and government agencies for its development projects. SIDA's geographic focus is on countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Central and Eastern Europe.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.sida.org">http://www.sida.org</a></p>
	<p>Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Program (SSATP)</p>	<p>The Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Program (SSATP) is a unique partnership of 35 African countries, 8 regional economic communities, 3 African institutions - UNECA, AU/NEPAD and AfDB, national and regional organizations and international development partners - all dedicated to the goal of ensuring that transport plays its full part in achieving the developmental objectives of Sub-Saharan Africa: poverty reduction, pro-poor growth, and regional integration. The Program is currently funded by the European Commission, Denmark, France, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, the Islamic Development Bank, and The World Bank.</p>	<p><a href="http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRREGTOPTRA/EXTAFRSUBS/AHTRA/0,,menuPK:1513942~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:1513930.00.html">http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRREGTOPTRA/EXTAFRSUBS/AHTRA/0,,menuPK:1513942~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:1513930.00.html</a></p>
	<p>TRL</p>	<p>TRL is an internationally recognised centre of excellence providing world class research, consultancy, advice and testing for all aspects of transport.</p> <p>The TRL Vision – Creating the future of transport A bold vision, but one that TRL has fulfilled for over 70 years as we continue to provide solutions to the ever-changing needs of transport. TRL works at the leading edge of transport; generating and applying science, knowledge and understanding to develop innovative solutions delivered to customers around the world.</p> <p>TRL works with customers from public and private sectors on all aspects of Transportation, Safety, Vehicles, Environment, Sustainability and Transport Infrastructure. From low-volume surveys to green travel plans, from complex multi-modal studies to policy development in the high-tech world of real time journey planning using intelligent transport systems, TRL is at the forefront, not only of today's transport, but of what is to come – the future of transport.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.trl.co.uk/">http://www.trl.co.uk/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.transport-links.org/transport_links/index.asp">http://www.transport-links.org/transport_links/index.asp</a></p>

		TRL manages the Transport Links website on behalf of DFID.	
	UNOPS (the United Nations Office for Project Services)	<p>At UNOPS we help our clients turn ideas into reality. Whether it's building peace, recovering from disaster, or creating sustainable development.</p> <p>We provide the people, tools, and operational know-how needed to get projects up and running, and client goals met. We accomplish this by offering a broad range of services—including procurement, recruitment and human resources administration, loan supervision, and certification.</p> <p>Today we are known for implementing large-scale, complex efforts in all types of settings. We are especially pleased at the high marks earned by our specific operational expertise in engineering, infrastructure, mine action, elections support, public works, and environmental rehabilitation and recovery.</p> <p>Established in 1995 as a distinct part of the UN system, UNOPS now has more than a decade of global experience. We work throughout the world, wherever we are needed.</p> <p>UNOPS takes a results-oriented approach to the services we provide. We take pride in launching operations quickly and delivering innovative, quality work on or ahead of schedule, in a transparent and fully accountable manner.</p> <p>We are a flexible resource—providing whatever is needed, from stand-alone, one-time answers to comprehensive, long-term management. And our range of services keeps pace with the ever-changing demands made on the UN and international cooperation.</p> <p>We stay responsive to our clients, partners, and stakeholders at local, regional, and international levels, so all receive customized attention. Because we know every job has its unique features, and we believe each request deserves a fresh solution.</p> <p>And since we are solution-driven, every task gets the expertise it needs. Whether it's mobilized in-house, or drawn from our worldwide network of partners and suppliers in the UN system, the private sector, the NGO community, and academia</p>	<a href="http://www.unops.org/unops/">http://www.unops.org/unops/</a>

	World Bank	<p>The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. It is not a bank in the common sense. It is made up of two unique development institutions owned by 185 member countries—the <a href="#">International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)</a> and the <a href="#">International Development Association (IDA)</a>.</p> <p>Each institution plays a different but supportive role in the World Bank's mission of global poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards. The IBRD focuses on middle income and creditworthy poor countries, while IDA focuses on the poorest countries in the world. Together they provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit and grants to developing countries for education, health, infrastructure, communications and many other purposes.</p>	<a href="http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTTRANSPORT/0,,menuPK:337122~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:337116,00.html">http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTTRANSPORT/0,,menuPK:337122~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:337116,00.html</a>
	World Road Association (PIARC)	<p>The World Road Association (PIARC) is an international road organisation based in Paris, France. It has 107 national or federal government members, 2000 collective or individual members in 129 countries and over 650 experts in 18 standing technical committees. PIARC deals primarily in issues of road infrastructure planning, design, construction, maintenance and operation. Australia and New Zealand are both members of PIARC.</p> <p>PIARC had a strategic plan for 2004-2007 which included four strategic themes. These relate to the main areas of work which PIARC had identified for the period.</p> <p>The work of PIARC is undertaken by technical committees which are comprised of representatives from member countries and organisations. Each committee reported back to the World Road Congress, which was held in Paris in September 2007.</p> <p>A new strategic plan, covering the period 2008-2011, is currently under development. It will include the terms of reference for new technical committees to be established in early 2008.</p> <p>Relevant PIARC publications include <a href="#">the International Road Maintenance Handbook</a> and <a href="#">Save Your Country's Roads</a></p>	<a href="http://www.piarc.org/en/">www.piarc.org/en/</a>