



Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the Czech Republic

# Czech Development Cooperation





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# Preface

We are pleased to present the Czech development cooperation report, summarizing its activities and results, with an emphasis on 2012. The valid governmental Development Cooperation Strategy provides convincing evidence of the Czech Republic's determination to stand for the reduction of poverty in all its forms, and face up to other serious, global poverty-related problems.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), set by the United Nations at the Millennium Summit in 2000, determined the basic direction to follow, and enabled developing countries, assisted by more developed partners, to achieve considerable progress. Such progress, however, has been uneven, resulting in some unfinished business. As we approach 2015, when the validity of the current MDGs will expire, there is a unique opportunity for the international community to set new development priorities which best respond to current challenges. The new framework of international development for the post-2015 period should be based on the results achieved at the fulfillment of MDGs, and should put sustainable development, sustainable growth and the eradication of poverty at its core. The Czech Republic is committed to support this process, leading to evidence based, universal, concrete and realistic post-2015 development goals.

In 2012, the Czech Republic, in accordance with its international commitments, promoted the reduction of poverty and sustainable development through specific programmes and projects, most notably in five partner countries (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova and Mongolia). Humanitarian aid to people in need affected by natural disasters or conflicts was provided in a number of countries and dozens of scholarships to study at Czech universities were offered. During the Czech Presidency of the Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative, the mutual interaction of humanitarian and development activities in resolving the food crisis has been in the spotlight. In the area of development cooperation, the Czech Republic also sought to assert its comparative advantage, including the transition experience of both rebuilding a democratic political system and moving from a centrally planned economy to a market one. We can, therefore, pass on our knowledge of political transition, reformation of judicial and public administration, privatization, changes in the tax system and the building of a market environment.

Further substantial progress in reducing global poverty cannot be reached without the involvement of the private sector as an equivalent engine for further development. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

in cooperation with the Czech Development Agency and the Czech Export Bank, aims to strengthen the motivation of Czech investors in this new role. Special attention is paid, therefore, to the promotion of an innovative and value-integrated approach, leading to long-term sustainable economic and social changes, including the creation of new and better-paid jobs on both sides. Many companies, mainly from OECD countries, have already been convinced that the invested funds, though exposed to the risks of developing economies, can make profitable returns, and, subsequently, develop such sectors as food processing or energy production in other countries. In this regard, we know where to look for inspiration and best practices. Our position is promising for future years in many developing countries, thanks to the reputation the Czech Republic has gained through its high quality projects.

The results of Czech development projects and programmes are assessed through regular monitoring and independent evaluations. Conclusions and recommendations from evaluations contribute to refining the design of subsequent interventions. Just as those evaluation reports are made public, Czech development cooperation as a whole is transparent and open to public debate; this includes NGOs, business and academia, as well as other elements of civil society.

The Czech Republic also actively coordinates with development-orientated international organizations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has prepared a Multilateral Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic for 2013-2017. The document identifies the objectives and priorities of Czech multilateral development cooperation and strives for satisfactory representation of the Czech Republic on the managing and executive bodies of the respective organizations. The Strategy also aims at the increased participation of Czech experts, research institutions, public-sector organizations, NGOs and private companies in multilateral development projects.

As evidence of the successful Czech efforts to increase the effectiveness of its development cooperation system, in late 2012 the Czech Republic was invited to become a member of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD (OECD/DAC). The accession process was completed in May, 2013. Membership of the DAC represents for the Czech Republic a new impulse for further enhancement of the effectiveness and lasting impact of its development interventions, and for intensifying partnerships with the respective developing countries, international organizations and domestic private sector.





## 2 | Development cooperation priorities of the Czech Republic

### Territorial priorities

In line with international recommendations, the Czech Republic, within the drafting of the new Strategy 2010–2017, reduced the number of its development cooperation programme countries (i.e. those having the highest priority) to five: **Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova and Mongolia**. Bilateral development cooperation also takes place with project countries: **Georgia, Cambodia, Kosovo, the Palestinian Autonomous Territories and Serbia**, as well as with the former programme countries of Angola, Yemen, Vietnam and Zambia, which will continue to receive assistance of a redefined focus and scope.

### Programme countries

- Afghanistan
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Ethiopia
- Moldova
- Mongolia

### Project countries

- Georgia
- Cambodia
- Kosovo
- Palestinian Autonomous Territories
- Serbia

### Former priority countries

- Angola
- Yemen
- Vietnam
- Zambia

The individual countries have been selected based on criteria that strike a balance between development assistance as a poverty-reducing tool, that promotes further achievement of the Millennium Development Goals - hence the participation of less-developed African countries - and the priorities of development cooperation as an integral part of Czech foreign policy. As a result, the reasons for the Czech Republic's providing development assistance to the individual countries are varied (reduction of poverty, transition/democratisation, integration, stabilisation and security). Also taken into consideration were the comparative advantages of the Czech Republic, the recipient's history of assistance absorption and the recommendations of the OECD's Development Aid Committee (OECD/DAC). Geographical distribution was another important criterion. As a result, countries from Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia are represented, along with those that have traditionally been subject to the Czech Republic's focus and are located in its close vicinity. In terms of logistics, coordination and verification, the presence of a resident Czech embassy in those particular countries was another factor subject to consideration.

Upon choosing its priority territories, the Czech Republic also relied upon the Human Development Index (HDI) that has become the internationally recognised standard for measuring social prosperity within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

All cooperation programmes were finalised for the new programme period (until 2017) with five programme countries in 2012: **Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova and Mongolia**. As well as other information, the programme documents contain information on previous Czech development cooperation in each of the countries - including a list of priority sectors that the Czech Republic provides with its continuous support - as well as their geographical focus. The programmes enhance certain crosscutting principles of Czech development cooperation, in accordance with the valid Strategy.

The final wording of the programme documents has been discussed with partner institutions in the respective five countries, in order to achieve mutual consensus on the focus of development cooperation.



*Bosnia and Herzegovina: improving milk production*

## Priority sectors

The priorities newly defined for 2010–2017 take into consideration previous experience being equally based on the comparative advantages of the Czech Republic. These include, most notably, the country's experience with the processes of political, economic and social transition.

The definition of priority sectors has also been based on the general priorities of the international community, as defined by the key development document: the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Last but not least, priority sectors also consider the division of labour among different donors. Sector-specific projects are expected to show a high degree of complementarity in order to maximise their synergies and multiplication effect.

For the period begun in 2010, the Czech Republic had identified five priority areas subject to development cooperation: environment, agriculture, social development, economic development and the support of democracy, human rights and social transition. Crosscutting principles include good governance, the observance of human rights and environmental prudence (*vis-à-vis* climate change), and are respected within all development activities.

### Priority sectors

- Environment
- Agriculture
- Social development (including education, social and health services)
- Economic development (including energy)
- Democracy, human rights and social transition

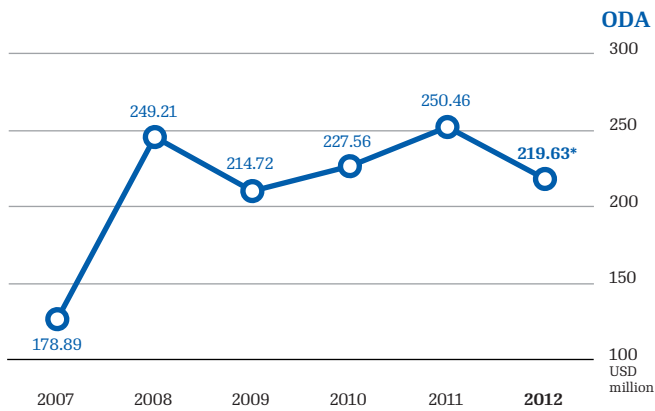




### 3 | The Czech Republic's contribution to poverty reduction in 2012

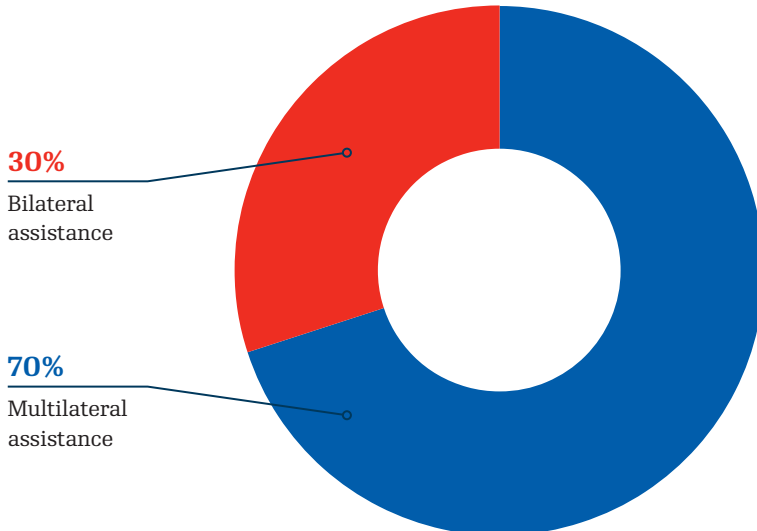
The aim of bilateral and multilateral development activities pursued by the Czech Republic in 2012 strove to fulfill the Millennium Development Goals. At the same time, the Czech Republic aimed to honour its commitments arising from membership in the European Union, the United Nations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, thus joining the assistance efforts of other developed nations.

### The Czech Republic's Official Development Assistance (ODA) 2007–2012 (USD million, current prices)



\*Significant decrease of the volume of ODA in USD is due to the weakening of CZK by 1.87/\$, compared to 2011.

### Basic division of Czech ODA in 2012



In 2012, the Czech Republic provided total official development assistance (ODA)<sup>1</sup> worth **219.63 million (m) USD**. In absolute terms, this represents a year-on-year decrease of 3%. Compared to 2011, however, the internationally recognised ODA to GNP indicator was equal, at **0.12%**.

In 2012, the Czech Republic provided bilateral development assistance of 66.44m USD (73.45m USD at 2011 exchange rates) – a decrease of 3.50m USD from 2011 (76.96m USD). The Czech Republic's multilateral development assistance (through international organizations) reached 153.20m USD in 2012 (169.38m USD at 2011 exchange rates), which means a decrease of 4.0m USD from 2011 (173.51m USD) the main reason for which are lower disbursements for ODA from the Czech Republic's EU budget contribution.

In the long term, multilateral assistance exceeds bilateral assistance (70% vs. 30% in 2012). The reason for this has traditionally been the mandatory character of the former (the Czech Republic has pledged to make contributions which cannot be cancelled *ad hoc*); the increasing contribution of the Czech Republic towards the EU budget (also including the part dedicated to development assistance) currently represents the most important share in the Czech Republic's official multilateral development assistance.

In 2012, the Czech Republic reserved more than 6% of its bilateral ODA for emergency humanitarian aid, as an expression of solidarity, as well as of its willingness and ability to provide instantaneous assistance where needed.

In terms of **sectoral focus** of bilateral development cooperation, the Czech Republic has dedicated great attention to strengthening the capacity of government and the support of civil society worldwide. The main objective is to create a stable, peaceful and democratic civil society, as the foundation of economic prosperity and a dignified human existence. A natural part of this effort is a long-term priority of the Czech Republic, and one of the primary Millennium Development Goals – education. The aforementioned sectors received approximately 32% of Czech bilateral official development assistance.

<sup>1</sup> Official Development Assistance (ODA) includes all provable expenditures from the national and other public budgets in the Czech Republic that have been used to support the social and economic development of partner countries, in accordance with OECD methodology.

In terms of other sectors and the Millennium Development Goals, in 2012 the Czech Republic used its comparative advantage to focus on the traditional priorities of reducing extreme poverty and hunger. It was essential to ensure access to quality (often just basic) food and drinking water to as many people as possible. The Czech Republic, therefore, allocated to the sectors of water supply and agriculture 19% of its bilateral ODA.

In 2012, cooperation in other traditional sectors included production and supply, social infrastructure and services, and general environmental protection.

In terms of the **territorial structure** of ODA, the largest recipients of assistance are located in Asia, receiving a total of 45% of Czech bilateral assistance. This is due to the Czech Republic's continuous focus on fewer countries, with the region now including the two largest recipients (Afghanistan and Mongolia).

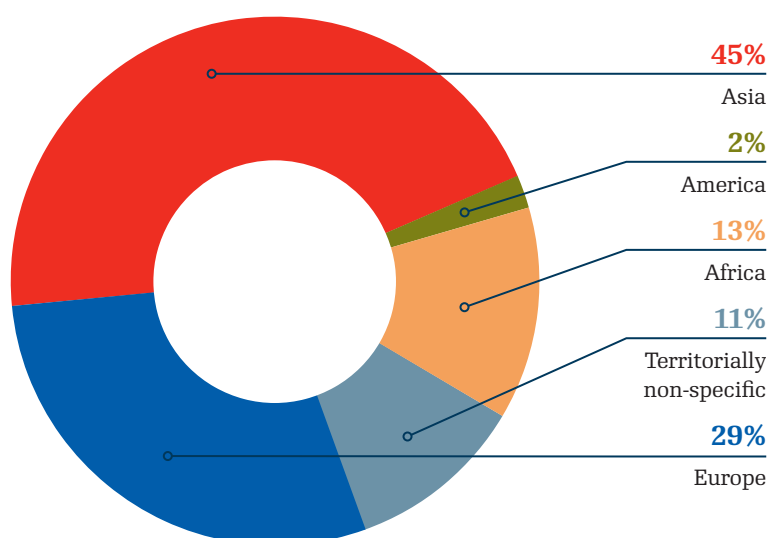
Other major recipients of Czech ODA include countries in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, in accordance with the foreign priorities of the Czech Republic, as well as complementary to the activities of donor countries (required to increase development efficiency under the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action).

There has been a positive trend of gradual increases in ODA in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa, mostly from the point of view of need for development cooperation. Despite this growth, Sub-Saharan Africa represents a mere 10% of the total bilateral ODA provided by the Czech Republic.

In 2012, the Czech Republic provided 21.33m USD - i.e. 32% of the total bilateral ODA - to the least developed countries (LDCs). An important part of this amount went to Afghanistan, where it was linked to the activities of the Czech Republic's Provincial Reconstruction Team. The total bilateral aid to Afghanistan represented 60% of the total assistance provided to the least developed countries.

In 2012, the largest recipients of Czech ODA included Afghanistan, Moldova, Mongolia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ethiopia.

## Regional distribution of Czech ODA in 2012



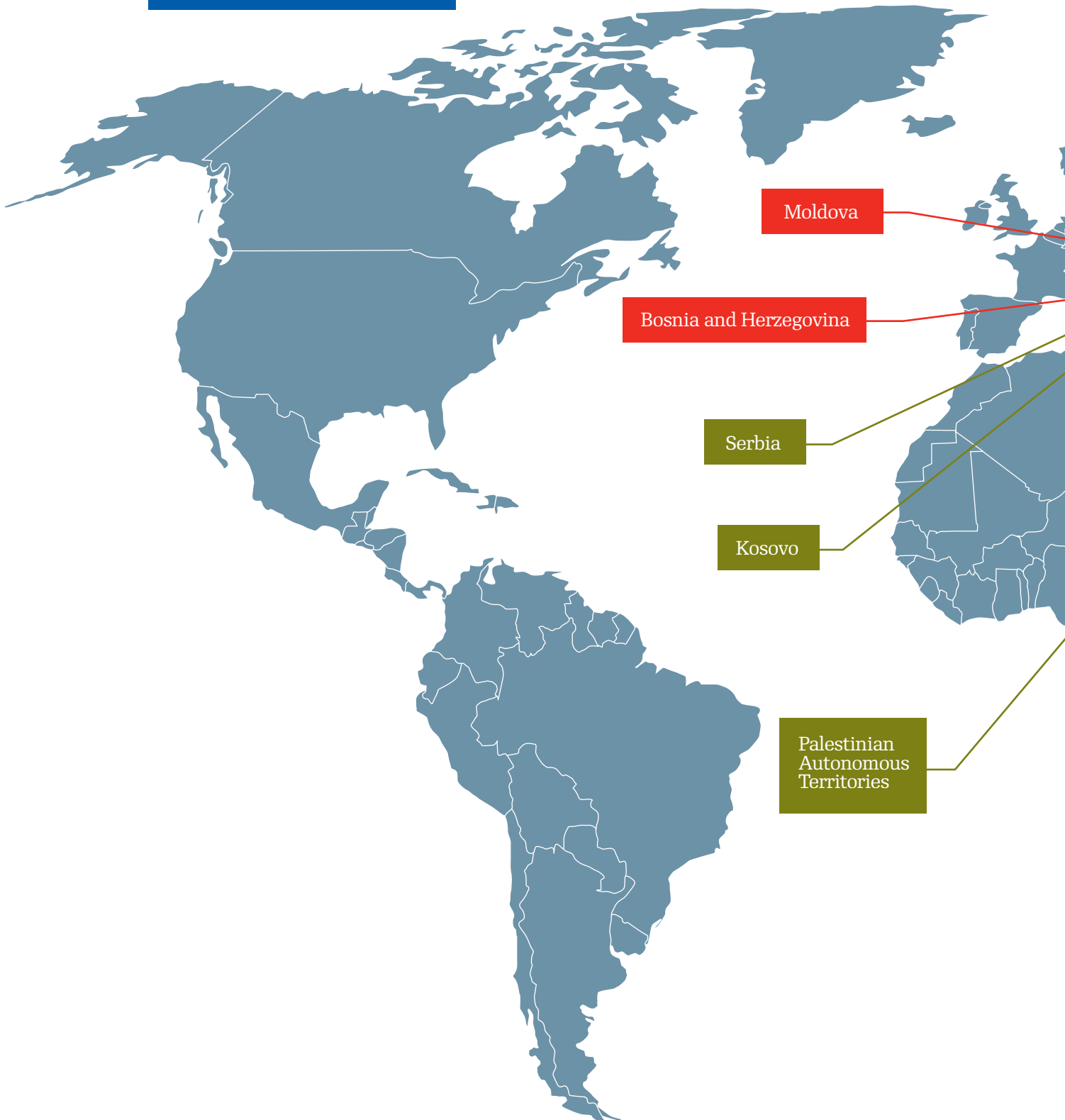
## Regional distribution of Czech ODA in 2012

Region	Total funding (million USD)	% of bilateral ODA
<b>Europe (total)</b>	<b>19.06</b>	<b>28.68%</b>
Western Balkans	8.97	13.50%
Eastern Europe	8.60	12.94%
Other	1.49	2.24%
<b>Africa (total)</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>12.97%</b>
North Africa	1.54	2.32%
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.08	10.66%
<b>America (total)</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.81%</b>
North and Central America	0.72	1.089%
South America	0.48	0.72%
<b>Asia (total)</b>	<b>30.29</b>	<b>45.59%</b>
Middle East	4.50	6.77%
South and Central Asia	18.82	28.33%
East Asia	6.97	10.49%
<b>Oceania (total)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Territorially non-specific</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>10.94%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.44</b>	<b>100%</b>

Programme countries

Project countries

Former priority countries



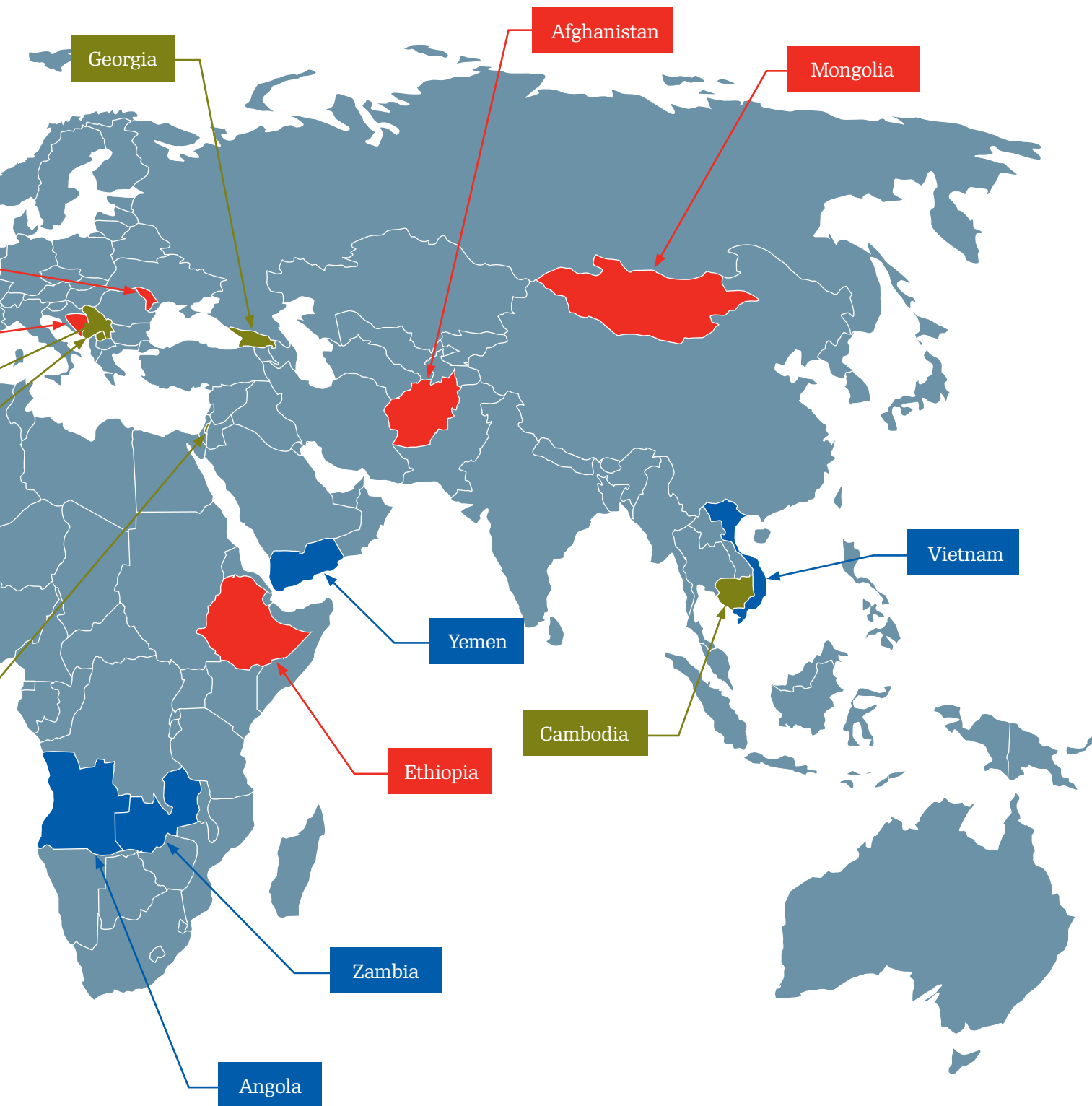
Moldova

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Serbia

Kosovo

Palestinian  
Autonomous  
Territories







## 4 | Bilateral development cooperation of the Czech Republic in 2012

The implementation of priorities defined by the Development Coordination Strategy 2010-2017 continued as part of Czech bilateral cooperation in 2012. The programme document with Afghanistan was agreed first of all. Bilateral development cooperation of the Czech Republic in 2012 focused on projects mostly carried out by Czech subjects, but also, increasingly, by subjects from partner developing countries, or by international organizations.

Besides bilateral and trilateral projects, the Czech Republic continued to provide scholarships to students from developing countries, humanitarian aid, and other development assistance activities. Other forms of bilateral development assistance, funded from other sections of public budgets, different from those that belong to development cooperation and planned by the government in its annual resolution, were also implemented; these included assistance to refugees in the Czech Republic and development and humanitarian activities implemented by municipalities, regions and public universities.



*Ethiopia: promoting the scope and quality of agricultural consulting services*

## Bilateral development cooperation by territory

In 2012, bilateral development cooperation was implemented most notably in the five partner countries subject to programmes that define sectors and other priorities of Czech assistance in each of them (including Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova and Mongolia). Development Cooperation Programme for Afghanistan for the period 2013-2017 was put under negotiation, and agreed upon the Czech and Afghan authorities' consultations.

Project countries (including Georgia, Cambodia, Kosovo, the Palestinian Autonomous Territories and Serbia) form another group of partners for the period 2010-2017. While development assistance to these countries is necessary and desirable in terms of Czech foreign policy, it is not strictly defined by a cooperation programme.

Also in 2012, the Czech Republic made progress in the negotiation of bilateral development cooperation agreements with selected priority countries. Its main goal is to adjust the contracts aimed at liberating Czech development projects from import duties, taxes (including VAT), visas and other bureaucratic expenses in partner countries. In Moldova, the agreement in question was signed on 23 November, 2012 in Chisinau, and became law on 18 April, 2013. A draft agreement on development cooperation

with Serbia was approved by the Czech government in September, 2012 and the Serbian side indicated a preliminary agreement with its conclusion. Due to complications on the Serbian side after parliamentary elections, however, the signing of the agreement was postponed until 2013.

Activities in four other countries (Angola, Yemen, Vietnam and Zambia) were a limited continuation of development intervention from the previous programme period, while additional projects, administered by other ministries, or within the transition promotion programmes, were carried out in several countries.

The most important recipients of Czech ODA in 2012 were the priority countries with a cooperation programme, and almost all project countries.

The ranking of recipients has been affected by a gradual shift to an updated list of priority countries. The significant share of Czech ODA to Afghanistan is due not only to the number and scope of projects, but also by higher costs of project implementation, and by the related activities of the Provincial Reconstruction Team, whose work was finalised in 2012.

## Major recipients of bilateral official development assistance (ODA) provided by the Czech Republic in 2012

Country	Total funding (USD million)	% of bilateral ODA
Afghanistan	12.70	19.11%
Moldova	4.88	7.35%
Mongolia	4.06	6.11%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.17	4.77%
Ethiopia	3.10	4.67%
Georgia	2.63	3.96%
Ukraine	2.54	3.82%
Serbia	2.38	3.58%
Kosovo	2.26	3.40%
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	1.68	2.53%
Vietnam	1.45	2.18%
Syria*	1.43	2.15%
Belarus	1.18	1.77%
Myanmar/Burma	1.14	1.72%
Cambodia	0.93	1.39%
Zambia	0.83	1.24%
Libya	0.80	1.20%
Armenia	0.51	0.77%
Yemen	0.48	0.73%
Cuba	0.48	0.73%
Pakistan	0.47	0.71%
Angola	0.46	0.69%
Jordan	0.45	0.68%
Mali	0.43	0.65%
Albania	0.42	0.64%
Egypt	0.37	0.56%
Nigeria	0.36	0.54%
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.34	0.52%
Kazakhstan	0.34	0.52%
Kyrgyz Rep.	0.32	0.48%
Iraq	0.28	0.43%

\* More than 0.81m USD is expenditure on Syrian refugees in the Czech Republic..

## Priority countries with a cooperation programme

### Afghanistan

Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world. More than three decades of armed conflict has caused political instability and an adverse security situation. Furthermore, the country lags behind in technology standards, has poor infrastructure and suffers from high illiteracy rates and insufficient educational facilities. The situation is even worse in rural areas, where 75% of the population lives (despite the low percentage of arable land, agriculture provides for 50% of Afghan GDP). Afghanistan ranked 175<sup>th</sup> out of 187 countries in the 2012 Human Development Index.

The former Czechoslovakia provided substantial assistance to Afghanistan in the 1980s but these ties were broken following the Taliban's rise to power and it was not until 2001 that development cooperation could be re-established. That year, Czech non-governmental organizations arrived in the region and, since 2008, assistance has revolved around the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Logar. In recent years, the Czech Republic has taken an

active part in the country's reconstruction and in the strengthening of Afghan security and institutional capacities; other priorities have been the development of agriculture, water management and education.

In the last year of its existence (2012), the activities of the PRT focused on the finalisation and implementation of 40 reconstruction and development projects totalling 3.17m USD, as well as on quick impact projects worth 0.14m USD.

In 2012, concerted efforts were made by the Czech and Afghan authorities in negotiating a Development Cooperation Programme for Afghanistan for the coming period, 2013–2017. The mutually agreed plan was finalised in the second half of 2013; however, the development cooperation projects in the priority areas of agriculture and agricultural education had already been in place and in process throughout the whole year. The Czech Republic also started new projects in 2012, supporting agricultural production and food processing.

The development of secondary education in agriculture continued in 2012 with finalising the construction of the Secondary Agricultural School in Pol-e Alam, administered by the PRT, and also with the creation of teaching materials and the schooling of teachers of secondary agricultural schools through development cooperation projects. Other projects involved the completion of milk collection centres, and training and awareness-raising campaigns for local farmers and veterinarians. Other activities included small scale water management projects (renovation of underground water canals, weirs and water pipes, etc.) renovation and construction of buildings, facilities and checkpoints for Afghan security forces, as well as the reconstructions of several medical facilities. One of the important projects concerned apiculture. (All these facilities were managed by the PRT).

Humanitarian aid funds of the Czech Republic have also been used as grants in an aid allocation project, aiming at enabling local communities to become self sustainable.

In 2012, six local small scale projects were realised, following the recommendations of the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Kabul. The necessary equipment was donated to several schools, as well as to the National Archives of Afghanistan, the National Afghan Institute of Archeology and Kabul Zoo.

A trilateral project, realised in cooperation with an NGO *Deutsche Welthungerhilfe*, enabled several local



*Afghanistan: new Apiculture Centre, Pol-e Alam*



*Afghanistan: the Secondary Agricultural School, Pol-e Alam*

communities to use their natural resources more efficiently.

The Czech Republic offered four new scholarships to Afghan students; a total of 10 Afghan students were enrolled at Czech universities in the year 2012.

In 2012, bilateral funding provided by the Czech Republic to Afghanistan was used to carry out five bilateral projects, one trilateral project and six local small scale projects, totalling 1.0m USD. Additionally, 40 projects amounting to 3.27m USD and 24 quick impact projects worth 0.15m USD were implemented through the PRT. Official development assistance provided to Afghanistan in 2012 totalled 12.70m USD.

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

In the 2012 Human Development Index, Bosnia and Herzegovina fell from 74<sup>th</sup> to 81<sup>st</sup> place. It is a country which, so far, has been unable to full recover from the political and economic consequences resulting from a war which seriously damaged its infrastructure and led to the displacement of more than two million people. The situation is further complicated by continuing ethnic tensions in the country. Bosnia and Herzegovina has a long track record of friendly relations with the Czech Republic, and is interested in acquiring some of the experience that the Czech Republic has had with democratic transition processes and EU integration. In 2012, cooperation with other donors acting in the country continued successfully, thus increasing the impact of projects and activities undertaken with them. Cooperation with the USA-Sweden FARMA project, started in 2011, was intensified within the USA government framework, the Emerging Donors Challenge Fund. All three partners pledged to cooperate, mainly in the agricultural sector. In that way, Czech experts were involved in the activities of the international FARMA project, and FARMA experts were reciprocally engaged into the Czech project aimed at boosting milk production.

In the energy sector, in which Czech development cooperation focuses mainly on renewable energy sources, the one-time contribution to the UNDP project *“Energy from biomass as a source of employment and energy security”*, was approved in late 2012. The Czech contribution was paid for, *inter alia*, by the participation of Czech experts in the preparation of this project.

Equal distribution of assistance between both Bosnian ethnic groups is an important aspect of Czech development cooperation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



*Bosnia and Herzegovina: improving waste management in the municipalities of Doboj and Maglaj*



*Bosnia and Herzegovina: clearing the Sava river bed of unexploded munitions*

With this principle in mind, a project *“Do-Ma čisto”* aimed at improving waste management in the municipalities of Doboj and Maglaj continued in 2012, with self-governing bodies of both ethnicities participating. Within the last year, the first phase of the project *“Ensuring access to drinking water”* in the village of Lukavac was accomplished.

In 2012, new projects in the health sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina were begun. A project focused on capacity building in the area of vascular surgery was launched. Training courses for six doctors and nurses from Sarajevo and Banja Luka were held at the University Hospital St. Anna in Brno and Na Homolce Hospital in Prague.

New projects started in the sector of government and civil society. These projects are targeted primarily at supporting Bosnian state institutions in their efforts to overcome barriers to access to the European Union. By means of a joint project between the cities of Sarajevo and Prague, preparations took place for the establishment of the development department of Sarajevo, and preparations for judicial cooperation began.

Through *Aid for Trade*, the Ministry of Industry and Trade programme, the Czech Republic supported a project of building a unified waste management system. The Czech Ministry of the Interior administered a project aimed at security cooperation between the Police structures of the Czech Republic and Bosnia and Herzegovina, thanks to which a part of the Sava river bed was cleared of unexploded munitions.

As a part of the transition cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, two projects began with the aim of improving human rights law, promoting civic engagement and mutual understanding among young people.

During the course of 2012 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, ten local small scale projects were implemented, and eight additional development projects, financed by the Czech Development Agency administered by the Czech Embassy. All the local small scale projects were implemented by local organizations, and their aim was to improve conditions in the areas of social care and education.

Government scholarships are regularly provided as part of development cooperation with Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2012, a total of 27 students on government scholarships were enrolled in the Czech Republic, with 70 additional students using scholarships from other sources. 11 new scholarships for undergraduate and graduate students in Czech and English were provided for students from Bosnia and Herzegovina, who greatly benefitted from these.

In 2012, a new form of development cooperation, based on the government's strategy to provide scholarships for students from developing countries for the period 2013-2018, was implemented. It consists of sending Czech university teachers to partner countries' universities. In this way, cooperation has been established between the Czech University of Life



*Ethiopia: increasing the scope and quality of professional training in leather manufacturing*

Sciences and the University of Banja Luka. In addition, Palacky University began to operate in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 2012, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of 34 projects (13 bilateral, one trilateral, ten local small scale projects and eight additional development projects administered by the Czech Embassy), one *Aid for Trade* project and one security project under the administration of the Ministry of the Interior) totalling 2.73m USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2012 totalled 3.17m USD.

## Ethiopia

Despite rapid economic growth in the last few years, Ethiopia still ranks amongst the poorest countries in the world. In the 2012 Human Development Index, Ethiopia ranked 173<sup>rd</sup> out of 187 countries.

In 2011, the Development Cooperation Programme between Ethiopia and the Czech Republic for the period 2012-2017 was agreed upon with the Ethiopian authorities. A memorandum of understanding was also signed between the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ethiopian Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. Based on the programme framework, Czech assistance in Ethiopia focuses on the following sectors: education, health, water supply and sanitation, agriculture and environmental protection. Geographically, the Czech Republic targets the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region, as well as the vicinity of the capital city, Addis Ababa. In the Somali region, which belongs to the Ethiopian government's priorities, the Czech Republic also implements humanitarian projects dealing with the protracted crisis there.



*Ethiopia: sustainable system of potable water resources*

In the environmental protection sector, a new project was launched, targeting capacity building in the field of environmental geology, namely the identification of geodynamic risks, including hydrogeological conditions in the Dila and Hosaina areas. This new project builds on the long-term cooperation between the Czech Republic and the Geological Survey of Ethiopia, with the goal of strengthening Ethiopian capacities in this field.

In the sector of agriculture, a three-year project on the sustainable management of soil, water, and forest resources in the communities of southern Ethiopia was concluded. Agricultural training and advisory activities for small-scale farmers continued over the course of 2012.

Given the insufficient access of Ethiopians to sources of safe drinking water, the Czech Republic pays considerable attention to water supply and sanitation. The first of two Czech projects implemented in this sector in 2012 focused on easier access to potable water for the inhabitants of the Sidama zone, improved hygiene, and management of water sources. The second project seeks to make the current system of management of water sources in the Alaba district more effective.

In 2012, the Czech Republic also continued supporting Ethiopian primary and secondary education, including professional training in the field of leather manufacturing. Those skills will prove useful, given the significantly underdeveloped leather manufacturing industry in Ethiopia – a country with one of the largest cattle populations in the world. Czech assistance is aimed at increasing the scope and quality of leather manufacturing courses, targeting small businesses in particular.

Identification of new project proposals was undertaken in the health sector. A two-year project, aimed at enabling health services that had been previously unavailable in the district, via provision of equipment to the Alaba Community Hospital, was brought to a conclusion, its outputs having been handed over to local partners.

As regards humanitarian aid in 2012, the Czech Republic supported rehabilitation of the means of subsistence of shepherding households that had been destroyed, due to the drought in southern Ethiopia.

Within the framework of the *Aid for Trade* programme of the Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Czech Republic implemented a project surveying thermal and mineral water sources, as well as a project bolstering small and medium enterprises in food processing.

Six local small scale projects overseen by the Czech Embassy in Addis Ababa were implemented in 2012, focused, for instance, on improving schooling for children with disabilities and on increasing the effectiveness of fish production through training in marketing and management techniques.

Three trilateral projects were implemented by Czech NGOs, which established partnerships with the European Commission and the *Light for the World Austria* NGO, in the social and educational sectors.

The Czech Republic has also traditionally provided Ethiopian students with government scholarships whose number has been on the rise over recent years. For the academic year 2012/2013, eight new Ethiopian students were enrolled (two in a Czech programme, six in an English programme). A total of 14 Ethiopian students currently pursue their studies in the Czech Republic, most notably in medicine, economics, IT and agriculture.

In 2012, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of 23 projects (12 bilateral projects, three trilateral projects, two *Aid for Trade* projects and six local small scale projects), totalling 2.7m USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Ethiopia in 2012 totalled 3.10m USD.

## Moldova

The economic and social situation in Moldova has been marked by the long-term decline in industrial production, unemployment and the departure of a significant part of the workforce to other countries. According to the 2012 Human Development Index, Moldova ranked 113<sup>th</sup> out of 187 countries. It is associated with the Czech Republic based on the results of their previous development cooperation, as well as the ongoing development needs of the country.



Moldova: development of quality and availability of homecare services



*Moldova: supporting the competitiveness of small and medium farmers*

The Czech development assistance to Moldova in 2012 was conducted in accordance with the priorities set in the programme document; therefore, it mainly focused on improving the protection of water resources and sanitation, environmental damage remediation and environmental protection, as well as agriculture, building social infrastructure and education.

In the water supply and sanitation sector, the implementation of the international project „*Rehabilitation of the water supply and sewage system in the Municipalities of Nisporeni, Vărzărești and Grozești*“ continued in 2012, in which the Czech Republic participated together with the Austrian Development Agency, the Swiss Agency for Development and the European Commission. Within this project, the Czech Republic focused on the recovery of the wastewater system in the city of Nisporeni. Similar projects continued in the cities of Vulcanesti and Cimișlia. In the area of old environmental pollution, projects remediating environmental damage caused by pesticides, and a project of survey and remediation of oil derivatives in the villages of Lunga and Mărculești were realised in 2012. The latter project should have a significant impact on the availability and the utility of drinking water for the residents of both villages. Among the major Czech development interventions in 2012 was the completion of a flood warning and monitoring system on the river Prut, carried out in cooperation with the State Hydrometeorological Service of Moldova.

Agricultural projects in Moldova in 2012 aimed at enhancing the competitiveness and efficiency of small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as organic farming. One of them was co-financed by USAID, as it

was supported within the framework of the Emerging Donors Challenge Fund programme in 2012.

The year 2012 represented a significant shift for international development cooperation in Moldova between the partner institutions of the public administration of the Czech Republic and Moldova, under the new government sector of the state and civil society. The Czech Republic took part in a key project, „*Promoting the South Regional Development Agency and the Regional Development Council: Regional Development Strategy Update*.“ This project was created as a joint programme with the participation of the Moldovan institution's representatives, 12 countries of the European Union, GIZ, the UN Development Programme and the Delegation of the European Union.

In the field of social work, projects that reduce the negative impacts of labor migration of Moldovans were implemented in 2012. They concerned building the institutional capacities of the Moldovan government to work with abandoned children and improving the quality, as well as the availability, of health and social services for old and sick people. These activities were linked to the project, „*Addressing the Negative Effects of Migration on Minors and Families Left Behind*“, funded by the European Commission and Italy. During 2012, the follow-up project was launched, targeting the integration of children with disabilities or special needs in the education system at the pre-school level. In addition to the pilot-kindergarden in Orhei resulting from the past activities of international development cooperation, Moldova obtained two more inclusive kindergartens.

Moldova is one of the priority countries of transformative cooperation, and in 2012, projects aiming at promoting civil society (including activities for young people) and its cooperation with the local authorities continued. The Czech Republic pays particular attention to the situation in Transnistria, with its ongoing commitment to the development of the nonprofit sector. The economic transformation of Moldova has been upheld by transmitting the Czech experience in the development of entrepreneurial skills and capacities of the government.

In 2012, one trilateral project also took place in Moldova, co-funded by the European Commission, strengthening the use of remittances for starting a business and creating new jobs.

Within the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic *Aid For Trade* programme, the Czech Republic supported the „*Transfer of know-how to build, use and protect groundwater resources, especially thermal and mineral ones in the Republic of Moldova*“ project in Moldova.

With the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Chisinau, six local small scale projects were implemented in 2012, specifically including the creation of jobs for people with mental disabilities, care for socially disadvantaged groups, aid for the blind, and the provision of backup power supplies for the National Employment Agency of the Republic of Moldova data centre.

In terms of the number of government scholarships for Czech universities, Moldova has already been first for several years. In the academic year 2012/13, twelve new scholarships in various degree programmes in both Czech and English were offered and taken up. Currently, a total of 38 scholarship holders are studying in the Czech Republic.

In 2012, a new concept of deploying Czech university teachers in partner countries was applied in Moldova. Specifically, the Czech University of Life Sciences helped to improve the quality of teaching and research at the State Agrarian University of Moldova; Palacký University entered the project in a similar way.

Given the urgent need to systematically address practical problems associated with the implementation of the projects of international development cooperation, an Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on Development Cooperation was signed, on 23 November, 2012.

In 2012, the Czech Republic implemented 22 projects in total (15 bilateral, one trilateral and six local small scale projects) worth 3.9m USD, from the funds earmarked for bilateral international development cooperation of the Czech Republic in Moldova. Furthermore, the Czech Republic held four transformation cooperation projects worth 0.3m USD. Total official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Moldova in 2012 reached 4.88m USD.



*Mongolia: saving the endangered species – transport of Przewalski horse*



*Mongolia: a special school for visually impaired children*

## Mongolia

In spite of recent positive economic results, Mongolia is ranked as a country with a relatively high percentage of poverty. This is due to Mongolia's limited infrastructure, and a high dependency on the traditional way of life (two fifths of its inhabitants work as herdsman); however, Mongolia is a middle income country, ranking 108<sup>th</sup> in the 2012 Human Development Index, with 33% of its population living below the poverty line.

In 2012, development cooperation between Mongolia and the Czech Republic followed priorities outlined in the programme document, focusing predominantly on energy supply, agriculture, education, social infrastructure, protection of water resources and the environment. In terms of geographical focus, assistance focused on the Central region, including the capital, Ulaanbaatar, the southern province of Dornogobi, and some northern and western provinces.

In energy supply, the project aimed at automated operation in water treatment facilities in the Number 4 Power Plant in Ulaanbaatar continued. The aim of this project is to enhance the operation quality of the key energy and heat supplier in Ulaanbaatar.

In agriculture, development projects aimed at professional counselling in the desert regions of Mongolia, and at promoting agriculture manufacturing industries in regions with high unemployment. In 2012, the "Livestock Identification System" project was accomplished; thanks to this project, the identification of cattle in the central regions of Mongolia was implemented (Mongolia's nationwide livestock identification is inspired by this system). Furthermore, the "Development of Institutionalised Agriculture Counselling in the Desert Regions of Mongolia" project was partially handed over. Thanks

to this project, an agricultural park has been equipped with an irrigation system and passive greenhouse. The impacts of the project in the agricultural production were very positive.

In environmental protection, the Hargia project – aimed at removing sediments and contaminated soil, and their safe disposal – was successfully completed in the residential quarter of Ulaanbaatar, at the end of 2012. This project eliminated the health risks connected with the presence of highly toxic sediments close to residential areas. Four more Przewalski horses were successfully transported to Mongolia within the “*Conservation of endangered species of Mongolian fauna in protected areas in western Mongolia in the context of socio-economic development*” project.

Health-related projects focused on improving the quality and availability of healthcare in remote rural areas, notably in the Zavkhan province of western Mongolia. These Czech activities balance the low concern of Mongolian authorities for providing adequate healthcare in rural districts.

In water supply and sanitation, the development projects in Mongolia aim at the elimination of health risks connected with continuing soil and ground water contamination, as a result of mining activities. In the city of Erdenet, the “*Drinking Water Supply of Rural Areas of Zalugiin Gol and Ulaan Tolgoi in the Wider Area of Erdenet City*” project was completed. The aim of this project was to drill wells, in order to provide the region with safe drinking water.

In education, enhancing the quality of secondary schools and universities is the main topic of Czech development projects, as Mongolia has been lacking qualified and technically educated manpower. In 2012, the “*Innovation of Electric Drives Education in Undergraduate and Graduate Studies at the Mongolia University of Science and Technology*” project began. In the city of Darkhan (northern Mongolia), the “*Support for Vocational Agricultural Education at the Education Centre*” project was partially handed over to the Mongolian partners. The new project, “*Herders’ sustainable education system support*” was launched.

The trilateral project of the Czech NGO Adra, implemented in cooperation with the European Commission and the German NGO Adra, was dedicated to the economic development of rural districts in the Selenge and Zavkhan provinces. The second trilateral project strove to implement environmentally friendly methods in the construction industry. In Mongolia, two *Aid for Trade* projects, aimed at the energy and trade sectors, were implemented under the Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Five local small scale projects administered by the Czech Embassy in Ulaanbaatar continued, focusing on education and health. Last but not least, a mobile health unit for nomadic people was established, and the Music and Dance School was equipped with teaching aids.

For the academic year 2012/13, the Czech Republic offered four new government scholarships; however, the demand for granting scholarship exceeds the quota. In 2012, a total of 16 Mongolian students were enrolled at Czech universities.

In 2012, a group of Czech university teachers were sent to Mongolia, as part of a pilot scheme. Experts from the Czech University of Life Sciences are working towards the improvement of education quality in the Mongolian State University, while experts from the Czech Technical University are helping to prepare educational innovation in the Mongolian University of Science and Technology.

In 2012, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of 21 projects (including 14 bilateral, two trilateral and five local small scale projects), totalling 3.5m USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Mongolia in 2012 totalled 4.06m USD.



*Mongolia: improving the quality and availability of healthcare in western rural districts*

## Project countries

### Georgia

According to the UN Human Development Index, Georgia ranks 72<sup>nd</sup> out of 187 countries. The country continues to overcome the consequences of the collapse of the USSR in the economic and political spheres, further worsened by the consequences of Russian military interventions in 2008. Georgia remains economically dependent on agriculture, which weakens its economic stability. Georgia is also a strategically located country, and its stability is of general concern to the international community.

Since 2008, the Czech Republic's development cooperation with Georgia has been affected by the consequences of the conflict with Russia, and primarily aimed at recovery. The Czech government allocated special funds to the amount of 8.5m USD for reconstruction and development assistance in 2008-2010. More than 50 projects were implemented, with the majority of funds concentrated in the sectors of agriculture, health, water supply and sanitation, where Czech development activities in Georgia continue.

In 2012, the Czech Republic implemented projects in the sectors of health, general environmental protection, agriculture, manufacturing and energy supply. Four projects in the government and civil society sectors were launched.

Among the large and successful projects in the health sector was the promotion of prevention and the early detection of cancer in women, in the regions of Samegrelo and Shida Kartli. This was a follow-up to the previous activities in the years 2009-2011, and emphasised prevention, the education of rural doctors and the creation of a national strategy in this field.

Based on its own experience with flood prevention and solution, the Czech Republic started a project in the sector of environmental protection in 2011, aiming at building a monitoring and early warning system for floods in cooperation with the Georgian National Environment Agency and the Georgian Ministry of the Environment. The Czech Hydrometeorological Institute actively participated in the project in 2012. It should be beneficial to agriculture, energy and weather forecasting in general.

Agricultural projects in 2012 focused on small-scale farmers in the provinces of Megrel, Adjara and Imereti. They reflected the previous activities: promoting cooperative management, the aim to unite



*Georgia: supporting homecare services in the Shida Kartli region*



*Georgia: promoting cooperative management in Khulo region*

the small-scale farmers, to increase the effectiveness of agriculture businesses, to provide for value added in agricultural production (processing, packaging, sorting), and thus supporting the access of farmers to local and foreign markets.

In the sector of energy production and supply, in cooperation with the Georgian Agency for Protected Areas and the Department of Energy of Georgia, a successful and positively viewed project was implemented in 2012, aiming at sustainable power sources, in order to provide isolated communities in the mountainous area of Tusheti with access to electricity.

The collaboration with the sectors of government and civil society represents great potential for the transmission of Czech transformation experience and the support of Georgia's convergence with EU standards. In 2012, memoranda were signed, in order to implement three projects: the first was to support the development of the Georgian spa industry, and the second to prepare a plan to protect the landscape of the Tusheti area. The Czech Development Agency also carried out a joint project together with the American agency USAID (supported by the Emerging Donors Challenge Fund), which is targeted at introducing the field of addictology into the Georgian educational system. The project outcomes will be included in the upcoming Georgian government strategy on dealing with the drug situation there. Another project aimed at increasing the effectiveness of protected cave area management at Imereti National Park.

In the social sphere, the Czech Republic helped to improve the living conditions of young people, the disabled and seniors through two long-established non-profit organizations in the country (People in Need and Caritas CR). Both projects should have a systemic impact.

A number of programme activities have also been implemented in Georgia in the transformation cooperation programme, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These projects support independent journalism, the active participation of citizens - especially young people - in the decision-making of local governments, as well as the capacity of civil society to protect women's rights.

In 2012, the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Tbilisi implemented four local small scale projects and six additional development projects of the Czech Development Agency, totalling 0.1m USD, and focusing mainly on social issues and education. Furthermore, the Czech Republic helped to improve, amongst others, the kindergarten environment, professional education of disabled people and those living below the poverty line, and to realise the potential of domestic tourism (cycle touring).

In 2012, two trilateral projects took place in Georgia, focusing on home care development services in the Shida Kartli region (co-financed by the Cordaid organisation), and the creation of documentary films about the South Caucasus and its use for strengthening democratic dialogue.

In the academic year 2012/13, Georgia was offered and took up three new government scholarships in various degree programmes in Czech and English. Currently, a total of 23 scholarship holders from Georgia are studying in the Czech Republic.

In 2012, the Czech Republic used international bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of 29 projects (17 bilateral, two trilateral, six additional projects in the Czech Development Agency at the Embassy and 4 local small scale projects), totalling 1.5m USD. The seven projects of transformation cooperation implemented by the Czech Republic were worth 0.5m USD. Overall official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Georgia in 2012 was 2.63m USD.



*Cambodia: community support for disabled children in Takeo province*

## Cambodia

Cambodia continues to struggle with the impacts of the Pol Pot regime. This had a devastating effect on the social and economic structure of the country and means that Cambodia belongs among the poorest countries in the region, ranking 138<sup>th</sup> in the 2012 Human Development Index.

The Czech Republic has a long history of relations with Cambodia. Czech development assistance has mostly focused on the sectors of social infrastructure, health, education and energy, targeting predominantly the Takeo province.

In social infrastructure, the “*Strengthening community support of disabled children in Takeo province*” project was completed. The goal of this project is to improve access to education for disabled children. The project included training 35 teachers from four participating schools; 38 more teachers took part in special teaching methods training, in order to work effectively with disabled children.

In energy supply, the project developing a market orientated biodigester sector for sustainable energy supply in rural Cambodia continued. Thanks to the 500 newly established biodigestors, 2800 inhabitants of Takeo province got access to energy needed for cooking and lighting.

In the health sector, the project “*Health for Mothers and Children in Cambodia*” was completed. This project focused on reducing maternal mortality and child malnutrition rates. As an added value, last but not least, three delivery and post-delivery rooms are now available for mothers. The project also included the organization of seminars on delivery related risks and the promotion of safe infant nutrition.

Four trilateral projects implemented by Czech NGOs in cooperation with UNICEF, the Government of Japan and Concern Worldwide, focused on the effective use of food resources for populations in poverty, the elimination of malnutrition and on improving maternity health services. Two local small scale projects aimed at the sectors of water supply and health, as well as on cardiac surgery on Cambodian children with congenital heart defects, done at the University Hospital in Prague, Motol.

In education, the programme of sending university teachers to Cambodian universities was launched as a new form of development cooperation. In 2012, the Czech University of Life Sciences shared know-how on teaching methodology with similarly specialised Cambodian institutions. The Caritas of the Czech



*Kosovo: inclusive education project of integration of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.*

Republic provided Cambodian universities with knowledge in the inclusive education process.

Within the development scholarship programme, seven Cambodian students were enrolled in the Czech Republic as of 2012. Two new government scholarships were offered to Cambodia for academic year 2012/2013, and full use was made of them.

In 2012, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of nine projects (including three bilateral projects, four trilateral and two local small scale projects), totalling 0.8m USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Cambodia in 2012 totalled 0.9m USD.

## Kosovo

Kosovo is one of the poorest countries in Europe. The historically unfavourable economic situation there was further worsened by the political instability that resulted in civil war in the late 1990s. The war caused mass migration of its inhabitants, and additional damage to the economic and social infrastructure.

Bilateral Czech development assistance to Kosovo is concentrated on a long-term focus on cooperation in social infrastructure and services, education, as well as on water supply and sanitation.

As in the previous year, in 2012 the Czech Republic's greatest emphasis in Kosovo focused on the social sector, from which derives mainly cooperation with associations of handicapped people. The aim of these projects was to improve the position of blind and deaf Kosovans, and their integration into mainstream society. In these areas, the Czech Republic has built a strong position and received the

recognition of the donor community. In 2012, a pilot scheme was launched, involving the cooperation of Czech teachers from the Jan Deyl Conservatory for the visually impaired with teachers and students from the Peji school for the blind. The aim of this cooperation is to introduce new methods of teaching music, and, in that way, expand employment opportunities for blind and visually impaired Kosovans. The cooperation with the U.S. government in the Emerging Donors Challenge *Fund*, from which the project of inclusive education was financed, focused on the capacity building of local actors in implementing the strategy to integrate Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

Another important group of foreign cooperation projects in Kosovo in 2012 included those in the sector of water supply and sanitation – the key area in terms of improving the environmental quality of the country. In 2012, there was a ceremonial startup of the trial operation of a wastewater treatment facility in the municipality of Kosovo Polje – the first wastewater treatment facility in the country.

Under the terms of the transition cooperation of the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2012, a project of cities and towns called “*Investment friendly municipalities*” was realised, with the aim of attracting foreign investors to the areas involved, and having the necessary infrastructure ready for their arrival.

As part of trilateral cooperation in Kosovo and the other two countries of the Western Balkans, there was the “*Balkan Initiative*” project, which focused on social inclusion, and was realised and co-financed by the European Union.

In 2012, four local small scale projects administered by the Czech Embassy in Pristina were carried out. An educational project to help abused, disabled and otherwise disadvantaged women in the north of

Kosovo, which was the first NGO project proposal managed by Kosovan Serbs, can be considered as a real breakthrough.

For the academic year 2012/13, the Czech Republic offered Kosovans two new government scholarships, which have been taken up. During 2012, there were a total of five students in the framework of development scholarships, in the fields of economics and agriculture.

In 2012, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of 11 projects (including six bilateral, one trilateral and four local small scale projects), totalling 0.82m USD, and one project of transition cooperation to the value of 0.03m USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Kosovo in 2012 totalled 2.26m USD.

## Palestinian Autonomous Territories

The Palestinian Autonomous Territories (PAT) belong among the poorest countries of the Near East, ranked 110<sup>th</sup> in the 2012 Human Development Index. Nevertheless, their economic and social stability is of vital importance for the entire region.

The Czech Republic has, therefore, provided assistance to the PAT since the 1990s. Between 1996 and 2012, a total of 22 development projects, totalling approximately 15.35m USD were implemented there, with an additional 1.95m USD in extraordinary reconstruction aid in 2008. The Czech Republic has focused its activities primarily on the Tubas governorate and the energy sector (approximately 30 villages have been electrified since 1996, thanks to Czech assistance).

Given the specific conditions prevailing in the PAT, cooperation was pursued via financial donation to the Tubas governorate. The projects “*Training and Operational Centre for Photovoltaic Energy in Tubas*” in the sector of energy as well as “*Modernisation of the Drop Irrigation System with the Use of Renewable Energy Sources*” in the sector of agriculture were supported there. Working closely with the Czech Representative Office in Ramallah, a direct support of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) for monitoring and managing water resources has continued through the means of the project MYWAS (an advanced programme for monitoring, managing and development of the water resources).

Following proposals by the Representative Office in Ramallah, three local small scale projects were



Palestinian Autonomous Territories: the first phase of the photovoltaic application centre in the Tubas governorate

implemented in the PAT in 2012. These involved the transfer of know-how between the Israelis and Palestinians in the area of water management, as well as cross-border cooperation on crop devastation caused by rodents. The third project supported music education at the University of Al Quds.

In 2012, the Czech Republic again provided the PAT with humanitarian aid worth 0.2m USD, which was delivered via UNRWA to help the Palestinian inhabitants of Gaza and the West Bank.

In the academic year 2012/13, the PAT were offered two new government scholarships, bringing the total of Palestinian students enrolled in the Czech Republic up to fourteen.

In 2012, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of six projects (including three bilateral projects and three local small scale projects), totalling 0.7m USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to the Palestinian Autonomous Territories in 2012 totalled 1.68m USD.

## Serbia

In March 2012, the official status of Serbia as an EU candidate country was confirmed, bringing to fruition the positive long-term development of the country, and showing promise for the future. At the same time, however, the country continues to face high unemployment rates and other economic and social issues. In the 2012 Human Development Index, Serbia fell from 59<sup>th</sup> to 64<sup>th</sup> place.

The Czech Republic's development cooperation with Serbia is, in the long-term, focused on the health sector; other priority sectors are water supply, sanitation and agriculture. Geographically, the Czech development assistance to Serbia is focused most notably on the Sandžak region, where the Czech Republic supports, in particular, the Muslim minority, and on the Šumadija region.

In 2012, the Czech Republic continued to maximize the involvement of Serbia's state institutions in development activities. The cooperation with the Serbian Environmental Protection Fund was promising, and resulted in the launching of a joint project for the construction of the sewage system in the village of Kruščica (one of the least developed regions of the country). In the region of Kolubara, there were two projects realised in the sectors of water supply and sanitation. In the town of Valjevo, a transfer station for the gathering and handling



*Serbia: construction of the sewage system in the Kruščica region*

of waste was opened, and in the village of Osečina-Belotić, access to drinking water was improved through the construction of a new water supply system, including drinking water pumps. Additionally in Valjevo, the project of increasing the effectiveness of geothermal heating in the local hospital, using a local well, continued.

Another strategically important partnership was realised in Serbia in 2012, and was run through mutual cooperation with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), in the trade and services sectors, within the project "Supporting cheese production in Sandžak". Sandžak is one of the least developed, and politically very fragile, regions.

By the end of 2012, two projects in the health sector had been completed. One aimed at support of prevention and early detection of cancer among women, and was completed in the Šumadija region; the other, aimed at increasing the quality and accessibility of healthcare, was completed in Arandjelovec. The Serbian community evaluated both projects very positively, and appreciated their far-reaching impact.

In the case of transition cooperation, a project focused on strengthening the civic engagement of young people, particularly by improving the teaching quality of civic education in secondary schools. A project within *Aid for Trade*, focused on trade development, was also implemented in Serbia in 2012.

A total of five local small scale projects were carried out in Serbia in 2012. Specifically, they delivered devices for Braille, electronic aids for blind children and equipment for two medical centres.

Serbia has traditionally been one of the most important recipients of development scholarships. In 2012, a total of 28 government scholars from Serbia were enrolled on predominantly technical, economic

and humanities programmes. For the academic year 2012/2013, Serbia was offered ten additional scholarships for undergraduate and graduate students in Czech and English, and the country took full advantage of six of them.

In 2012, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total

of 14 projects (including seven bilateral projects, one trilateral and five local small scale, projects), totalling 1.74m USD. In addition, one project was implemented within the transition cooperation framework to the value of 0.04m USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Serbia in 2012 totalled 2.38m USD.

## Other countries

Other countries include those where Czech development activities continued in 2012 in a redefined scope and focus (often subject to a gradual phasing-out), following the implementation of an effective strategy. These include Angola, Yemen,

Vietnam and Zambia. This group also encompasses partner countries where projects from the previous period were completed, or where activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of transitional cooperation, and of technical assistance from the Ministry of Finance, are still being carried out.



*Angola: literacy courses for women in the Bié province*

## Angola

Despite rapid economic growth in recent years, owing mostly to the extraction of oil and other natural resources, Angola is still a country with widespread poverty, especially in rural areas. Moreover, Angola still has to deal with the legacies of a protracted civil war. The country ranked 148<sup>th</sup> in the UNDP's 2012 Human Development Index.

In previous years, the Czech Republic assisted Angola in the sectors of education, agriculture, environmental protection, and energy generation and supply. In accordance with the Strategy of Czech Development Cooperation for 2010-2017, however, most Czech development activities in Angola have now been concluded.



*Angola: improving the quality of primary education in rural areas of the Cuemba district*

In the education sector, a Czech project improved the quality of primary education in rural areas of the Cuemba district. This intervention refined the professional and pedagogical skills of teachers in accordance with the current school reform of Angola's government. Furthermore, new teaching materials based on the needs of pupils and teachers in rural areas have been produced. The outputs of this three-year project were handed over to Angolan partners at the end of 2012.

A trilateral project was also implemented in Angola in 2012, targeted at communities in Bié province. Its aim was to improve access to sanitation and sources of potable water. The implementing Czech NGO's intervention was co-financed by UNICEF Angola.

In cooperation with the non-resident Embassy of the Czech Republic in Pretoria, two local small scale projects in the field of education were implemented in 2012. Within that framework, the Czech Republic addressed the needs of enhancing the technical skills of staff of an agricultural school, and of literacy courses for women.

Angolan students are no longer offered Czech governmental scholarships. The last scholarship was offered to Angola in the academic year 2010/11. As of 2012, a total of seven Angolan students were enrolled on predominantly agriculture-related and electrical engineering programmes in the Czech language.

In 2012, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of four projects (one bilateral, one trilateral and two local small scale projects), totalling 0.33m USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Angola in 2012 totalled 0.46m USD.

## Yemen

Since its reunification in 1994, Yemen has undergone a process of social and economic transition; nevertheless it is still the poorest of the Arab countries, ranked 160<sup>th</sup> out of 187 countries in the 2012 Human Development Index. Progress in Yemen is hampered by internal conflicts and a fragile security situation. The diminishing access to water resources, for both drinking and irrigation, and their pitiful quality, make the development of agriculture and economy in general very difficult.

Yemen is one of the partner countries with gradually diminishing Czech development cooperation activities. However in 2012, a new two-year domestic gardening project aimed at horticulture training was started, on Socotra Island.

In 2012, the Czech Republic provided Yemen with humanitarian aid worth 0.2m USD, delivered via the WFP and its programme, aiming at better nutrition and education for girls.

Two local small scale projects in Yemen were supervised by the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Abu Dhabi. One project provided a cultural and sports centre for the disabled with the necessary equipment; the other concentrated on an audio-library for the visually impaired, along with schooling of the personnel.

The Czech Republic has not offered a scholarship to Yemen for the academic year 2012/13. A total of two students were enrolled at Czech universities in 2012.



*Vietnam: renewable sources of energy for rural regions*

In 2012, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of three projects (one bilateral and two local small scale ones), amounting to 0.24m USD.

Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Yemen in 2012 totalled 0.48m USD.

## Vietnam

In spite of important reforms having been implemented in Vietnam over the last years, the country remains among those with a very low income, ranking 127<sup>th</sup> in the Human Development Index in 2012. Vietnam's problems stem mainly from its economic structure (more than 70% of the workforce is employed in agriculture), insufficient infrastructure (especially in rural areas) and an inefficient education system. Furthermore, the country still struggles with the consequences of war conflict.

In the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic for 2010–2017, Vietnam is included amongst the countries where no more bilateral development projects will be launched after 2013. In accordance with the responsible approach of development cooperation towards the recipient country, some partial development activities may be taken into account, in order to strengthen the sustainability of the projects currently in progress. The projects completed in 2012 in Vietnam focused on social infrastructure, industry, mining, construction, water supply and sanitation.

In industry, mining and energy supply, the project of sustainable development of the glass-making industry in central Vietnam was completed. Furthermore, the implementation of the project *“Introduction of Renewable Sources of Energy in Thuha-Thien Hue”* continued; this aims at enabling reliable access to energy for the inhabitants of rural districts.

In social infrastructure and services, the implementation of the project *“Education and Multiplication of Vocational Education Trainers”* continued. The aim of the project is to enhance the quality of education (mainly for apprentices), as the low level of education and lack of qualified workers are obstacles in Vietnam’s development.

In the field of water supply and sanitation, the project *“Support to overcome dioxin/herbicide effects in Vietnam”* continues. The aim of the project is to eliminate the health risks and environmental damage caused by the massive use of herbicides during the Vietnam war.

In order to guarantee the follow-up of Czech development activities in the environmental field – especially in eliminating the side effects of dioxin – the Czech Government approved the contribution of 0.8m USD earmarked for the UNDP country office in Hanoi, which has been a long term partner of the Vietnamese and Czech governments in this activity.

An equally important part of development cooperation with Vietnam involved four local small scale projects;

one of them provided support to the Intensive Care Unit in the Central Transportation Hospital in Hanoi, while the others focused on the health care of dioxin victims, financial support of vocational training and supply of equipment for garbage collecting in Phuong Cach village. In cooperation with the Vietnamese Environmental Protection Fund, the Czech Republic implemented one trilateral project, aimed at strengthening public awareness of environmental protection.

For the academic year 2012/2013, Vietnam was offered two government scholarships. Currently, there are four Vietnamese scholars enrolled in chemistry, technology and agriculture programmes.

In 2012, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of nine projects (four bilateral projects, one trilateral and four local small scale projects), totalling 0.7m USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Vietnam in 2012 totalled 1.45m USD.

## Zambia

Zambia is among the poorest countries on the African continent, facing a number of challenges. Agriculture remains the fundamental means of subsistence. It is, however, prone to slumps and fluctuations, which are made all the more serious by the context of low diversification of the economy as a whole. The



Zambia: sustainable care for orphans

situation is further complicated by an insufficient level of education, and by inadequate infrastructure. Zambia ranked 163rd out of 187 countries in the 2012 Human Development Index.

The Czech Republic has steadily focused its development efforts on the Western Province, which is relatively isolated and outside other donors' interests. At present, however, Czech development cooperation with Zambia is gradually being brought to a close.

Due to prevailing high infant and maternal mortality rates, the Czech Republic supports health care in Zambia. In 2012, a midwife education project was completed, owing to which 40 new applicants recently started their one-year course of study. These students are also taking advantage of a dormitory on the school's premises, which was constructed using Czech development funding in 2011. Project outputs were transferred to local partner organizations – to a provincial health authority and the Lewanika hospital.

In the agricultural sector, a project of artificial insemination to boost the performance of local livestock varieties was implemented over the course of 2012. The project's main aim is to lend support to a local insemination station with equipment and training, in order to improve access to artificial insemination services in Zambia. In 2012, a new project, introducing a system of artificial insemination of livestock for small farmers, followed up on previously undertaken activities. This new project aims at establishing a system of distribution and overseeing of artificial insemination in Zambia's Southern and (partly) Eastern Provinces. The Zambian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock acts as the main partner organization of both projects.

Czech assistance continued during 2012 also in the sectors of education, and social infrastructure and services. Apprenticeship training of socially disadvantaged Katongo children provided elementary and secondary-school students and other young aged 13–25 with courses for those wishing to become bakers, electricians and tailors, so that those young people might have a higher chance of succeeding in the local job market. In the social sphere, a project that aims at sustainable care for orphans and other disadvantaged children continued in the Mongu district in the Western Province. Since 2011, over 300 vulnerable children and 157 households have been supported.

At the initiative of the non-resident Embassy of the Czech Republic in Harare, four local small scale projects were implemented in 2012, mainly in the field of education. The Czech Republic focused on youth educational projects and potable water sources for

schools. One trilateral project bolstered the transfer of communication technologies and computer literacy to the local population. The Czech organization implementing this project partnered with the Taiwanese Institute for Information Industry for this purpose.

For the academic year 2012/2013, one new Zambian student enrolled on a Czech language programme and one on an English language programme. A total of ten Zambian students are currently enrolled in the Czech Republic, predominantly on information technology, agriculture and health-related programmes.

In 2012, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of ten projects (five bilateral, one trilateral and four local small scale projects), totalling 0.68m USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Zambia in 2012 totalled 0.83m USD.

To a limited extent, development or transition cooperation also took place in several other countries. These were mainly projects by the Ministry of Industry and Trade and of the Ministry of Finance, as well as transition cooperation under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The multi-year projects by the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the water supply and sanitation sector were completed in the **Philippines** in 2012. A project specialising in the transfer of technology to environmental improvement was finished in **Albania**, and a project mapping mineral resources for the construction industry was completed in **Mali**.

Study visits for partner institutions from **Montenegro, Macedonia, Turkey** and other countries were carried out by the Ministry of Finance, within the financial and economic transition assistance project. Czech knowledge and experience in the areas of economic transition, EU accession, public finance reform and good governance in key areas was also shared.

Furthermore, transition promotion administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributed last year to the development of civil society, independent media and local government in **Myanmar/Burma, Belarus, Egypt, Iraq, Cuba**, as well as in **Ukraine** (besides the already mentioned ones). The aim of the transition cooperation programme was to contribute towards creating and strengthening democratic institutions, the rule of law and good governance. Within these activities, the Czech Republic relies on the transferability of its experience, as well as on a proven track record of mutual relations with individual partner countries.

## Bilateral development cooperation by sector

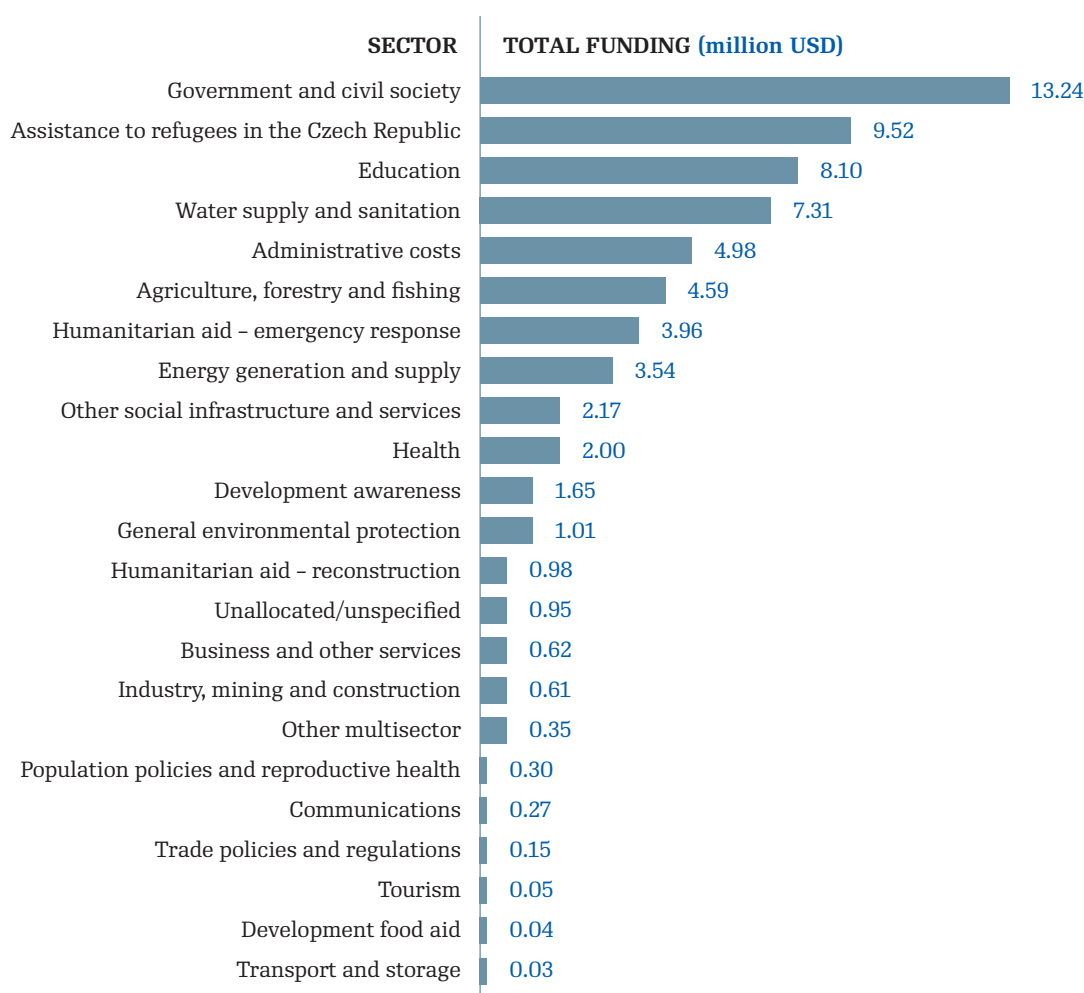
In terms of ODA division by sectors, in accordance with OECD methodology, the Czech Republic focused in 2012 primarily on the sectors of government and civil society, education, water supply and agriculture, as well as on other sectors that are instrumental in meeting the Millennium Development Goals, such as social infrastructure, manufacturing, health, environment and energy.

The highest amount of funds (including transition cooperation funds) was invested in the strengthening of government and civil society around the world. The aim of these activities was to support the creation of a stable, peaceful and democratic civil society, as the basic prerequisite for economic prosperity and dignified human existence. The long-term support of education, one

of the key Millennium Development Goals, also comes as a natural choice for the Czech Republic within that context. The aforementioned sectors received approximately 30% of the total official assistance provided by the Czech Republic.

In other sectors, the Czech Republic focused on its traditional priorities, using its comparative advantages, while contributing to the identification of solutions to many pressing issues in the partner countries. The Czech Republic, therefore, contributed approximately 17% of its total assistance to projects dealing with water supply, sanitation and agriculture. In 2012, activities continued across sectors subject to traditional Czech assistance, including the environment, energy and social infrastructure and services.

### Distribution of bilateral development assistance by sector in 2012



## Government and civil society

In 2012, the Czech Republic implemented projects that supported good governance, both at the general cross-cutting level – such as strict transparency control across all implementation phases, with the emphasis on the involvement of the local communities in the decision-making process of the project's focus – as well as in topic-specific projects, focusing on improving government efficiency.

**The Transition Promotion Programme** is the key component of the Czech development assistance in this sector. Its aim is to contribute towards the establishment and strengthening of democratic institutions, rule of law, civil society and good governance. In 2012, the programme continued, focusing on the priority countries of the Czech Republic's foreign policy which have a good potential for transferring Czech experience, as well as a tradition of mutual relations (**Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iraq, Kosovo, Cuba, Moldova, Myanmar/Burma, Serbia and Ukraine**). **Egypt** was also included in the priority countries in 2012, for the first time.

In 2012, a total of 45 projects prepared by Czech non-governmental organizations and institutions were implemented within the Transition Promotion Programme, in collaboration with partners in the recipient countries, including individual activities that were organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its embassies. Besides the priority countries, some one-off activities took place in countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Russia. Many projects involving Czech entities were multilateral or international. A total of 2.5m USD was spent in 2012 on projects, scholarships and activities in support of democracy and human rights.

Other activities were aimed at the capacity building of government institutions. In 2012 in **Moldova**, a project focused on increasing the fighting power of local fire-fighters was launched and the „*Support to the South Regional Development Agency and Regional Development Council with the Updating of Regional Development Strategy*“ was also implemented. This project arose from a joint identification, including delegates from Moldovan institutions, EU-12 states, the German development agency GIZ, the UNDP and an EU Delegation.

A number of activities were launched in **Georgia**, including a capacity building project in balneology. The project, „*Introducing Addictology into the Educational System of Georgia*“ was supported by USAID within the framework of the American government programme, Emerging Donors Challenge Fund. The Czech Development Agency, in cooperation



*Bosnia and Herzegovina: project for mutual understanding and civic engagement of secondary school youth*

with the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic and the Cave Administration of the Czech Republic implemented two projects, focused on effective management of protected areas and cave systems respectively.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, the capacities of government institutions were strengthened, for instance in monitoring residues in agricultural products, through the training of veterinary inspectors and employees of veterinary administration by Czech experts. Other projects in this sector are mainly focused on the support of Bosnian government institutions in their effort to overcome obstacles in EU accession. The certification of construction materials, low-voltage equipment or elevators is thus also supported.

The Ministry of Finance implemented a yearly technical assistance project, „*Transformational financial and economic cooperation*“, with total funding of 0.12m USD. The project aimed at helping partner financial resorts in developing and transitional countries by training their staff in the Czech Republic. The study visits were organised from following countries: **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Turkey and Vietnam**. Within the framework of the project, the experience and know-how of the Czech Republic is forwarded both from the economic transformation period and the preparations of entry into the EU, and also from the reform of key public finance areas.

A long-term project to strengthen the security cooperation and capacity of security forces of the countries of the Western Balkans and south Caucasus was carried out by the Ministry of the Interior. One of its successful activities was the clearing of unexploded munitions from the Sava river bed in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**.

## Assistance to refugees in the Czech Republic

Based on the 1951 Convention regarding the status of refugees, the Czech Republic provides shelter to people who are subject to political, religious or racial persecution. The Czech Republic covers, most notably, the costs of basic livelihood, healthcare, language and general instruction, as well as expenses in relation to consultancy activities, or courses in social and cultural integration.

The Czech Republic pays special attention to vulnerable groups (seniors and orphans) and integration activities (Czech language instruction, job seeking assistance, accommodation etc.). The assistance is provided via state institutions (the Administration for Refugee Facilities), as well as via local governments and non-governmental organizations.

In 2012, the Czech Republic provided a total of 9.3m USD to assist refugees in the Czech Republic, of which 8.6m USD qualified as official development assistance (ODA). Foreign nationals from 60 countries (a total of 753 persons) claimed international protection (asylum); most claims were submitted by nationals of **Ukraine** (174), **Syria** (68), **Belarus** and **Vietnam** (54 each).

## Water supply and sanitation

Clean water is the most fundamental human requirement and access to potable water is one of the key conditions for the survival of people from developing countries. The availability of water resources is, equally, a prerequisite for both the socio-economic development and the sustainable development of agriculture of these countries. Lack of - or excessive supply of - water, protection of water resources and the treatment of wastewater are vitally important issues

that require attention. These issues have, therefore, been among the Czech Republic's long-term priorities; the country has a proven track record of experience in this sector, as well as comparative advantages.

In 2012, Czech development assistance focused particularly on providing drinking water, as well as on the recovery of wastewater treatment systems, the elimination of old environmental burdens and, last but not least, on municipal waste treatment as a prevention of water contamination.

The Balkan countries have been among the traditional recipients of assistance in the water supply and sanitation sector. Czech development activities in the region focus predominantly on dealing with supplies of potable water and waste disposal, including waste water treatment.

In **Serbia**, a project on improving access to drinking water in the village of Osečina-Belotić was successfully completed in 2012. Thanks to this, part of Belotić village is now connected to the drinking water supply of the Osečina municipality. The building of a transfer station for the gathering and handling of waste was successfully completed in 2012 in the town of Valjevo, which contributed to an effective waste treatment management there. Also, a new project was launched to build a sewage system in the village of Kruščica.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, a joint project continued to improve waste management in the municipalities of Dobož and Maglaj (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina). Within the framework of the project, studies concerning the closing of two current waste disposal sites and a feasibility study on the building of a regional waste disposal site in Dobož-Karabegovac were handed over to the Bosnian partners, as well as a regional conception of the municipal waste management. Another ongoing activity in the country is a project focusing on improving the water supply in the town of Lukavac.

In **Kosovo**, the trial operation of a wastewater treatment plant in the Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje municipality was officially launched in 2012.

Important projects were implemented in **Moldova** in 2012. In order to eliminate pesticide pollution from water resources, the repackaging of pesticides was completed, followed by the launch of a safe disposal methods project. A project focused on the exploration and remediation of areas polluted with oil was completed: two remediation sites were built in the Moldovan villages of Lunga and Mărculești. A continuing project to recover the wastewater treatment system in Nisporeni is an example of successful cooperation among donors; together with



*Moldova: reconstruction of a wastewater treatment system*

a parallel project administered by the European Commission, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the project provides a comprehensive solution for potable water and sanitation in the area. Other two wastewater treatment projects were designed and implemented along similar lines in Cimişlia and Vulcăneşti.

In **Mongolia**, a project to build water sources in the Orkhon/Erdenet area, which is undergoing a rapid population increase, was finished. The project on remediation of the Hargia industrial estate in Ulaanbaatar was successfully handed over to the Mongolian partner. Within the framework of this project, an expert survey of the level of pollution in the location was carried out, and contaminated sediments and soil were removed to a safe disposal area. The rehabilitation of 69 damaged wells in Ulaanbaatar continued in the second year of the project, which has led to an improvement of the drinking water supplies for the city's inhabitants. In the Mörön town (Khövsgöl Province), a detailed survey concerning the potable water supply system was carried out, as the preliminary phase of a follow-up project, thanks to which a sustainable supply of drinkable water will be accomplished in Mörön.

Other beneficial activities in the sector in 2012 also included projects in **Ethiopia**, where Czech assistance was used to provide potable water to the inhabitants of rural areas in the southern part of the country. A project to increase the professional capacities of Ethiopian experts in engineering geology and hydrogeology was also implemented.

In **Vietnam**, a project was launched in 2012 to support the clean up of herbicide/dioxin pollution. This project is directly connected to UNDP activities, and at the same time complements the activities of other donors in the area, especially USAID.

In **Serbia** (Lazarevac region), a survey on drinkable water sources was carried; both the survey and the technology needed for its treatment were delivered and financed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic. Assistance with supplying Manila with drinking water was completed in the **Philippines**.

## Education

Education is one of the main prerequisites for the well-being and economic development of society, and of a good quality of life. The support of primary education is also one of the Millennium Development Goals. The level of education influences all facets



*Vietnam: education and multiplication of vocational education trainers*

of life in developing countries in the long-term – ranging from the empowerment of women, to supporting social and economic development via application of the recipient's own government capacities, to political stabilisation at the central level. Support of education is thus one of the traditional sectors of Czech development assistance.

Based on the above, the Czech Republic focuses mainly on providing support to primary and vocational education within its official development cooperation. In primary education, the Czech Republic focuses mainly on building new schools and on teacher training. In vocational training, it focuses, in the long term, on sustainable secondary education in agriculture.

An improved quality of education and a wider scope of education possibilities for teachers were the aims of a nation-wide project focusing on primary and secondary schools in **Ethiopia**. A second implemented project sought to improve the availability and quality of vocational schooling in leather manufacturing.

In order to improve the likelihood of young people finding employment in the local job market, a project was launched in western **Zambia** to offer vocational training to socially disadvantaged children. By the end of 2011, the first training programmes had been successfully registered, including those for bakers, electricians and tailors, and teaching rooms had been equipped, ready to welcome the first students. The tuition went according to plan in 2012, and the implementer plans to expand the activities to assure sustainability of the project.

A project to support secondary education in agriculture and improve the quality of primary education in the Cuemba district of Bié province was completed in **Angola**. This project has had a major impact on increasing the literacy of the local inhabitants, while also significantly benefiting the qualifications of local teachers.

A two-year project is being implemented in **Moldova** to support the integration of disabled and special-needs children in pre-school education. The project helps Moldova fulfil its international commitments, by applying the mechanisms of inclusive pre-school education. The project is focused on expanding the successful inclusive pre-school education model in Moldova from a pilot project, supported by the Czech Republic in 2010–2011.

A long-term project aimed at improving the quality of secondary schools in agriculture is being carried out in **Afghanistan**, mostly involving the sharing of information with local farmers, and also the transfer of know-how at the level of government institutions and central bodies there. In 2012, a project to support the Ministry of Education in Afghanistan in the effective management and monitoring of secondary agriculture schools was launched.

In **Mongolia**, projects to support apprentice education in the regions of Selenge, Darkhan and Töv were implemented. In 2012, a new project was launched to support an accessible training system for herders, aimed at increasing the professional capacities of workers in rural agricultural support centres.

In relation to the adoption of a new strategy concerning the provision of government scholarships, new projects to send Czech teachers to developing countries were launched in 2012. The goal of these projects is to improve the quality of university education in partner countries, by introducing new fields of studies, and improve the quality of tuition through Czech professionals. Eight projects from Czech academic institutions were supported in 2012 (including the Czech Technical University in Prague, the Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague and Palacky University in Olomouc). These projects were implemented in **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Moldova, Serbia and Mongolia**.

Another important aspect of development cooperation in education are scholarships provided to students

from developing countries, enabling them to pursue education at public universities in the Czech Republic. The government scholarship programme is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, which cooperate with the Ministry of Health in the implementation of the programme.

## Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Agriculture, forestry and fishing tend to be among the very few sources of sustenance for the inhabitants of remote and insufficiently developed areas of developing countries. The main issues include a high degree of dependence on natural conditions, low effectiveness, and insufficient sustainability, that may have an instantaneous adverse impact on basic living conditions. However, if modern techniques are correctly applied, agricultural activities support sustainable development and thus have a favourable effect on environmental stability, as well as on biodiversity.

In agriculture, therefore, the Czech Republic focuses on comprehensive projects involving, most notably, the use of appropriate farming technologies and procedures. By pursuing its activities in the sector of agriculture, the Czech Republic contributes to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly the first goal: the reduction of poverty and hunger.

The most important activities in 2012 included a project to increase milk production in north eastern **Bosnia and Herzegovina**. Following the ongoing cooperation on the project „*Fostering Agricultural Markets Activity*“ (FARMA), supported by USAID and the Swedish SIDA, a joint project, „*Strengthening the capacity of veterinary laboratories and veterinary inspection services for the implementation of National Residue Monitoring Programme*“ was launched.

In **Ethiopia**, a number of projects were carried out to improve the quality and effectiveness of local agriculture, especially in terms of the availability and safety of foodstuffs, sustainable management of soil resources, prevention of excessive erosion and consultancy in agriculture. In Zambia, the project „*Introduction of a controlled system of artificial insemination of cattle for small farmers in Zambia*“ was launched in 2012. This project broadened the focus on increasing the performance of those cattle breeds involved in the ongoing project.

In **Mongolia**, a project to introduce a livestock identification system in the Central region was completed. In Dornogobi, a project on the enhancement of plant production continued. Within this project,



*Bosnia and Herzegovina: milk production improvement*

a support centre was established, and a minimum of 5 groups of farmers were directly supported. The Czech Development Agency further supported the effort of Prague Zoo to reintroduce the Przewalski horse to its original habitat. Within this project, activities leading towards the improvement of the socio-economic situation of people living in the regional reservation area Gobi B, where the horses are situated, were supported.

In **Moldova**, a project to spread good agriculture practice based on experiences of the Czech and Moldovan professional and commercial institutions was launched. Furthermore, other projects to support the development of ecological agriculture and a high-value-added production, using progressive agricultural technologies, continued. This was also an opportunity for transferring Czech experience and know-how with transition in the agricultural sector.

In **Georgia**, three agricultural projects were implemented in 2012. Two of them involved the development of capacities of, and cooperation among, small-scale farmers in the provinces of Imereti and Samegrelo, while the third dealt with the creation of a sustainable rural servicing centre in Adjara. Furthermore, training in post-harvest management was organised for previously established agricultural groups.

## Energy generation and supply

The insufficient amount of modern and economical energy resources is one of the main reasons for the absence of economic growth and continuing poverty, especially in the remote areas of developing countries. It is usually compensated for by ecologically damaging resources, which lead to a further worsening of the quality of the environment. Modernisation of the current and substitution of the ineffective energy and heating resources also has, besides the positive economic effect on population, a direct impact on the quality of the environment.

Thanks to the many years of professional experience, the development activities of the Czech Republic are aimed at supporting sustainable energy resources and energy self-sufficiency. With this emphasis on sustainable energy resources at a local level, the Czech Republic builds on one of its priorities in the area of development cooperation during its presidency of the European Union Council. Mainly, however, it contributes to the fight against climate change, and to the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goal number 7: ensuring the sustainable state of the environment.

Czech development cooperation in the Balkans is mainly focused on the use of renewable energy



*Mongolia: modernisation of the Number 4 Power Plant in Ulaanbaatar*

resources. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, the project continued in Nemila, which concentrates on the building of a central heating supply system that will use biomass from the wood-processing plants in its vicinity. The next project with a positive impact on the region's development was the conduct of the studies of the optimal use of the Ugljevik-Istok coal deposit. These studies served as the basis for the decision on the strategy for use of the Ugljevik-East deposit, and also as the initial basis for the relevant application of the project partner, Elektroprivreda RS, for banking credit for investment into the deposit's opening and mining. The project implementation may have a positive impact on the mutual trade exchange between the Czech Republic and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the employment of Czech companies in the region, first of all, in supplying the mining equipment and further technologies necessary for the operation of the mine.

In **Serbia**, the project to increase the effectiveness of the hospital heating in the town of Valjevo, with the use locally sourced thermal water, took place. In 2012, the geothermal well was connected – it will be used to heat both water, and the rehabilitation pool; work on the gas feeder continues.

In **Georgia**, the project aimed at sustainable energy resources (namely, solar panels for energy supply and water heating) was finished in 2012. The project was prepared together with the Agency of the Protected Areas of Georgia and the local Ministry of Energy, with the purpose of ensuring access to renewable energy resources for remote communities in the mountainous regions of the Tusheti National Park. The project was built on the previous intervention of the Czech development cooperation, and was connected to the project of the European Commission.

In **Mongolia**, a three-year project concerning the automatization of water chemical processing and control modernisation on the Number 4 Electrical Plant in Ulaanbaatar continued into its second year. Its purpose

is to increase the quality of water by installing reliable technological equipment, stabilise the plant's capacity, and thus improve the central heating system in the Ulaanbaatar region. In this area, the Czech Republic has been successfully transferring its know-how in the area of energetics for the past couple of years.

Czech development cooperation is also present in the energy sector in the **Palestinian Autonomous Territories**. By the end of 2012, the tender on the supply of the photovoltaic application in the Tubas province had been completed, under Palestinian auspices. This project is financed by the ODA of the Czech Republic, in the form of financial donations to the Palestinian partner.

Development cooperation of the Czech Republic was also aimed at this sector in **Cambodia**, where a long-term project in the area of the use of sustainable energy resources – namely, the small domestic biogas stations – continued into its second year. In 2012, with the financial help from the Czech Development Agency, 500 new biogas stations were installed by trained private firms, which ensured access to sufficient energy for 2750 people in the provinces of Takeo, Kampot and Prey Veng, to cover their demand for cooking and at least one source of light. A similar kind of project was implemented in the rural areas of central **Vietnam**, which, as with the biogas project, is aimed also at the evaluation of the potential of photovoltaic panels as the source of electric energy for local communities.

## Other social infrastructure and services

Czech development activities in the partner countries in the sector of other social infrastructure and services are aimed primarily at supporting those groups of the population that are threatened by social exclusion. Projects of Czech official development assistance emphasise the provision of social and health services that contribute to the social and economic inclusion of groups of the population – primarily children, especially those with disabilities, as well as seniors – that are directly threatened by social exclusion.

An important project of Czech development cooperation in this area is, for example, the support of the creation of a national plan for work with the abandoned children (whose parents have migrated). Thanks to the involvement of the development cooperation of the Czech Republic in this area, it is possible to include these children into the wider spectrum of the national reforms of the social care system in **Moldova**, where the project was conducted in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Organization

for Migration (IOM). One more project in Moldova is aimed at increasing the quality and accessibility of the health and social services of home care.

In **Georgia**, three projects in this sector started in 2012, aimed at improving the situation of people with disabilities, in particular, working to limit discrimination against this section of society and also to support vulnerable young people and multiple or incomplete families in the chosen regions of the western Georgia. The last project is aimed at supporting a daycare centre for seniors in the Khashuri region.

In **Mongolia**, the Czech Republic is focused on providing assistance in the remote western regions, where it donates supplies to mobile infirmaries and ambulances, in order to improve access to primary health care for the rural population.

In **Kosovo**, Czech development cooperation is involved in the support of integrating the visually impaired and those with hearing disabilities into society. In 2012, the project aimed at ensuring access of blind people to basic needs (reading and writing in Braille, orientation, and the use of IT). The same year, a new project was begun, aimed at supporting the School and Education Centre for People with Visual Impairment in Peja/Peć. This project provides support to blind and visually impaired people in Kosovo and offers them the possibility of inclusive education, thus enabling them easier integration into society.

A further project begun in 2012 aimed at supporting deaf people in Kosovo, and at their integration into society (i.e. by the development and establishment of translation and interpreting services). Czech official development assistance is aimed in Kosovo also at the inclusion of the children from disadvantaged groups of population into the educational system. In particular, it is aimed at the integration of children from the



*Kosovo: supporting the integration of visually impaired persons into society*

different ethnic and cultural minorities, primarily, the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

Support to children with disabilities was provided in the Cambodian province of Takeo, where the project aimed at the social inclusion, particularly, of children with health disabilities, into the educational system, was concluded in 2012. In **Vietnam**, the Czech development cooperation reacted to the problem of the low level of education and lack of a qualified labour force with a project to improve the quality of the network of professional education (especially in the area of apprenticeship).

In the District of Mongu, **Zambia**, which suffers a high level of HIV/AIDS, a project was supported within the framework of development cooperation of the Czech Republic. Its aim was to improve the situation of local orphans and other threatened children and their families, by supporting their access to education, small entrepreneurship and by providing their foster families with psychological support.

## Health

Supporting access of the population to high-quality health care, and increasing the level of the services provided is a prominent sector of the official Czech development assistance. Supporting healthcare is confirmed by the stance of the international community on this matter, and forms part of the Millennium Development Goals (numbers 4 to 6: reduction of mortality rates and improvement of maternal and child health, combatting epidemics and major diseases). Development assistance of the Czech Republic was aimed in 2012 primarily at the prevention and early detection of cancer, improving the accessibility of specialised healthcare services, especially the services aimed at maternal and child care, as well as the care for socially disadvantaged groups of the population. Chosen projects in this sector largely contribute to female equality in society, thus fulfilling one of the cross-cutting principles of the official development assistance of the Czech Republic.

Prominent projects were implemented in **Serbia**, where the Czech Republic contributed to increase the quality and accessibility of healthcare in small towns and rural areas. In 2012, the project to provide assistance to a health care centre in Arandjelovac, which supports almost 100,000 people in central Serbia, was successfully completed. Implementation of this project contributed to increase the quality of the services provided, to decrease both operational costs and expenses connected with the transportation of patients to other institutions. In 2012, the project



*Georgia: prevention of cancer among women in the regions of Samegrelo and Shida Kartli*

aimed at the support of prevention of the cancer among women in the Šumadija region was completed.

In 2012, a project began in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, aiming at improving the capacities of vascular surgery in hospitals in Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Foča. The first part of the internship of the Bosnian doctors and medical nurses took place the previous year at the departments of vascular surgeries at hospitals in the Czech Republic.

In the area of cancer prevention, the Czech Republic is active also in **Georgia**, where it implements a project aimed at the early detection and prevention of cancer among women, in the regions of Samegrelo and Shida Kartli. Those regions are, after Tbilisi, the most affected by the reception of internally displaced refugees, in the aftermath of regional armed conflicts. This project's outputs will be incorporated into the national plan in the fight against cancer.

An important project in the support of healthcare concluded in **Ethiopia** in 2012. The purpose of this project was to improve access to healthcare for the population of the Alaba region, by supporting the local hospital (constructed by the local community). The project supported the hospital with the provision of medical equipment, the construction of accommodation and by providing local employees with training, under the supervision of Ethiopian and Czech professionals.

In **Cambodia**, a project seeking improvement in the quality and accessibility of maternal and child health care for the rural population of Takeo province was supported by the Czech Republic. Within the framework of the project, the implementation of which concluded in 2012, the improvement of the technical conditions and equipment took place, as well as as training of personnel; furthermore, a complete reorganisation of the services provided in the chosen institutions took place.

Education of midwives in the Western Province of **Zambia** was one of the Czech development projects. As well as supporting education with a one-year course in obstetrics, the Czech Republic built and equipped the student hall of residence, and supplied the obstetrics department of the Lewanika General Hospital with medical equipment.

## Humanitarian aid (emergency response and disaster prevention)

The aim of humanitarian assistance is to prevent loss of life, and to alleviate human suffering caused by natural or human-induced disasters or armed conflicts. It also involves early and permanent recovery, as well as assistance to countries and regions affected by protracted humanitarian crisis. Disaster prevention and resilience building are other parts of humanitarian assistance which are increasingly important in relation to the linking of humanitarian and development orientated activities. The provision of humanitarian aid follows internationally recognised principles of good humanitarian donorship (GHD), most notably the key principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.

The conflict in **Syria** with its negative impact not only on the country itself, but also on neighbouring states (in particular **Jordan**, **Lebanon** and **Turkey**) was, from a humanitarian point of view, a dominant event in 2012. The Czech Republic contributed repeatedly to aid for the Syrian population in the country itself, as well as for Syrian refugees throughout the region. A total of 0.84m USD was distributed, in cooperation with non-governmental and humanitarian organizations. Conflict augmented by general vulnerability also had serious humanitarian consequences in other countries, for example, in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, **Mali**, **Sudan** and **South Sudan**, **Afghanistan**, **Pakistan** and **Yemen**. Assistance amounting to 0.8m

USD was given to these countries, making an overall contribution of 1.64m USD contributed from the Czech Republic to the resolving of humanitarian crises.

The impact of natural disasters in 2012 was not as serious as that of conflicts. A total of 0.92m USD from the humanitarian aid budget was donated by the Czech Republic to recovery operations following droughts in **Afghanistan** and **Ethiopia** (both being priority countries of the Czech bilateral development cooperation) as well as in **Kenya** and **Somalia**, while **Nigeria** and **Pakistan** were supported after floods, and **Haiti** after the devastation caused by hurricane Sandy.

The remaining part of the humanitarian budget, worth 1.16m USD, was used to support countries and regions with protracted and comprehensive humanitarian problems. The Czech Republic focused, in particular, on basic health care and nutrition, on access to safe water and essential services, and also on resilience building. Protracted crisis grants were given to humanitarian projects in **Afghanistan**, **Myanmar/Burma**, **the Democratic Republic of Congo**, and **South Sudan**. Furthermore, the development priority partner, the **PAT**, was supported in this category of humanitarian aid (including Palestinian refugees affected by the conflict in Syria), as was **Zimbabwe**.

During the year 2012, three selection procedures were held for humanitarian NGO projects in countries struck by protracted crisis, countries undergoing disaster recovery (famine in the Horn of Africa, and recovery from conflict and floods in Pakistan), and for the refugee crisis caused by the conflict in Syria.

The humanitarian aid budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was also used to provide contributions to multilateral humanitarian organizations, in particular to the UN humanitarian agencies, programmes and funds (UNOCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP), as well as to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

The government decision No. 407, of 2 June, 2011, endorsed 3.74m USD for the annual humanitarian assistance provided abroad in 2012 by the Czech Republic. Over the course of the year, 33 humanitarian projects in 21 countries were supported, with a total amount of 3.73m USD. Besides this humanitarian assistance, contributions to multilateral humanitarian organizations worth 0.9m USD (ICRC, UNOCHA, CERF) were granted from other parts of the MFA budget. In addition, the Ministry of Interior, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, implemented a MEDEVAC (Medical Evacuation) project for Syrian refugees in Jordan, at a total cost of 0.67m USD.



Jordan: humanitarian aid for Syrian refugees

According to the OECD/DAC classification, the humanitarian assistance of the Czech Republic classified as ODA included emergency response, amounting to 3.3m USD, and emergency recovery worth 0.98m USD.

## Industry, mining and construction

The main obstacle to development in a number of countries is the inability to make full use of their own natural resources. Besides poverty, developing countries also face problems with employment, technical know-how and equipment, meaning that all too often the use of these resources are surrendered to foreign companies, resulting in a disadvantaged position in international trade. The most common reason is ineffective industry procedures, old equipment and the lack of the qualified professionals and experience. The Czech Republic has been dedicated, in recent years, to technical support and professional capacity building and strengthening in the industrial sectors, particularly in the transference of technologies and know-how.

Thanks to the interest in Czech knowledge and experience, the activities of the Czech Development Agency continued in 2012; for example, in the province of Thua Thien Hue, in central **Vietnam**. The Czech Development Agency was concerned there with the effective use of raw base materials as part of the development of the glass industry. The main purpose of the project implemented was, firstly to evaluate and verify the local resources necessary for the production of glass (feldspar, limestone and dolomite), and secondly, to strengthen the technical and professional capacities of the partner organization (the State Geological Service of Vietnam). In continuance with the project implementation, the involvement of Czech firms in the glass industry and related branches in Vietnam is intended, as well as the strengthening of their position on the local and regional market.

As part of a project under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the evaluation of the potential of raw materials in developing the local infrastructure in construction in **Mali** was completed.

## General environmental protection

The general environmental protection sector covers mostly educational and research activities, supporting the creation of the relevant policies, and the encouragement and protection of biodiversity. Related activities – water resources protection, waste water treatment etc. – belong, according to OECD/

DAC methodology, to other sectors; in the case of the Czech Development Cooperation, to the water supply and sanitation sector.

Flood prevention also belongs to the environmental protection sector. The Czech Republic has long-term domestic experience in this area, as well as in the implementation of its development. Therefore, it was decided to put this comparative advantage to good use, in the flood warning system project on the river Prut, implemented in **Moldova** in 2010 and the new equipment was put into operation and handed over to the recipient in 2012. Additional training of the maintenance personnel, which will ensure the long-term sustainability of the project outputs, is scheduled to take place.

A project with a similar purpose also continued in **Georgia**. The Czech Republic contributed, with the participation of the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, to the expansion and modernisation of the current meteorological and hydrological system, in order to enable more accurate weather forecasting (in particular, of extreme weather), and the reaction to it.

## Business and other services

In the trade and other services sector, a project transferring experience and know-how in improving the standards of frequency and time precision, and the creation of basic national standards for length measurement was implemented in **Mongolia**, in cooperation with the Czech Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing.

The project of supporting treatment of agricultural produce and small enterprises started in 2012, in the Zare district of **Afghanistan**. This project aims to develop entrepreneurship in the area, in order to increase local income and food safety.



*Serbia: supporting traditional cheese production in Pešter*

In the southwest of **Serbia**, particularly in the Sandžak region, Czech development intervention was aimed at strengthening the competitiveness of local cheese producers, and their ability to meet hygiene and market demands.

A specific element of Czech development cooperation in this sector is represented by the programme *Aid for Trade*. This aims to develop the domestic market and local production capacities, as well as the

construction of trade infrastructure. Thus, support to the business environment and development of market institutions takes the form of skills and knowledge sharing. *Aid for Trade* projects are managed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic.

In 2012, *Aid for Trade* projects were implemented in **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Serbia, Ethiopia** and **Mongolia**, and were usually concentrated on small and medium entrepreneurship.

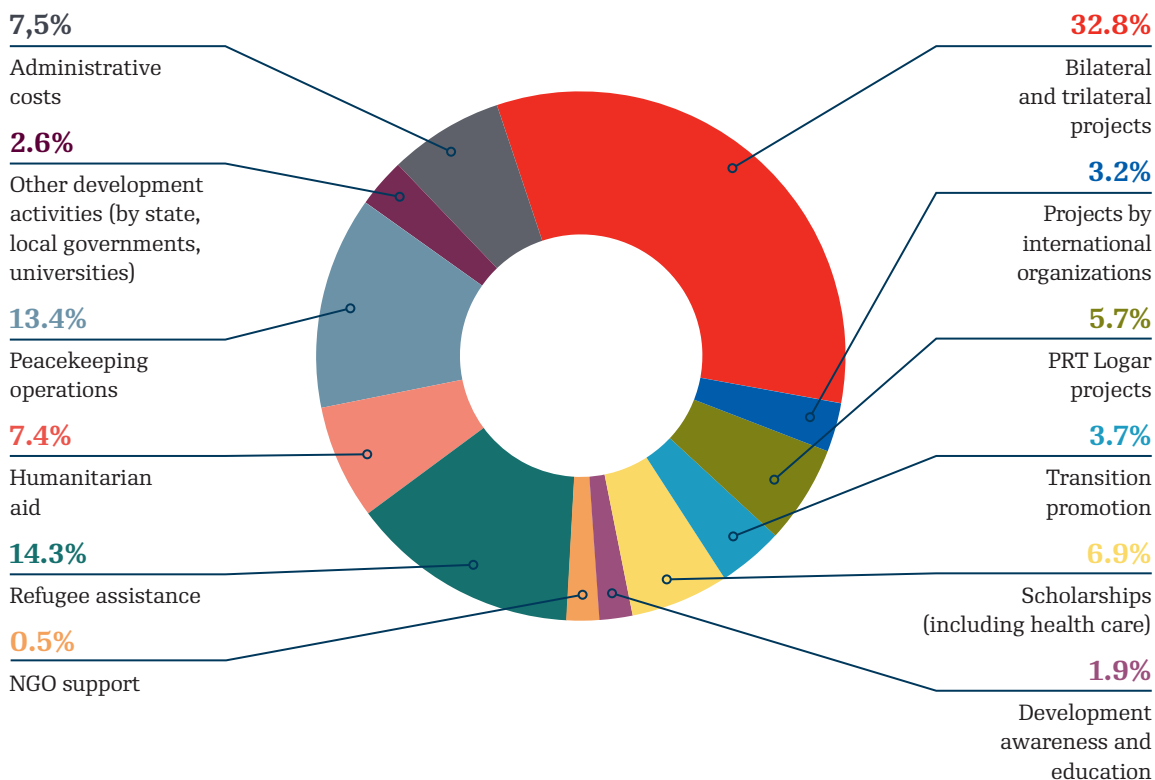
## Bilateral development cooperation by assistance modality

Modalities of Czech development cooperation include, most notably, development projects implemented in the partner countries, transition promotion projects, projects administered by the Provincial Reconstruction Team in Afghanistan, scholarships for students from developing countries and humanitarian aid and assistance to refugees in the Czech Republic.

### Development projects

**Development projects** were the most frequent form of assistance within bilateral development cooperation in 2012; development projects are mostly implemented as “technical assistance” (such as consultancy, transfer of know-how, seminars etc.). This form is fully in line

### Distribution of Czech bilateral ODA in 2012 by assistance modality



with the partnership principle, and also enables Czech experts to use their expertise in selected sectors. Where required by the partner country, investment projects were also implemented. The Czech Development Agency executed its projects via public tenders, as well as through subsidy programmes.

A special group of development projects in 2012 were local small scale projects implemented by Czech embassies abroad, which allowed the realisation of low-cost, specifically targeted development activities. The aim of these projects, based on knowledge of each Czech embassy in the respective territory, was to contribute towards minor development activities, which should be complementary to national development plans, and organised predominantly by local educational, health, social and non-governmental entities, as well as by local communities.

These development projects also include a special technical assistance programme in public finance management, implemented by the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic and an *Aid for Trade* programme of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, which seeks to support the involvement of partner countries in international trade, thus supporting local economies.

In addition to development projects in partner countries, several projects within the framework of bilateral development cooperation were carried out in the Czech Republic; these focused on global development education and awareness among the Czech public, and on the capacities of NGOs active in development assistance and humanitarian aid, the capacities of their platforms, etc.

Of the funds earmarked for bilateral development cooperation in 2012 (in a government resolution on aid commitments), a total of 24.75m USD was used to fund projects in developing countries. These included a total of 174 major development projects worth 23.13m USD and 134 local small scale projects and further additional small scale projects of the Czech Development Agency, managed by Czech embassies, worth 1.61m USD.

Projects were implemented by entities from the Czech Republic, as well as by the partner countries. The majority of funding was used for projects carried out by private businesses (38%). Non-governmental organizations received 35% of the total funding, while state authorities, subsidised state organizations and regional government received 8%. Development activities by universities used up to 5% of the total project funding. Several projects were also implemented via UN organizations, mostly including projects relying on Czech expertise (6% of funding).

Sectors subject to development cooperation in 2012 followed the traditional Czech priorities: the majority (almost a quarter of the project funding total) of assistance was provided within the sector of water supply and sanitation, where the Czech Republic offered the necessary expertise. An important share of funding was also dedicated to projects in agriculture and energy (combined, these used more than one quarter of project funding), with more than a fifth of total project funds supporting projects in social sectors (including health, education, and social infrastructure and services).

Activities within the Transition Promotion Programme and those carried out by the Provincial Reconstruction Team in Afghanistan were also implemented in the form of various projects. Besides the aforementioned activities, projects financed from other public budgets (regions and universities) were also carried out.

## Scholarships

Scholarships represent another important constituent of bilateral development cooperation. Every year, more than 130 government scholarships are provided, to support enrollment at public universities in the Czech Republic. The tradition of awarding scholarships dates back to the 1950s, and since then, approximately 22,000 students have pursued their studies in Czechoslovakia/the Czech Republic on a government scholarship. Students enroll in undergraduate, masters and doctoral study programmes in both the Czech and English languages. The Government scholarship programme is under the joint responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health.



*Myanmar/Burma: civic group training in advocacy techniques*



*Prague: meeting of government scholars at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic*

In April 2012, the Strategy for the provision of government scholarships for students from developing countries for the period 2013 to 2018 was approved, and started its implementation. This Strategy seeks to instill greater transparency and streamlining into the scholarship granting process.

The Strategy began with the selection of scholarship candidates for the academic year 2013–14. The number of countries granted scholarships was slightly reduced, and thus a higher concentration and better use of scholarship offers was achieved. A new electronic register of applications was opened, including electronic application and an online test of study skills.

During 2012, 600 scholarship holders from 61 countries studied at Czech public universities. In the same year, 195 students terminated their study programme (of these, 48 graduated, 50 completed the study otherwise, and the payout to 97 students was terminated, due to their exceeding the regular length of the programme; the majority of these continue as self-supported).

For the academic year 2012/2013, the Czech Republic offered 130 new scholarships (of which at least 70 were designed to enroll students on bachelors, masters and doctoral degree programmes in the Czech language, and 60 for the study of masters or doctoral degree programmes in English) and 36 to developing and other deserving countries and to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). A total funding of USD 4.4m (of which USD 4.2m is eligible for official development assistance) was provided in scholarships (including healthcare) to students from developing and deserving countries.

A complementary activity to providing government scholarships was the 2012 launch of the project to send Czech academics to universities in partner countries. The grant selection process for this purpose was ensured by the Czech Development Agency. Eight projects were selected, focusing on **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Moldova, Mongolia and Serbia**.

## Civilian missions and peacekeeping operations

The purpose of civilian missions and peacekeeping operations is to prevent and contain conflicts, to stabilise situations in areas where conflicts have already erupted, to pave the way for peaceful resolution, to assist in the implementation of peace agreements and to aid states and regions during the transition to stable government, based on the principles of good governance and democracy, while also supporting their economic development. As military and non-military threats increasingly tend to overlap, the coordination of the military, police and civilian entities that are involved in missions is vital. Peacekeeping missions are designed as having both a civilian and a military component, with their tasks being – besides the usual military assignments – to support the rule of law, to reconstruct government and civil defence, as well as to provide training to local police teams.

As part of the Civilian Headline Goal, the Czech Republic has committed to providing civilian experts for missions organised by the European Union and other international organizations. Assignment of Czech experts (e.g. police officers and judges) to EU missions is its key component, with the Czech Republic having provided 70 experts in 2012 to assist in the EU's civilian missions, including EULEX Kosovo, EUMM Georgia, EUPOL Afghanistan, EUJUST LEX Iraq, and EUPOL COPPS Palestinian Autonomous Territories. The largest team of 36 experts was assigned to EULEX Kosovo, followed by a team of 12 members to EUPOL Afghanistan.

The Czech Republic also funded the activities of 10 civilian employees (four civilians in the last quarter of 2012) in the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Logar province, Afghanistan, as well as one expert in the Office of the High Civilian Representative in Kabul and one expert in KFOR Kosovo. Five civilians were seconded within field operations, one expert was assigned to a Prague office and two experts were assigned to the Vienna-based Secretariat of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Six long-term and 46 short-term monitors

were deployed within election-monitoring missions under the OSCE. In addition, six long-term and seven short-term monitors were assigned to election-monitoring missions organised by the EU. Five Czech experts were on the UNMIL team in Liberia, while one expert joined the UN team in Geneva.

## NGO support

Subsidies for non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs) involved in development cooperation and humanitarian aid were provided by the Czech Development Agency, targeted so as to develop their respective capacities and platforms. In 2012, 11 projects received 0.24m USD in grants aimed at capacity building; a total of 0.06m USD was divided among three platforms. One Czech region received a total of 0.04m USD as part of a programme for regional and municipal development activities in partner countries. Besides activities within these special grant schemes, NGOs carried out a number of bilateral development projects in developing countries.

Trilateral projects are one type of supported activities that are instrumental in promoting development partnership among non-governmental organizations, as well as in terms of obtaining funding from other donors. Their aim is to support cooperation among entities from the Czech Republic, another developed country or the European Union, and a developing country. These projects are primarily focused on the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals, on know-how transfer, and on global development education in the donor countries. These projects are also implemented in countries different from the priority countries of Czech development cooperation, where non-governmental organizations promote meaningful change, in line with the MDGs. In 2012, a total of 47 trilateral projects were carried out, amounting to 1.48m USD.

## Development cooperation awareness and global development education

Public and political support is a key prerequisite for the effective implementation of development cooperation, with public awareness, therefore, being of great importance. The effort to share information on the results and benefits of development cooperation with citizens is also inspired by the desire to stimulate greater public involvement in the long term.



Prague: educational event Variant – Our Common World

Global development education, in particular, plays an essential role in this respect. Its aim is to achieve an understanding of the differences and similarities between the lives of people in developing and developed countries, which facilitates the understanding of the underlying economic, social, political, environmental and cultural processes. It develops skills and supports the formation of values and beliefs, empowering people to become actively involved in dealing with both local and global issues.

Global development education has been steadily and actively promoted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Czech Development Agency. As opposed to other OECD/DAC countries, however, the awareness among the Czech public of global issues and development cooperation remains low. Despite the undeniable solidarity that the Czechs show *vis-à-vis* acute humanitarian crises, there is only limited awareness of what extreme poverty entails, what the significance of long-term development cooperation is, and of what implications go hand in hand with global issues.

In 2012, the Czech Development Agency supported 18 development education and awareness raising projects, to the amount of 0.65m USD. Partly owing to these grants, the number and impact of educational activities focusing on development and global issues at schools of all levels have been steadily on the rise within the Czech Republic.

As the coordinator of development cooperation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs implements its own additional awareness-raising activities amounting to 12,800 USD including conferences, seminars, exhibitions, publishing of printed materials, operation of a website, and cooperation with journalists.





## 5 | Multilateral development cooperation of the Czech Republic in 2012

Given how complex development problems of the contemporary world have become, development goals cannot be achieved via bilateral cooperation alone. In order to achieve significant and lasting improvement of the quality of life for people in developing countries, coordinated global action is necessary, including a wide range of policies concerning – besides development cooperation – international trade, environmental protection (including climate change measures), tax issues, the fight against corruption, migration, security and others.

In this respect, the Czech Republic has worked with a number of international organizations that strive to reduce poverty on a global scale. The country participates especially in activities organised by the United Nations, the European Union, international financial institutions and other intergovernmental organizations.

The Multilateral Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic for the period 2013-17, set in

2012, determines the concept of how to purposefully capitalise on the Czech Republic's membership of international organizations. It also determines the scale of Czech involvement in the activities of individual institutions (financial involvement, and the participation of experts in executive structures), and sets the priorities of multilateral development cooperation.

## Distribution of multilateral development assistance funds in 2012

	Total funding (USD million)	% of total multilateral development cooperation
United Nations agencies	7.84	5.12%
European Union institutions	117.65	76.80%
World Bank Group	16.86	11.00%
Regional development banks	4.72	3.08%
Other agencies	6.13	4.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153.20</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Involvement in UN development activities

The United Nations is the most important global force in the area of multilateral development assistance and humanitarian aid, realised via its organizations, funds and programmes. The Czech Republic, in accordance with its foreign-political goals and with regard to its position as an important donor in the Central European region, has the interest and capacity to participate in the formulation of development strategies and management of international organizations. It participates actively in the work of organizations, programmes and funds of the UN and, in accordance with its possibilities, actively financially supports their activities.

In 2012, as in previous years, Czech multilateral development assistance within the framework of the UN system was provided via mandatory contributions, arising directly from membership of the applicable organizations (UNIDO, FAO, WHO, ILO), as well as via targeted donations towards specific UN funds and programmes (UNDP, UNV, UNFPA, etc.).

The amount of individual contributions is derived from a UN contribution scale valid for the given period. Targeted contributions enable the financing of activities pursued by the international community

in those sectors that do not receive any funding, or that receive the minimum funding from mandatory contributions of the member states. This method is applied especially within the UN, where dozens of programmes and funds financed exclusively by voluntary contributions of the member states exist, alongside individual expert organizations.

The contribution to the UN, provided from the state budget of the Czech Republic in 2012, was 7.8m USD.

### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), founded in 1966 following UN General Assembly Resolution no. 2029, is the main UN body for the coordination of development activities. It has a global reach, and is the largest provider of grant assistance within the UN. The UNDP focuses its activities on the eradication of poverty, the support of democratic government, the relationship between the environment and sustainable development, and on the impacts of climate change, while also trying

to alleviate the impacts of economic and financial crisis on development activities. The UNDP is the key player in the process of improving UN development coherence, especially in the so-called pilot countries.

The UNDP is one of the main multilateral development assistance programmes that the Czech Republic has supported with its multilateral funding since 2000. In 2012, a donation totalling 0.51m USD was made to the UNDP, to implement projects coordinated by its regional office in Bratislava, Slovakia. These were mostly in support of the UNDP's development activities carried out by Czech entities in the regions of Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans and countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and were financed via the Czech – UNDP Trust Fund. Additional funding, amounting to 0.14m USD, was provided directly to the UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina office, for a project dealing with energy security. The UNDP's main fund received contributions worth 39,000 USD.

In 2012, a representative of the Czech Republic successfully acted as the Vice-President of the Executive Board of the UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).



*UN Headquarters in New York City*



*UNV: Czech volunteer in a women's centre in Sudan*

## United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

Since 1995, Czech volunteers have actively participated in UN development programmes and peacekeeping missions. 280 Czech volunteers have already lent their helping hand to developing countries and crisis areas around the world since then.

In 2012, the Czech Republic supported UN volunteering via the participation of 18 Czech volunteers, eleven of whom were women, in UNV multilateral programmes. 11 Czech volunteers were deployed on long-term missions in Africa, Asia, the Balkans – specifically in Kosovo, Ukraine, Vietnam, Mongolia, East Timor, the Democratic Republic of Congo and in the Western Sahara. Furthermore, seven graduates of Czech universities departed for annual internships at UN agencies in the priority countries of the Czech Republic's multilateral development assistance.

In 2012, UNV received a financial donation of 0.25m USD to support the assignment of Czech volunteers to development projects.

## United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

As the executive agency of the UN's Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) monitors, assesses and reviews the implementation of the programme of action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) at a national, regional and international level. Within its development

programmes, UNFPA focuses on the issues of reproductive health, specifically on ways to improve maternal health, as well as on global health awareness, the reduction of child mortality and HIV/AIDS prevention.

In 2012, a representative of the Czech Republic acted as the Vice-President of the Executive Board of UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The Czech Republic was re-elected to the Committee for the UN Population Fund Award for the period 2013-15.

In 2012, UNFPA was provided with a donation of 77,000 USD to cover projects in the Eastern Europe region and the Balkans. These projects are carried out by Czech entities in areas where the Czech Republic may offer professional expertise and experience - for example, in demographics, maternal health and transition promotion.

## United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNEP's activities focus on the sustenance of international cooperation in the area of environment, the coordination of UN environment projects, the monitoring of the global environment, submitting proposals for resolving the most pressing environmental challenges, research support, exchange and diffusion of information concerning the environment. UNEP deals with the environmental aspects of sustainable development, and their social and economic implications.

The 12<sup>th</sup> special meeting of UNEP's Executive Council, and the Global Forum of Ministers of the

Environment, took place in Nairobi in February, 2012. The direction and programme of the meeting were influenced by two important events in 2012 - the UN Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of UNEP. In accordance with the results of the UN Summit on Sustainable development "Rio+20", which took place in June 2012, it was decided to strengthen UNEP via the resolution of the UN General Assembly. The resolution stipulates a general membership on the UNEP Executive Council and demands provision of stable and enhanced UNEP funding from the UN regular budget, as well an improvement of UNEP's coordination role in environmental matters.

In 2012, the Czech Republic donated 51,000 USD to the Environmental Fund of UNEP.

## Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

FAO heads the international effort to deal with famine in the world, and its partnership extends to both developed and developing countries. The organization is currently undergoing the last stage of a reform, which is due to be complete in 2013.

The Czech Republic provided the FAO with a compulsory contribution of 3.4m USD for the years 2012 and 2013. It also donated 92,000 USD for the Czech Republic-FAO cooperation project, "*Training programmes in specific areas*". A regional course aimed at strengthening the forestry development of East European and Central Asian countries was realised within the scope of the project.

## World Health Organization (WHO)

The main aspects of the World Health Organization's (WHO) activities are: the elaboration of health policies and consultant activities, according to the necessities of its member countries; professional assistance in the preparation of national health strategies; monitoring indicators of public health; assessing indicators within individual national health systems; the development and testing of new technologies; and procedures for disease control and healthcare management.

In May 2012, the 65<sup>th</sup> meeting of WHO assembly took place in Geneva, dealing mostly with the expected



UNEP: a new village water pump, North Darfur

reform and future financing of the organization, as well as technical and health issues.

In 2012, the Czech Republic provided WHO with a compulsory contribution of 1.6m USD.

## **United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)**

UNAIDS was founded by a resolution of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) no. 24, in 1994. UNAIDS is the main advocate of the global fight against the AIDS epidemic. It strives to enhance awareness and education in this area, by monitoring and evaluating data about the state of epidemics and by mobilising resources.

In 2012, the Czech Republic provided the UNAIDS main fund with a donation of 51,000 USD.

## **United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**

UNIDO is a specialised UN agency focusing on assisting developing and transitioning countries in building export capacities, industry, environmental technologies, energy sector and agriculture. UNIDO is equally involved in helping these countries to create a favourable investment climate, as well as to integrate with the global economy.

In 2012, the Czech Republic acted on the UNIDO Industrial Development Board, onto which it was elected for the period 2011-2015.

The Czech Republic provided UNIDO with a compulsory contribution of 0.37m USD, and also donated 61,000 USD, to be used in realisation of the UNIDO project aimed at development of agricultural business in Ethiopia.

## **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

UNODC activities aim at drug control, crime prevention and terrorism. It provides UN member countries with technical counselling, sectoral statistical data, trend assessments and capacity building.

In 2012, the Czech Republic donated 102,000 USD to UNODC for a project in Afghanistan aimed at health care for female and youth prison inmates.

## **International Labour Organization (ILO)**

In 2012, the cooperation of the Czech Republic with the International Labour Organization continued, particularly in the area of the reinforcement of democracy, the observance of human rights and on dignified work conditions and social justice by way of an extended offering of employment opportunities and protection of workers' rights.

Czech funding of 77,000 USD was given to an ILO project in Moldova, which focuses on supporting dignified work and work opportunities for returned migrants. In 2012, the Czech Republic also provided the ILO budget with a compulsory contribution of 1.3m USD.

## **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**

The development sector of ITU is engaged both in the long-term programmes of aid for developing and the least developed countries (Benin, Djibouti, Lesotho, Somalia, Guinea, Ethiopia and Mali) and in short-term aid for natural disasters. Long-term programmes consist not only of the delivery of technology and software, but also of tutorial programmes which include skills as a creation of national policies in the area of telecommunication, sharing of well-established administrative procedure, and training in the handling of crisis situations.

The Czech membership contribution to ITU was 0.34m USD in 2012.

## **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

UNESCO strives to contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable development and dialogue among cultures via the systematic support of education, research and artistic activities.

In 2012, the Czech Republic provided the UNESCO budget with a mandatory contribution of 1.8m USD.

## UN-HABITAT

UN-HABITAT is a UN programme that systematically deals with the challenges of human settlement and related issues of sustainable development, as well as fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals. By the end of 2012, the Czech Republic concluded its membership of the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT, onto which it was elected for the 2009–2012 period.

## Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) is the main coordinator of global humanitarian assistance. UNOCHA advocates worldwide for the timely and adequate response to humanitarian needs arising from conflicts and disasters. In 2012, UNOCHA played a vital role, particularly, in negotiations on unhindered humanitarian access to internally displaced persons in Syria, while preserving the independent nature of humanitarian assistance amidst the ongoing conflict.

In 2012, the Czech Republic supported the activities of UNOCHA with a financial donation of 0.1m USD.

## World Food Programme (WFP)

The mission of WFP is to assist poor inhabitants of developing countries in fighting famine and malnutrition. Through food aid and related assistance, WFP supports economic and social development. In emergency situations, the Programme provides

emergency aid to victims of natural and man-made disasters and conflicts. 80% of its resources are dedicated to emergency assistance, also covering logistics (transport, warehousing and communication).

The Czech permanent representative in WFP acted as the Vice-President of the Executive Board in 2012. In that same year, the Czech Republic supported several humanitarian projects implemented by WFP: providing emergency food aid to internally displaced persons in eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of Congo (0.1m USD); emergency assistance to refugees from Mali in neighbouring countries (0.1m USD); and a project focusing on nutrition and education for girls in Yemen (0.2m USD).

## United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Since its founding in 1951, the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has fulfilled its mission among refugees, internally displaced persons and asylum or resettlement seekers. UNHCR operations fully respect the principles and goals highlighted in the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, and in the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

In 2012, the Czech Republic provided 0.15m USD in support of the Syria Regional Response Plan coordinated by UNHCR. Another contribution from the Czech humanitarian budget was earmarked for UNHCR's Camp Ashraf/Camp New Iraq operation (0.15m USD).

## United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF's aim is to provide programme assistance to needy children across the globe in the sectors of health, nutrition, education, maternal development participation, etc. At the same time, UNICEF is responsible for humanitarian coordination in the sectors of water and sanitation, child protection, and education.

Acting through UNICEF, in 2012 the Czech Republic provided humanitarian assistance worth 0.13m USD in support of sanitary infrastructure recovery and to safeguard potable water for Haitians affected by hurricane Sandy.



WFP: food aid provision to Haiti

## United Nations Reliefs and Works Agency (UNRWA)

UN Reliefs and Works Agency (UNRWA) operates both in the Palestinian territories of the West Bank and Gaza, as well as in other countries hosting Palestinian refugees. In connection with the conflict in Syria, UNRWA is assisting more than 120,000 Palestinian refugees in this country.

In 2012, the Czech Republic donated 0.2m USD in support of UNRWA's humanitarian activities, both in the PAT and in Syria.

## United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was established in 2005, with the aim of providing early funding for humanitarian needs emerging from sudden onset emergencies. Its other task is to provide grants for the financing of critically underfunded humanitarian operations in countries with comprehensive humanitarian needs.

The Czech Republic provides an annual voluntary contribution to the fund; in 2012, it contributed 0.12m USD from the MFA's humanitarian budget.

## Involvement in development activities of the EU

The European Union is collectively the world's biggest aid donor, and an important proponent of good practices in development cooperation in general. The Czech Republic is actively involved both in EU development policy formulation, as well as in its implementation. According to the Lisbon Treaty, development cooperation belongs among shared competences, meaning that the EU's development cooperation policy and that of the Member States complement and reinforce each other. The basic EU development policy document, outlining the key principles, priorities and commitments is the European Development Consensus of 2005. The Consensus confirms joint EU commitments to support the achievement of the MDGs, in particular, halving global poverty rates by 2015. The Consensus highlights the importance of the partnership with developing countries, and of their own responsibility for the development process. The Consensus also calls for the improved effectiveness of development assistance and for policy coherence, so that other policy areas do not undermine development objectives.

In 2012, the EU Council agreed a new policy document, the Agenda for Change, which was set up to adapt the way aid is delivered in a rapidly changing environment. The agreed principles of the Agenda for Change will be progressively reflected in the remainder of the current programming cycles, and in future EU programming. The Agenda for Change emphasises the need to focus aid on areas where it can have the greatest impact (the differentiation principle). Following the Agenda for Change, the EU should concentrate its development cooperation in support of human rights, democracy and other key elements of good governance, as well as on inclusive and sustainable growth for human development.

In the Agenda for Change, the EU confirmed its commitment to increase aid coordination and improve policy coherence.

The priorities of the Agenda for Change are also reflected in the new EU Strategy for Budget Support. In formulation of this Strategy, the Czech Republic supported changes aiming to lead to better financial management, macroeconomic stability and growth, and the fight against corruption. The budget support should complement - not replace - the generation of domestic resources in partner countries.

In implementation of EU development assistance, the Czech Republic emphasises, together with the other countries which joined the EU in the last decade, the use of transition experience, accumulated during its own transition processes.

The Czech Republic continuously strives to closely link its development cooperation activities with those of the EU and calls for geographical balance of EU development cooperation and its improved effectiveness. The Czech Republic is actively involved in the formulation of EU development policy, focusing on its own thematic and geographical priorities, and participates in the programming and implementation of activities financed by EU external instruments. Recently, the Czech Republic supported the EU initiative of Joint Programming, which aims to improve the effectiveness of EU joint efforts with partner countries.

## Development cooperation funded from the EU budget and the European Development Fund

External cooperation of the EU consists of seven instruments that receive funding from the EU budget, together with additional funds outside the EU budget, provided by the European Development Fund (EDF). Besides EDF, which finances the EU's cooperation with the poorest countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, the most important tools, in terms of the amount of funding provided to EU development programmes are the other three instruments of territorial focus: the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), focusing most notably on the developing countries of Asia and Latin America, as well as the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) and the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). In terms of the Czech Republic's foreign priorities, the European Instrument

for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) is also considered significant. The Czech Republic participated in the programming of the EU's development assistance to individual partner countries and regions; this involved the approval of general strategic papers, long-term indicative programmes and annual action plans.

In terms of EU development assistance implementation, the Czech Republic has striven to increase the participation of Czech entities in the implementation of projects funded by the EU instruments for external assistance.

Funding provided to the EU budget constitutes an important part of Czech multilateral assistance, with room for further growth in the future; a certain part of the funding provided to the EU budget qualifies towards the Czech Republic's ODA. In 2012, this contribution amounted to 100.3m USD. The Czech Republic also contributed 17.4m USD to EDF.

## Involvement in development activities of the OECD

### Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) monitors global development in a wider context, and ensures the coherence of rules, while also providing overall inputs necessary for the drafting and implementation of development cooperation rules. In 2012, the Czech Republic remained an observer within the DAC, and made extensive use of DAC sectoral strategic documents related to various modalities of development cooperation, as well as DAC expertise in the area of statistic reporting. At the end of 2012, the Czech Republic and other OECD member countries with DAC observer status were invited to join the DAC. The Czech Republic subsequently expressed its readiness to launch the accession process for full DAC membership.

Similar to what had happened previously, the Committee prepared peer reviews of selected DAC members, focusing in 2012 on the Republic of Korea, Finland, Canada and Luxembourg. The *“Development Cooperation Report, 2012 - Lessons in Linking Sustainability and Development”* belongs to regular key development cooperation documents published by the OECD. The final version of the document *“Better Policies for Development - Policy Coherence for Development and Global Food Security”* was adopted in 2012.

In 2012, the Czech Republic contributed 0.03m USD in targeted contributions to the OECD's technical cooperation projects.

### Development Centre (DEV)

The OECD's Development Centre (DEV) remains the main platform for cooperation, comparative analyses and informal discussions on development issues among the OECD members and other countries. DEV took an active part in the preparation of the OECD Strategy on Development, adopted in May, 2012. The main goal of the Strategy is to identify the OECD's comparative advantages in the changing global economic landscape in comparison to other international organizations, as well as to strengthen the OECD's contributions to higher and more inclusive growth in the widest array of countries. Other reasons for elaboration of the new Strategy are due to the shift of the centre of economic growth onto non-OECD member countries, the changing structure of development financing and the increasing amount of poverty in middle-income countries.

Subsequent to the Fourth High Level Forum (HLF 4) in Busan, in July 2012, the session of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness approved the mandate of the Global Partnership for Effective Development



Paris: the accession of the Czech Republic to the OECD/DAC

Cooperation. The Global Partnership brings together OECD member countries and a wide range of other providers and recipients of development assistance (particularly important is the participation of OECD

key partner countries in this Partnership, such as China, India, Indonesia and other emerging economies, who are not only recipients, but also providers of development assistance).

## International financial institutions

### International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA), founded in 1960, is one of the member institutions of the World Bank Group. Its principal mission is to reduce poverty in the poorest countries by providing interest-free loans and grants to programmes that support economic growth and improved living conditions for local inhabitants. 79 countries, the per capita GDP of which did not exceed 1,175 USD in 2012, are presently authorised to draw on IDA funding.

In 2012, the Czech Republic committed to contributing to IDA sources in 2012–14, with a total sum of 17.3m USD, 5.7m USD of which was paid in 2012 as the first instalment.

### Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)

Founded in 2006, MDRI's aim is to completely relieve selected developing countries of their debts

*vis-à-vis* the International Development Association, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Fund. The government of the Czech Republic approved a commitment to provide MDRI over the period 2012–2022 with 5.9m USD in funding. In 2012, the Czech Republic paid instalment amounting to 0.4m USD.

### International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

The Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were drafted at the Bretton Woods Conferences in 1944 and 1946. IBRD strives to reduce poverty in middle-income countries, as well as in creditworthy countries, through the provision of loans, guarantees and other assistance, including analytical and consultancy services for the sake of sustainable development.

An annual review of the capital investment paid by the Czech Republic in CZK is performed each year, to verify



Red Cross: humanitarian aid in Somalia

whether its dollar value, affected by variations in the CZK/USD exchange rate, remains the same. In 2012, the Czech Republic paid a total of 6.7m USD to IBRD as a result of exchange rate development. The payment related to the increase of the IBRD capital, approved by the governors of the bank in 2011, was realised in 2012. The IBRD capital will be increased by nearly 58.4 billion USD. The Czech Republic is authorised to subscribe to a total of 1685 IBRD shares, of which 581 shares (4.2m USD) were subscribed to in 2012.

## European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

EBRD was founded in 1991 to assist the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia as they transitioned to a market economy, and is currently present in 29 countries in these areas. In 2011, the Board of Governors decided to extend the bank's mandate to cover the southern and eastern Mediterranean region, with Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan expressing their interest in benefiting from the bank's activities. The Czech Republic has built a well-respected position among the new EU member states, earning recognition as an active partner of EBRD, namely *inter alia*, due to the timing

of the country's joining of the Western Balkans Fund in 2006, and by setting up its own Czech Technical Assistance Fund.

In 2012, the Czech Republic supported EBRD activities, namely the aforementioned Czech Technical Assistance Fund, with a contribution of 1.3m USD, and the Chernobyl Sarcophagus Fund, with a contribution of 3.41m USD.

## Transfer of Shares at the Earned from the Sale of IMF Gold

In 2012, the Czech Republic agreeded to transfer its shares in the extraordinary earnings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to benefit the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT). The PRGT facility is a fund managed by the IMF, providing preferential loans to the low-income countries. The Czech Republic contributed the amount of 2.95m SDR (representing, in November 2012, when the transfer took effect, the equivalent of 4.6m USD).

## Other international organizations

### International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The intergovernmental International Organization for Migration (IOM) was founded in 1951. Its main focus rests on solving the challenges of migration, including assistance to refugees. It has pursued its activities in the Czech Republic since 1998, dealing most notably with the issues of voluntary returns and re-integration, labour migration, the prevention of and fight against human trafficking, building of capacities in migration management and integration of immigrants.

In 2012, the Czech Republic provided IOM with a mandatory contribution of 0.16m USD, and with a voluntary donation worth 0.14m USD in support of the recovery of local communities in Pakistan after internal conflict and floods.

### International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The International Committee of the Red Cross was founded in 1863, with the goal of promoting the care of people injured in wars, including the relevant international treaties, while also initiating the existence of field health services in individual countries. The ICRC headquarters are located in Geneva; it pursues its independent mission of

assisting victims of wars and violence, while also promoting observance of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and humanitarian principles, most notably in the situation of violent conflicts.

The Czech Republic cooperates with the ICRC both in the advocacy work related to IHL, as well as in the provision of humanitarian assistance. In 2012, the Czech Republic provided a mandatory contribution amounting to 0.67m USD. Furthermore, in cooperation with ICRC, humanitarian emergency aid worth 0.18m USD was provided to the conflict-affected population in Syria.

### Law and Order Trust Fund in Afghanistan (LOTFA)

The Law and Order Trust Fund in Afghanistan (LOTFA) is a multilateral financial mechanism, which provides support to the building of Afghan National Police forces. LOTFA is jointly administered by the Government of Afghanistan and the UN Development Programme (UNDP). It represents the most reliable way of fulfilment international financial pledges made in support of the transition of responsibility for security in Afghanistan, as well as for the development of civil security capacities. In 2012, the Czech Republic's contribution to LOTFA was worth 0.5m USD.



WFP: food aid provided to South Sudan





## 6 | The legislative and strategic framework of Czech development cooperation

The basic legislative and strategic framework of Czech development cooperation is defined by the **Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid**, which came in to effect in 2010, as well as by the **Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017**, also approved in 2010. Besides its other aims, the Strategy updated the goals of Czech development cooperation, as well as its principles, while also defining new priority territories and sectors.

In 2012, a number of moves were made towards the practical implementation of priorities set by the Strategy, towards the more strategic involvement of the Czech Republic in multilateral development cooperation, and further improvement of the effectiveness of Czech assistance.



*Georgia: sustainable power sources in the protected Tusheti area*

### **The Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid**

- Clearly defines development cooperation and humanitarian assistance
- Divides powers and authority among various state institutions
- Legally defines the Czech Development Agency as the implementation tool within Czech development cooperation
- As for humanitarian aid, the Act divides powers among the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, while also harmonizing the assistance with the existing system of integrated emergency management

### **Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010–2017**

- Considers changes in the foreign policy and the economic context as well as new commitments of the Czech Republic within the European Union and other multilateral forums
- Reflects international recommendations concerning effectiveness, transparency and coherence of development activities
- Updates key goals of Czech development assistance as well as the rules for its providing
- Defines new priority sectors and territories

## Other strategic documents

In 2012, a new **Strategy of awarding government scholarships** to students from developing countries for 2013-2018 was finalised and approved by the government of the Czech Republic. The Strategy aims to simplify the scholarship awarding process, and make it more transparent. Further objectives of the Strategy include a greater concentration of the scholarships on low-income partner countries and better utilisation of relationships with the students for the benefit of relations between the Czech Republic and their home countries.

Electronic application forms and online academic aptitude tests have been introduced, to streamline the selection process, and an electronic register of all applicants has been set up. Deployment of Czech lecturers at partner universities in developing countries has also been launched, as a complementary component of the scholarship programme.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also drafted the **Multilateral Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic** for 2013-2017. The document was preceded by an analysis of existing development activities of the Czech Republic, in partnership

with international organizations, and appraised the respective organizations with respect to their effectiveness, transparency and degree of accordance with Czech interests. The Strategy then identifies the objectives and priorities of Czech multilateral development cooperation and sets the direction for further partnerships with international organizations in the fields of development and humanitarian assistance.

The Strategy also aims at a balanced representation of the Czech Republic on the managing and executive bodies of the respective organizations, as well as at increased participation of Czech experts, research institutions, NGOs, private companies and public-sector organizations in multilateral development projects.



*Moldova: support to availability of homecare services*

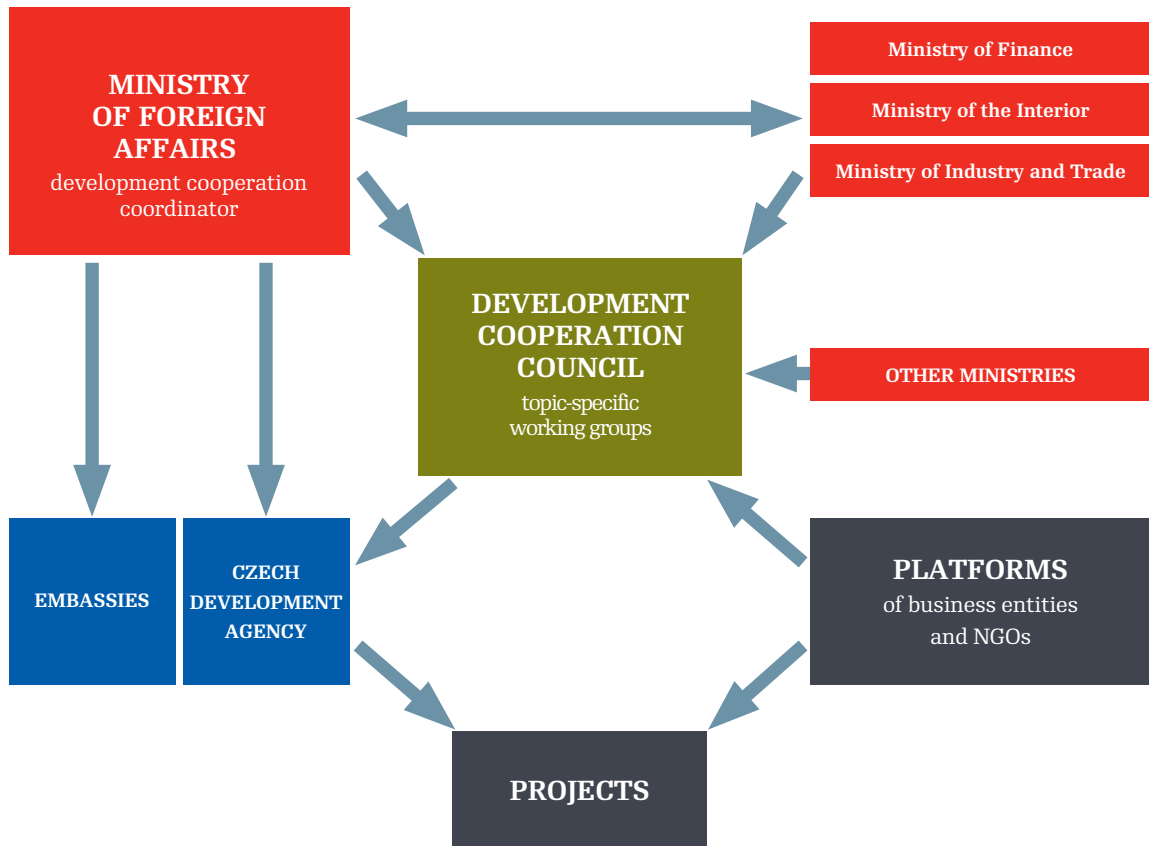




## 7 | Institutional backing of Czech development cooperation

In previous years, the Czech Republic has undertaken a number of measures to create an effective system of development assistance, including its institutional backing. First and foremost, a transformation of the institutional set-up for bilateral development cooperation was completed. Making the development cooperation budget the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the founding of the Czech Development Agency were among the key outputs of the transformation. The Czech Republic, however, continues striving to increase the effectiveness of its development assistance even further.

## Institutional structure of Czech Development Cooperation



Prague: meeting of Visegrad group on humanitarian aid

Within the current institutional backing of development cooperation, pursuant to the Development Cooperation Act:

**The Ministry of Foreign Affairs** prepares strategic documents, annual Plans of Bilateral Development Cooperation, as well as mid-term forecasts, provides for the evaluation of development projects and programmes, and manages the Czech Development Agency. It also oversees the implementation of transition assistance.

**The Czech Development Agency** is responsible for the implementation of development cooperation, including the identification of suitable projects, organization of selection procedures (both public tenders and subsidies), the signing of contracts and project monitoring.

Representatives of **ministries** meet at the **Council on Development Cooperation**, which provides for inter-ministerial coordination, and coherence of the goals and priorities of development cooperation and other instruments of government policy, within the scope laid down in the Council's Statute and approved by the government.

**Embassies** in the priority countries play an important part in the identification and formulation of suitable projects, including implementation monitoring; they are an important contact point for state and other institutions from the partner countries, as well as for Czech assistance providers. A number of commitments *vis-à-vis* partner countries also arise from the commitments adopted within the EU.



*Prague: the Czech Development Agency*



## 8 | Transparency and evaluation

Transparency is a major factor contributing to the achievement of the results expected of development cooperation, as well as to winning support of the public in donor countries. In December 2010, the Council of the EU adopted the Conclusions on Mutual Accountability and Transparency that bind the EU and its member states to disclose information on the volume and recipients of their bilateral assistance, and to build mutual accountability together with partner countries. The principles of transparency in development assistance and the mutual accountability of the parties involved are also laid down in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and in the Accra Agenda for Action.

Czech development policy is transparent and open to public discussion involving other governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and academia, as well as other stakeholders. By continuously providing information on the aims, projects and results of development cooperation, the Czech Republic strives to increase the general level of commitment to development assistance.



## Measures to increase transparency and effectiveness in the implementation of development cooperation include:

- Adoption of the Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid that defines development cooperation as well as humanitarian aid, while also laying down the responsibilities of individual government bodies involved in development assistance. At the same time, the Act also sets certain specific rules aimed at increasing the effectiveness of drawing funds from the state budget, as well as at various forms of development cooperation and humanitarian aid
- Adoption of the Czech Republic's Development Cooperation Strategy for 2010-2017, that defines priority countries and sectors of development cooperation within a global context
- Drafting of the Project Cycle Methodology, that defines the roles of individual stakeholders, as well as a unified procedure for the preparation, planning and management of individual development cooperation projects
- Establishment of the Council on Development Cooperation as an inter-departmental coordination body, including representatives of the non-governmental and business platforms
- Disclosure of information on Czech development cooperation via websites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic ([www.mzv.cz/aid](http://www.mzv.cz/aid)) and the Czech Development Agency ([www.czda.cz](http://www.czda.cz)) that feature Czech strategic and programme documents, information on the intentions and activities within bilateral and multilateral development cooperation, overviews of funding for previous years, information on humanitarian aid provided by the Czech Republic to foreign countries, rules for selecting and implementing bilateral development projects and information on tenders or calls for proposals, evaluation reports, as well as minutes from meetings of the Council on Development Cooperation.



*Mongolia: increasing the quality of plant production in Dornogobi*



*Myanmar/Burma: evaluation of a humanitarian aid project*

## Evaluation

Evaluation of development projects and programmes is an integral part of best practices in development cooperation pursued by donor countries, including the Czech Republic. Using qualified independent experts, the aim of evaluation is to assess results on the basis of recognised OECD/DAC criteria: relevance of the completed projects and development cooperation programmes in terms of the development needs of partner countries; impacts of individual activities on relevant target groups; effectiveness and efficiency of project implementation; and sustainability of project outcomes following project completion. Conclusions and recommendations arising from external evaluations are instrumental in the effective targeting of subsequent activities by the donor country. Evaluations are thus necessary, in terms of the quality of development assistance provided by the Czech Republic, in the effort to increase the funding available for official development assistance, as well as in order to present the results of development cooperation to the public.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is primarily responsible for evaluations within the project cycle. Individual projects or groups of sector-specific projects may be assessed, as may more complex

volumes of development assistance, such as sectors across partner countries, or development cooperation programmes.

In 2012, the evaluation function within development cooperation was performed fully by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. In the first quarter of the year, an evaluation study appraised development activities hitherto managed by the Czech Ministries of Finance, Industry and Trade and the Interior. As regards project evaluations, those were conducted in Mongolia, PAT, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova and Georgia. A global development education project targeted at Czech pupils and teachers was also evaluated.

In accordance with good practice, the evaluation reports were discussed at dissemination seminars, and thereafter published on [www.mzv.cz/aid](http://www.mzv.cz/aid). Recommendations arising from the evaluations were reflected upon in a formalised management response process, and were subsequently used to decide upon defining future interventions in the partner countries.

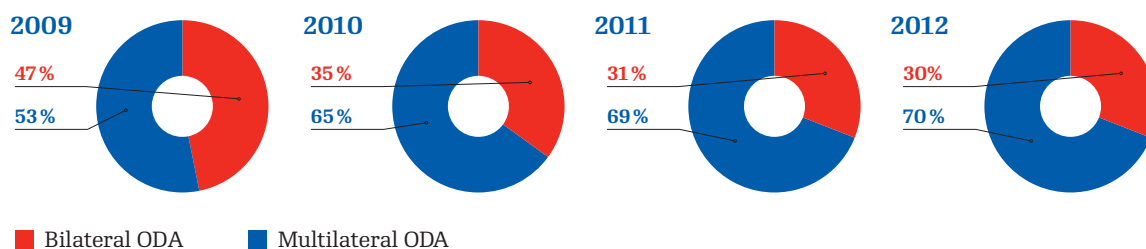


## 9 | Statistical Appendix

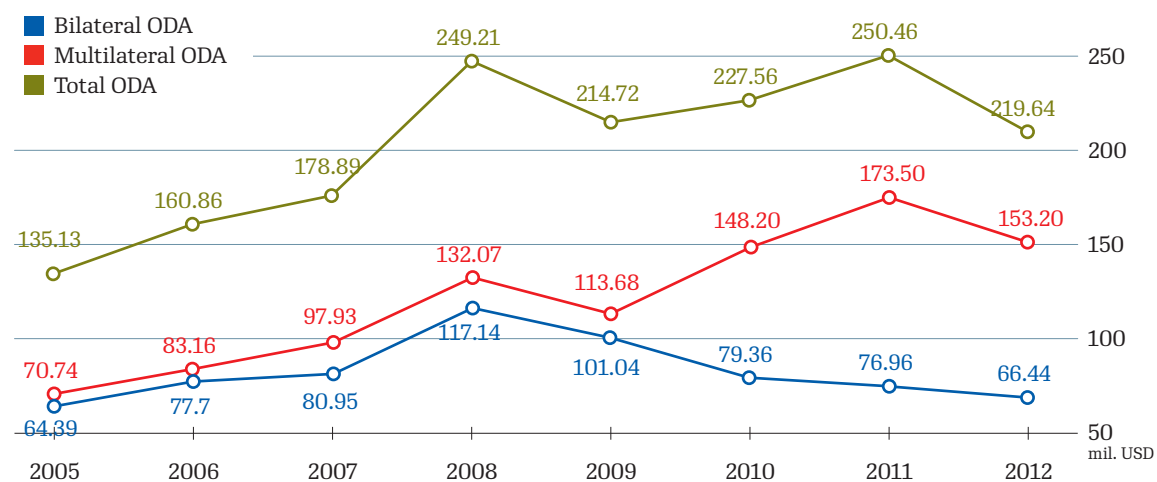


## Official Development Assistance (ODA) of the Czech Republic (mil. USD) (according to the OECD/DAC Statistical Reporting )

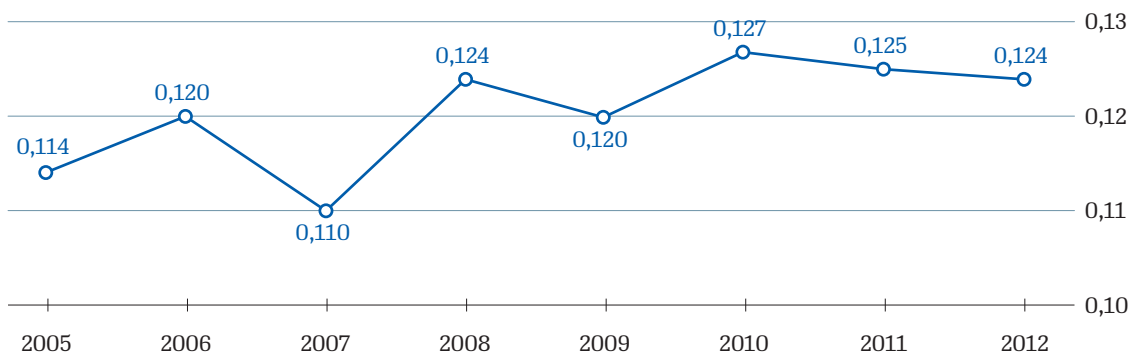
	2009	2010	2011	2012
ODA Total	214.72	227.56	250.46	219.63
I.A Bilateral ODA	101.04	79.36	76.96	66.44
1. Budget support	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00
2. Bilateral core contributions & pooled programmes & funds	1.71	0.67	2.18	2.68
3. Project-type interventions	45.07	29.68	33.88	31.87
4. Experts and other technical assistance	19.60	23.28	15.47	11.46
5. Scholarships and student costs in donor countries	5.95	5.91	5.49	4.56
6. Debt relief	3.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Administrative costs not included elsewhere	3.90	4.68	6.36	4.98
8. Other in-donor expenditures (development awareness, refugees)	21.74	14.34	13.58	10.88
I.B Multilateral ODA	113.68	148.20	173.50	153.20
Bilateral ODA %	47.06%	34.88%	30.72%	30.25%
ODA/GNI	0.120%	0.127%	0.125%	0.124%
GNI	179,630	179,722	200,934	177,762
CZK/USD exchange rate	18.99	19.08	17.67	19.54



## Total Czech ODA in 2005–2012 (mil. USD)



### Share of ODA in Czech GNI in 2005–2012 (%)



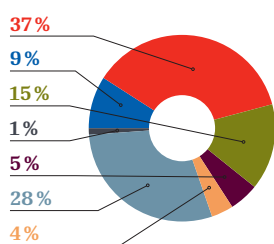
### Top ten recipients of Czech ODA (mil. USD)

Ranking	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Country	USD	Country	USD	Country	USD	Country	USD
1	Mongolia	6.80	Afghanistan	13.26	Afghanistan	11.36	Afghanistan	12.70
2	Georgia	5.60	Mongolia	6.76	Mongolia	4.69	Moldavia	4.88
3	Ukraine	5.00	Moldavia	3.97	Moldavia	4.28	Mongolia	4.06
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.00	Georgia	3.89	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.58	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.17
5	Afghanistan	4.60	Serbia	3.58	Serbia	3.19	Ethiopia	3.10
6	Serbia	4.50	Kosovo	3.52	Ukraine	3.03	Georgia	2.63
7	Vietnam	3.60	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.10	Ethiopia	2.93	Ukraine	2.54
8	Kosovo	3.40	Ukraine	3.01	Georgia	2.05	Serbia	2.38
9	Moldova	3.10	Haiti	2.77	Belarus	1.78	Kosovo	2.26
10	Cambodia	2.80	Vietnam	2.36	Palestinian Aut. Terr.	1.76	Palestinian Aut. Terr.	1.68

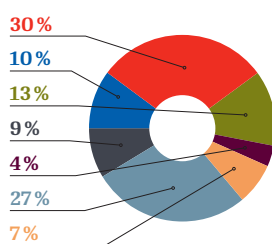
### Czech bilateral assistance by region (mil. USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.59	7.58	8.27	7.09
South and Central Asia	37.73	23.91	17.58	18.82
Other Asia and Oceania	15.03	10.35	7.99	6.94
Middle East and North Africa	4.85	3.49	4.74	6.05
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.12	5.58	1.96	1.20
Europe	28.33	21.09	20.02	19.06
Unspecified	1.39	7.36	16.40	7.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.04</b>	<b>79.36</b>	<b>76.96</b>	<b>66.44</b>

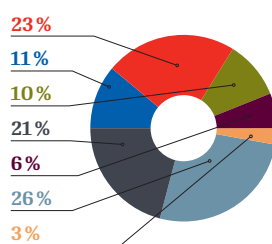
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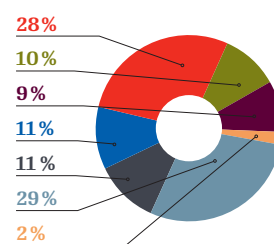
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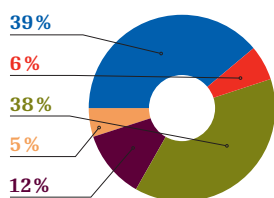
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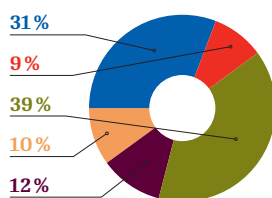
### Czech bilateral assistance by income group (mil. USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Least developed countries (LDCs)	39.00	24.46	21.23	21.33
Other low income countries	6.31	6.91	1.08	0.86
Lower middle income countries	38.48	30.72	22.67	23.98
Upper middle income countries	11.86	9.55	13.59	11.09
Unallocated by income	5.39	7.72	18.39	9.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.04</b>	<b>79.36</b>	<b>76.96</b>	<b>66.44</b>

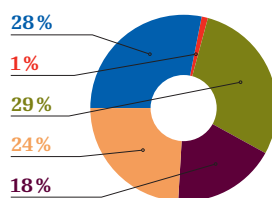
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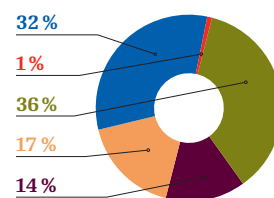
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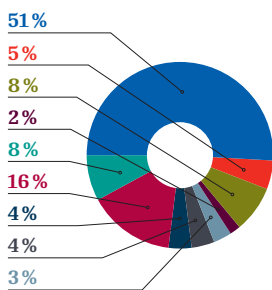
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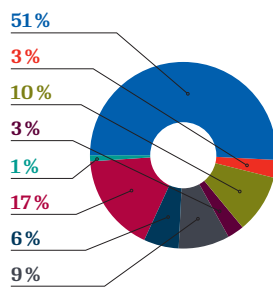
### Czech bilateral assistance by sector (mil. USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Social infrastructure	51.03	40.11	38.26	33.11
Economic infrastructure	4.59	2.72	5.65	4.47
Production sector	8.15	7.61	6.56	5.40
Multisector	2.41	2.17	2.57	1.37
Commodity aid & general programme assistance	0.03	0.37	0.00	0.04
Action relating to debt	3.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Humanitarian aid	4.41	7.03	3.97	4.95
Administrative costs of donors	3.90	4.68	6.36	4.98
Refugees in donor countries	15.79	13.54	11.72	9.52
Unspecified	7.66	1.13	1.87	2.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.04</b>	<b>79.36</b>	<b>76.96</b>	<b>66.44</b>

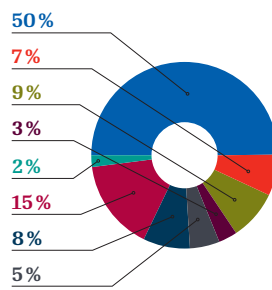
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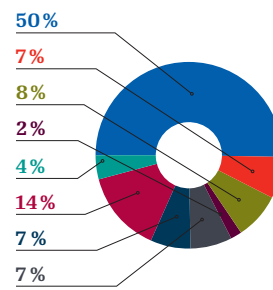
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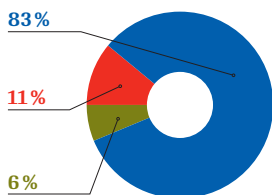
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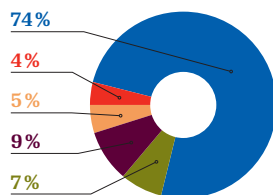
### Czech multilateral assistance by channel (mil. USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
United Nations agencies	12.34	6.27	8.37	7.84
European Union institutions	94.32	110.21	143.12	117.65
World Bank Group	6.61	11.04	15.65	16.86
Regional development banks	0.00	13.23	5.61	4.72
Other agencies	0.41	7.45	0.75	6.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>113.68</b>	<b>148.20</b>	<b>173.50</b>	<b>153.20</b>

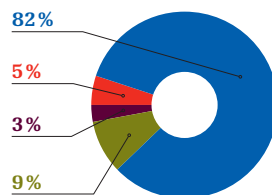
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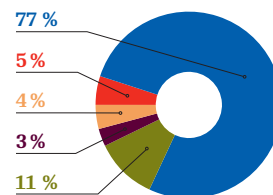
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2011



2012



## List of Abbreviations

<b>ACP</b>	Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific Area	<b>LMIC</b>	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories
<b>CARICOM</b>	Caribbean Community	<b>LOTFA</b>	Law and Order Trust Fund in Afghanistan
<b>CzDA</b>	Czech Development Agency	<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>MDRI</b>	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
<b>CIS</b>	The Commonwealth of Independent States	<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>CPI</b>	Corruption Perception's Index	<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>CZK</b>	Czech Crown	<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee	<b>OLIC</b>	Other Low Income Countries
<b>DCI</b>	Development Cooperation Instrument	<b>PAT</b>	Palestinian Autonomous Territories
<b>DDA</b>	Doha Development Agenda	<b>PCD</b>	Policy Coherence for Development
<b>DIP ECHO</b>	Disaster Preparedness ECHO	<b>PPP</b>	Public Private Partnership
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>EDF</b>	European Development Fund	<b>PRT</b>	Provincial Reconstruction Team
<b>EGAP</b>	Export Guarantee and Insurance Corporation	<b>QIP</b>	Quick Impact Projects
<b>ECHO</b>	Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid	<b>UMIC</b>	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>EIDHR</b>	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights	<b>UNAIDS</b>	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>ENPI</b>	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>ERF</b>	European Development Fund	<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>EULEX</b>	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo	<b>UNDPKO</b>	United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>FoRS</b>	Czech Forum for Development Cooperation	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility	<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	UN Human Settlements Programme
<b>GHD</b>	Good Humanitarian Donorship	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>GNI</b>	Gross National Income	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Fund
<b>GNP</b>	Gross National Product	<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index	<b>UNOCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency	<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross	<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteers
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association	<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization	<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>IPA</b>	Instruments for Pre-Accession Assistance	<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization
<b>ISAF</b>	International Security Assistance Force		
<b>ISDR</b>	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction		
<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union		
<b>LDCs</b>	Least Developed Countries		

## Useful Links Related to Development Cooperation

### General Information on Czech Development Cooperation

<a href="http://www.mzv.cz/aid">www.mzv.cz/aid</a>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic
<a href="http://www.czda.cz/">www.czda.cz/</a>	Czech Development Agency
<a href="http://www.varianty.cz/indexEn.php">www.varianty.cz/indexEn.php</a>	Intercultural and development education
<a href="http://www.mzv.cz/prtlogar">www.mzv.cz/prtlogar</a>	Provincial Reconstruction Team in Logar, Afghanistan

### Platforms of the non-governmental organizations, business entities and others involved in Czech Development Cooperation

<a href="http://www.fors.cz/english.htm">www.fors.cz/english.htm</a>	Czech Forum for Development Cooperation
<a href="http://www.ceskoprotichudobe.cz/en/">www.ceskoprotichudobe.cz/en/</a>	The Czech Republic Against Poverty

### Information on the European Union Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid

<a href="http://www.europa.eu/pol/dev/index_en.htm">www.europa.eu/pol/dev/index_en.htm</a>	EU Development Cooperation
<a href="http://www.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm">www.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm</a>	Directorate General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid)
<a href="http://www.ec.europa.eu/echo">www.ec.europa.eu/echo</a>	Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

### International Organizations

<a href="http://www.un.org/esa/">www.un.org/esa/</a>	United Nations - Information on Development
<a href="http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/">www.un.org/millenniumgoals/</a>	UN - Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
<a href="http://www.undp.org/">www.undp.org/</a>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
<a href="http://www.ochaonline.un.org">www.ochaonline.un.org</a>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac">www.oecd.org/dac</a>	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC)
<a href="http://www.europeandcis.undp.org">www.europeandcis.undp.org</a>	UNDP Regional Centre for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in Bratislava, Slovakia
<a href="http://www.worldbank.org">www.worldbank.org</a>	World Bank
<a href="http://www.imf.org">www.imf.org</a>	International Monetary Fund

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