



Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Czech Republic

CZECH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Report on the Development Assistance
of the Czech Republic in 2010



CZECH REPUBLIC
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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The majority of global problems in today's world are linked to poverty that affects mostly the developing world. Developed countries, including the Czech Republic, strive to prevent the gap between the rich and poor countries from growing wider. They seek ways of helping the developing countries to achieve reasonable growth rates and maintain social justice, and to combine freedom with security and economic development with environmental protection. The Millennium Development Goals Summit organized by the UN in New York in September was last year's key international event where the progress on the goal achievement was assessed, with the developed world also endorsing its commitment to assist the poorer countries on their way to prosperity.

The Czech Republic is not a complete novice to the world of development cooperation and has gone a long way since relaunching its development cooperation programme in 1995. We now have a better idea of what kind of experience and skills we may offer, where our assistance is effectively and well received and what strengths as well as weaknesses we possess.

In 2010, the Czech Republic's effort to achieve even more effective development cooperation continued. After several years of demanding preparations and negotiations, the Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid became effective in July. In May, the government approved the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017, thus replacing a strategic document drafted in 2002. Following the new strategy, development cooperation of the

Czech Republic now mostly focuses on 5 programme countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova and Mongolia. Working closely with these partners, medium-term cooperation programmes have been defined, specifying Czech development activities for the period in question.

As opposed to making isolated decisions, the Czech Republic adopts decisions on development cooperation in consultations with other donors, both bilateral and multilateral. Discussions are held within the EU, where we have been actively involved in consultations on Green Papers concerning the future of development cooperation, as well as within the UN or OECD. We equally maintain close contacts with other donors in the individual partner countries in order to ensure that our activities are complementary and do not overlap.

Careful assessment of impacts of development activities is instrumental in the effort to continuously increase the effectiveness of development cooperation. In this respect, the most important initiative in 2010 was the re-launch of independent evaluations of Czech development projects using standard methodology, in cooperation with UNDP Regional Centre in Bratislava, Slovakia.

In order for development cooperation to be sustainable, it has to be based on partnership and transparency. The Czech Republic strives to apply these principles across all levels of its activities: in its relations with the recipient as well as other donor countries as well as in its relation with all local stakeholders, be it non-governmental organizations, Parliament or the public.





Basic principles of the Czech Republic's development cooperation

In 2010, the Czech Republic continued in development cooperation to contribute towards the eradication of poverty and improvement of life of the inhabitants of developing and transitional countries, using its specific expertise and following its international priorities. Development cooperation is an integral part of the Czech Republic's foreign policy, the aims of which it seeks to promote.

Since 1995, the Czech Republic has demonstrated its solidarity with people in less developed countries, committed to fulfilling its share in dealing with global issues that, to a large degree, are linked to poverty. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the point of departure for Czech development policy. The key development stimuli include democratic government, sustainable economic development and inclusion of developing countries within international trade, social development and environmental protection.



Iran: School for refugees from Afghanistan

By providing its development assistance, the Czech Republic promotes security and stability on a global scale, prevents conflicts at both regional and local levels and eliminates undesirable migration, while also contributing towards environmental safety, democratic government, observance of human rights and basic freedoms and the strengthened rule of law.

The basic principles of Czech development cooperation stem from the European Consensus on Development (2005), the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008):

- Czech development cooperation is based on **partnership with recipient countries** and follows their demands and needs. The Czech Republic

accentuates the involvement of local inhabitants (government, elected representatives, civil organisations) across the entire project cycle in order to support ownership, as well as cooperation effectiveness.

- The Czech Republic promotes **strengthening of institutions and increasing capacities in partner countries**. The aim is to support their more active role in identifying and implementing actual development policies.
- Partnership also involves **mutual accountability**. Both the Czech Republic as the donor country, as well as the partner countries, share the responsibility for the outcomes and impacts of development programmes vis-à-vis their citizens.

- The Czech Republic has joined the effort of the donor community to coordinate its development policy and to harmonise development activities in terms of priority territories and sectors, while also supporting the implementation of the Council Conclusions on Cross-Country Division of Labour¹.
- The Czech development policy is **transparent and open to public discussion**. This discussion goes beyond NGOs and includes businesses, academia as well as other constituents of civil society. Continuous public campaigns featuring the aims and outcomes of development cooperation increase the public awareness on development activities.

¹ European Council Conclusions of 14 June 2010 on Cross-Country Division of Labour

2

Major legislative and strategic changes in Czech development cooperation in 2010

The effort of several years to create a legal framework for development cooperation was brought to a successful end in 2010. The adoption of the **Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid**² became an important milestone in improving the effectiveness of Czech development cooperation. The Act, effective from 1 July 2010, came as a clear sign that the Czech Republic intends to promote its development cooperation and humanitarian aid in a consistent and predictable manner.

In May 2010, the government approved the **Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017**³, replacing a document drafted in 2002. In the preparatory stage, the ministry invited other development cooperation stakeholders to participate in its drafting via a working group within the Council on Development Cooperation.

² Act no. 151/2010 Coll. on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, and Amending Related Laws.

³ The Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017 (Government Resolution no. 366, 24 May 2010).

The Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid:

- › Clearly defines development cooperation and humanitarian aid
- › Divides powers and authority among various state institutions
- › Legally defines the Czech Development Agency as the implementation tool within Czech development cooperation
- › In regard to humanitarian aid, the Act divides responsibilities between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, while also harmonising it with the existing system of integrated emergency management.

Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017

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

Territorial Priorities

In line with international recommendations, the Czech Republic, in its new Strategy 2010-2017, reduced the number of programme countries to five: **Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova and Mongolia**. Bilateral development cooperation will equally take place with project countries: **Georgia, Cambodia, Kosovo, Palestinian Autonomous Territories, Serbia** as well as the former programme countries of Angola, Yemen, Vietnam and Zambia that will continue to receive assistance, though of a redefined focus and scope.

The individual countries have been selected based on criteria that aim to strike a balance between development assistance as a poverty-eradicating tool promoting further achievement of the Millennium Development Goals - hence the participation of less-developed African countries - and development cooperation as an integral part of Czech foreign policy. As a result, the reasons for the Czech Republic's provision of development assistance to the individual countries are varied, ranging from the reduction of poverty, to transition / democratisation, integration, stabilisation and security. The comparative

advantages of the Czech Republic, the recipient's history of assistance absorption and the recommendation of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) were also considered. Geographical distribution was another important aspect; therefore, countries of 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 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.

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

Upon setting its territorial priorities, the Czech Republic also relied on the Human Development Index (HDI) that has become the internationally recognised standard for measuring social prosperity within the United Nations' Development Programme (UNDP).

In the autumn of 2010, preparatory work on cooperation programmes for the new programme period was initiated with four programme countries:

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova and Mongolia. The programme documents setting the new direction for development cooperation of the Czech Republic, consider decisions on narrowing the scope of priority sectors, and on enhancing certain crosscutting principles in accordance with the approved Strategy.

Round tables discussions were held concerning the four priority countries,

and inter-ministerial working groups were established before the end of 2010. Programming missions took place in Mongolia, Moldova and Ethiopia in the autumn of 2010. At the same time, the Ministry began drafting of programme documents that contained information on the history of activities of the Czech Republic in the relevant countries to date, including a list of priority sectors subject to continuing Czech assistance, as well as its geographical focus.

Sector Priorities

The newly defined priorities for 2010-2017 are based on previous experience, while equally considering the comparative advantages of the Czech Republic. These include, most notably, the country's experience with the processes of political, economic and social transition.

Priority sectors have also been defined based on the general priorities of the international community, as defined



■ Afghanistan: Weir Dehnew in Logar province

Priority sectors

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

by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the key development document. 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 beginning in 2010, the Czech Republic has identified five

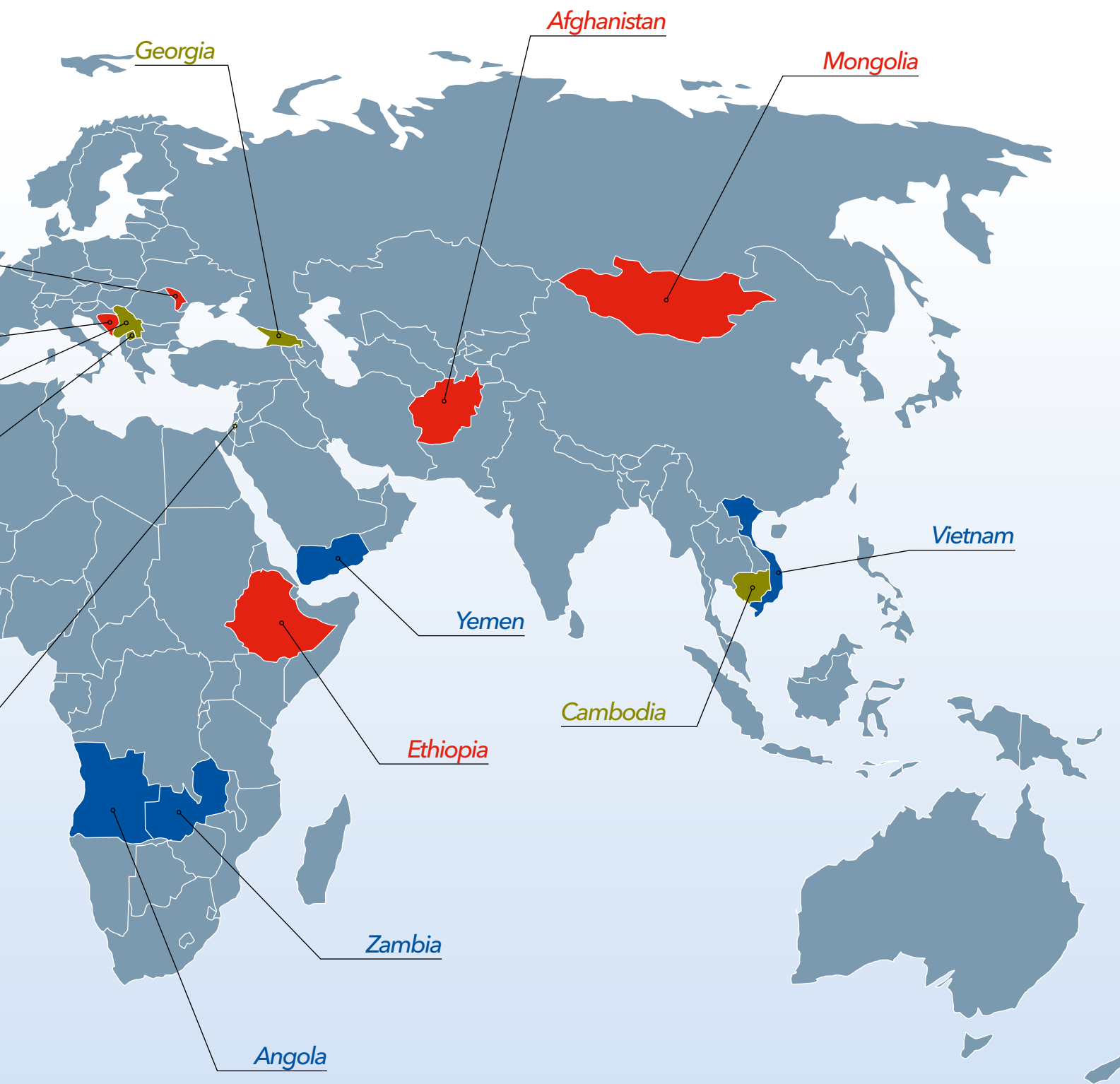
priority areas subject to development cooperation: environment, agriculture, social development, economic development and the support of democracy, human rights and social transition. Crosscutting principles include good governance, respect to human rights and environmental prudence (vis-à-vis climate change) and are reflected within all development activities.

Programme countries

Project countries

Former priority countries







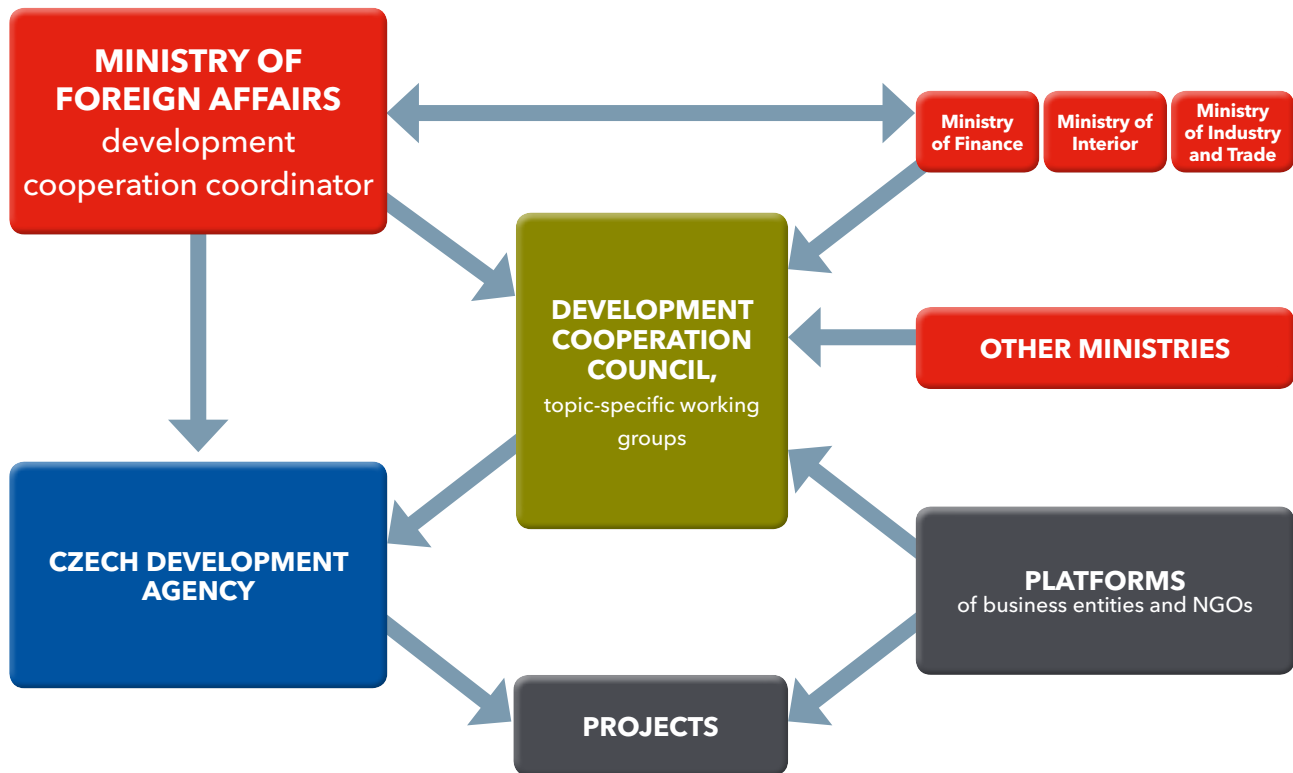


3

Organisational structure of the Czech Republic's development cooperation

The transformation of the system of Czech development cooperation continued throughout 2010, following a schedule adopted by the government in 2007. The transformation significantly improved the effectiveness of development cooperation.

The transformation of the system of development cooperation unified powers and responsibilities in development cooperation by transferring development policies and selected development activities under the administration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic; unified the development cooperation budget that is now included under the budget heading of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic; maintained the expert and strategic role of various ministries through The Council on Development Cooperation; clearly divided strategic and implementation powers between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Czech Development Agency.



In accordance with the Development Cooperation Act, within the current organisational structure:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepares strategic documents, annual Plans of Bilateral Development Cooperation as well as mid-term forecasts, provides for the management of development projects and programs and manages the Czech Development Agency. It also oversees the implementation of projects striving to support democracy and human rights (transition cooperation).

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

Representatives of **ministries** meet in the **Council on Development Cooperation** that provides for inter-ministerial coordination and coherence of the goals and priorities of development cooperation and other instruments

of government policy, as laid down in the government-approved Council Statute.

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 the Czech assistance providers. A number of commitments vis-à-vis partner countries also arise from the commitments adopted within the EU.

Bilateral development cooperation in 2010

In 2010, the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** began preparing new development cooperation programmes with four programme countries, in accordance with the Development Cooperation Strategy approved by the government. Besides providing for a number of bilateral projects in developing countries and the Czech Republic (before the Czech Development Agency became authorised to carry out selection procedures for individual projects, following the effectiveness of the Development Cooperation Act on 1 July 2010), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs carried out a comprehensive evaluation of development activities.

During 2010, the **Council on Development Cooperation** developed its activities as an inter-ministerial coordinating body, bringing together representatives of all ministries and other central government bodies, as well as representatives of platforms of NGOs and businesses. In 2010, the Council on Development Cooperation met five times and its sessions contributed towards strengthened transparency, sharing of information as

well as to an improved coordination and coherence of development activities.

In 2010, the **Czech Development Agency** assumed responsibility for a number of new development projects in additional countries and sectors. The Agency pursued activities in: Angola, Ethiopia and Zambia; in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Serbia; as well as in Moldova, Georgia and in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories. Information concerning the projects as well as other activities of the Czech Development Agency was continuously updated on www.czda.cz. Following the approval of the new Development Cooperation Strategy, the Czech Development Agency played an active role in the programming of missions to Mongolia, Moldova and Ethiopia, particularly in identifying priority sectors and specific project topics subject to future implementation within bilateral development cooperation. Individual ministries, however, remained responsible for the implementation of ministry-specific projects initiated prior to 2008.



Project cycle methodology

In the second half of 2010, a new **Project Cycle Methodology for Bilateral Development Projects** was drafted jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Czech Development Agency. It came as a continuation of the 2006 Project Cycle Manual that defined the roles and responsibilities of individual stakeholders of bilateral development cooperation in the newly transformed system. This involved, most notably, the definition of tasks and responsibilities of the applicable

departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic that actively participate in development cooperation on behalf of the Czech Republic, including the Department of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, territorial departments and embassies, as well as the Czech Development Agency and other related entities.

The methodology is designed to meet the requirements of the project cycle that consists of logical steps towards

the effective completion of goals within the development cooperation of the Czech Republic. As a rule, it consists of the following stages: 1. programming 2. identification 3. formulation 4. implementation and monitoring 5. evaluation. The methodology defines each of the individual stages of the project cycle and sets the procedures to be followed by individuals in each of the stages, while also laying down the standards for documents used within projects.

Evaluation of development projects

Evaluation of development projects and cooperation programmes is an integral part of best practices within the implementation of development cooperation pursued by developed countries, including the Czech Republic. Using qualified independent assessors, the aim of the evaluation is to assess the relevance of the completed projects and development cooperation programmes in terms of the development needs of partner countries, the impacts of individual development activities on relevant target groups, the effectiveness of project implementation and the 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. The evaluations are thus necessary both in terms of the quality of development assistance provided by the Czech Republic, and in the effort to increase funding available for official development assistance (ODA), as well as in order to present and justify the existence of development cooperation to (and not only) the Czech public.

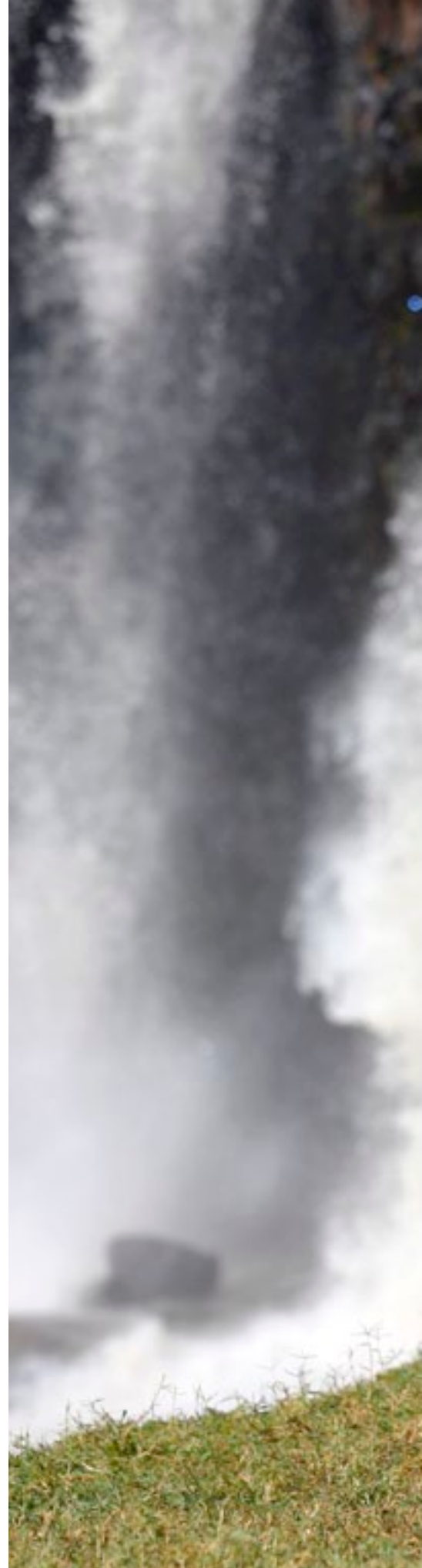
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is primarily responsible for evaluations within the project life cycle. Individual projects or groups of sector-specific projects may be assessed, as well as more comprehensive units of development assistance, such as entire sectors or development cooperation programmes. Joint evaluations may also be performed in cooperation with the recipient country; this is usually done with the programme countries. Attempts at collective

evaluations have also been made within development cooperation by the EU member states.

Upon creating the system of evaluation of development cooperation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has applied its experience with evaluations that took part before the establishment of the Czech Development Agency (in 2003-2007).

Following the adoption of the methodology and a pilot evaluation programme, which was approved by the Council on Development Cooperation, **evaluations of bilateral development projects of the Czech Republic** in Mongolia, Moldova and Bosnia and Herzegovina were initiated in 2010, under the auspices of UNDP Bratislava. The evaluation in Mongolia focused on two agricultural projects that had been implemented in 2006-2009. The evaluation took place in the autumn of 2010, with the results published later that year. The evaluation in Bosnia and Herzegovina also concerned two agricultural projects. At the same time, two environmental projects were assessed in Moldova.

All evaluation reports were published on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. The outcomes and recommendations arising from the evaluations were used within the preparation of subsequent development cooperation programmes with the respective countries.



A young person, likely from Ethiopia, stands in front of a large waterfall. They are wearing a traditional blue and red striped shuka (wrap) and holding a long wooden staff. The background is a lush green landscape with a powerful waterfall cascading down a rocky cliff.

4

Volume of official development assistance of the Czech Republic in 2010

The total official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic amounted to USD 227.56 million.⁴ In absolute figures, this constitutes a year-on-year growth of 6.48% (see Table 1). The internationally observed indicator expressed as ODA to GNI was also slightly up by 0.13% compared to the previous year.

⁴ For 2010, the CZK/USD exchange rate was CZK 19.0795, following OECD/DAC methodology.

Total funds provided by the Czech Republic in the form of official development assistance 2005-2010

Year	ODA (mil. USD)	GNI (mil. USD)	ODA/GNI (v %)
2005	169.60	148.804	0.11
2006	190.62	158.673	0.12
2007	190.40	173.567	0.11
2008	222.50	179.158	0.12
2009	213.71	178.782	0.12
2010	227.56	179.722	0.13

SOURCE: Development Cooperation Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic

Based on preliminary results, the total official development assistance provided in 2010 by donors within the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to USD 128,728 million which represents an average of 0.32% of their GNI. In relative terms, the lowest contributors were South Korea (0.12%), Italy (0.15%) and Greece (0.17%), followed by Japan (0.2%) and the United States (0.21%). Among "emerging donors", who are not DAC members, similar levels were attained by the Czech Republic (0.13%) and Slovenia (0.13%).

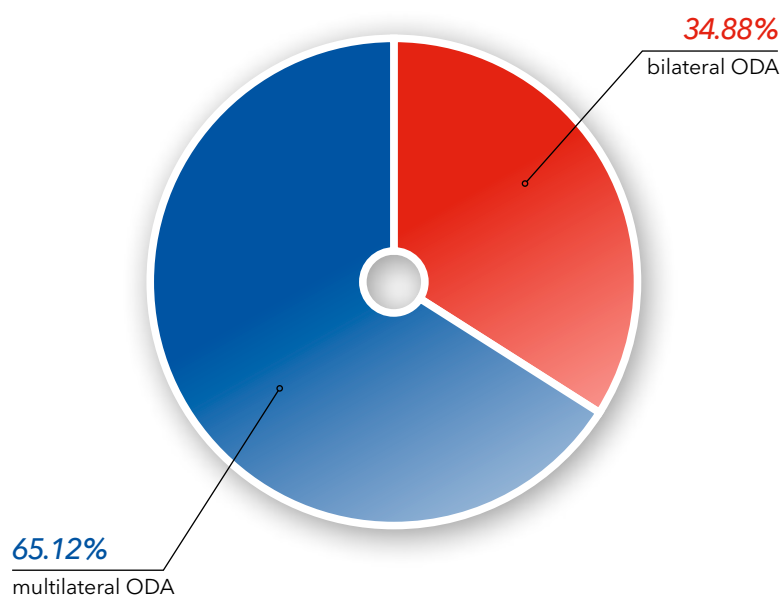
Bilateral and multilateral activities, pursued by the Czech Republic in 2010, were aimed at fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals. At the same time, the Czech Republic strived to honour its commitments arising from its membership of the EU, United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development in order to earn its place as one of the developed providers of assistance.

In 2010, the Czech Republic provided bilateral development assistance amounting to USD 79.4 million as well as multilateral assistance (via international organisations) worth USD 148.2 million.

Multilateral assistance has long prevailed over the bilateral forms of cooperation (in 2010, these stood at 65% and 35% respectively). The reason for that is the mandatory character of the former (the Czech Republic has pledged to make contributions and these cannot be cancelled ad hoc), with the obligatory payments representing the largest share of the multilateral development assistance.

Due to budget cuts in the Czech Republic, Czech voluntary contributions towards multilateral projects of U.N.

Basic breakdown of Czech development cooperation in 2010



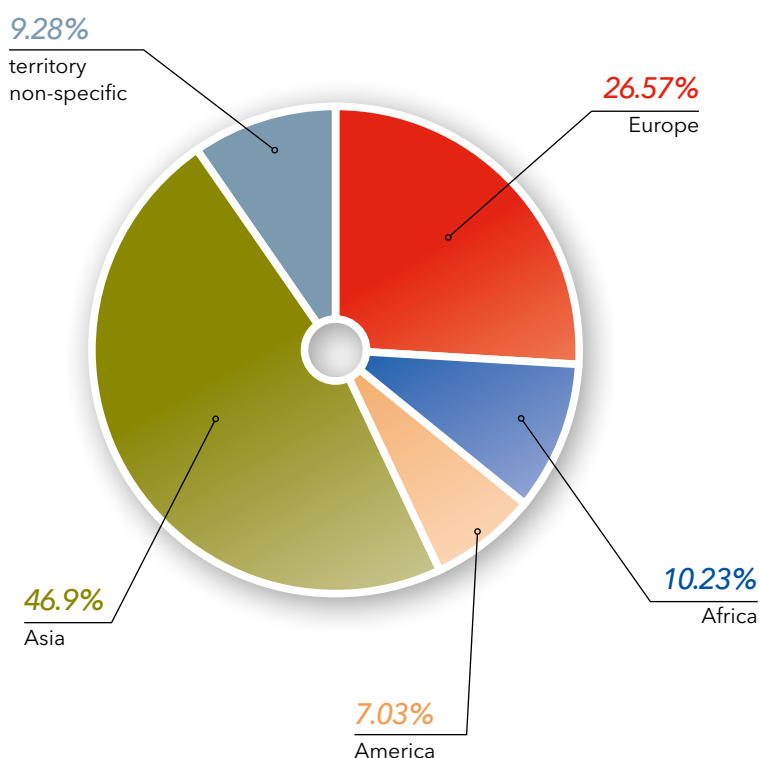
development agencies and other organisations were down in 2010.

In terms of **priority sectors**, the Czech Republic in 2010 focused on strengthening government capacities and on supporting civil society in the world. The main goal is to create stable, peaceful and democratic civil societies as the basis for economic prosperity and dignified human existence. A focus on education is a natural part of this effort, and one of the long-term priorities of the Czech Republic as well as the Millennium Development Goals. As such, the above priorities received one third of the total bilateral ODA provided by the Czech Republic.

In terms of other sectors and the Millennium Development Goals, the Czech Republic focused on traditional priorities, using its comparative advantages. Again in 2010, the reduction of extreme poverty and famine remained one of the major focal points. The efforts centred on providing quality (albeit, often just basic) foods and access to drinking water to the largest possible number of people. In order to support these aims, the Czech Republic reserved approximately 15% of its bilateral ODA for the sectors of water supply and agriculture. Projects in traditional sectors subject to Czech assistance, such as industry, environment and energy supply, were also implemented in 2010.

Social assistance is another important sector subject to Czech development assistance, including protection of vulnerable groups of inhabitants in developing countries and the migration policy that comes with it. In 2010, the Czech Republic supported the most vulnerable groups via its projects implemented abroad as well as locally, with ODA for this particular sector

Bilateral ODA of the Czech Republic in 2010 by geographic focus (%)



amounting to 17% of the total bilateral assistance. Equally, healthcare is one of the traditional focal points of Czech development assistance and primarily targets the neediest regions.

Humanitarian aid, representing 7% of the bilateral ODA provided by the Czech Republic, is an expression of solidarity as well as willingness and ability to provide emergency assistance where it is needed.

In terms of **territorial structure**, the most important share of Czech ODA went to recipients in Asia that received 47% of the bilateral assistance. This is due to the continuing focus of Czech development cooperation on a limited

number of countries as well as due to the inclusion of the three largest recipients (Afghanistan, Georgia and Mongolia).

Other major recipients of Czech ODA included countries in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, which is in accordance with the foreign priorities of the Czech Republic, as well as complementary with the activities of other donor countries (which is required to increase development efficiency under the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action). The share of America in the total ODA is the result of Czech humanitarian aid provided to Haiti following the devastating earthquake there.

There has been a positive trend of stable increases in the ODA in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa. Despite the growth, Sub-Saharan Africa represented a mere 9.5% of the bilateral ODA totals provided by the Czech Republic.

The Czech Republic provided USD 24.45 million, which made 31% of the bilateral ODA total to the least developed countries (LDCs). An important part of the amount went to Afghanistan, where it was linked to the Czech Republic's Provincial

Reconstruction Team. The total bilateral aid for Afghanistan represented 54% of the total assistance provided to the least developed countries.

The major recipients of Czech ODA in 2010 included **Afghanistan, Mongolia, Moldova, Georgia and Serbia**. The majority of the programme countries to date have been among the ten most important ones: besides the aforementioned, these include Bosnia and Herzegovina and Vietnam.

Bilateral ODA of the Czech Republic in 2010 by geographic focus

Region	Volume (mil. USD)	Bilateral ODA Ratio (%)
Europe - total	21.09	26.57
Western Balkans	10.98	13.84
Eastern Europe	9.17	11.55
Others	0.94	1.18
Africa - total	8.12	10.23
North Africa	0.54	0.68
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.58	9.55
America - total	5.58	7.03
North and Central America	4.01	5.05
South America	1.57	1.98
Asia - total	37.19	46.86
Middle East	2.95	3.72
South and Central Asia	23.91	30.13
South East Asia	10.33	13.01
Oceania - total	0.02	0.02
Other (territory non-specific)	7.36	9.28
Total	79.36	100





5

Bilateral development cooperation of the Czech Republic in 2010

A number of changes in bilateral development cooperation took place in 2010, following the adoption of the Development Cooperation Act and the Development Cooperation Strategy 2010-2017; however, previously planned bilateral development activities continued throughout the year. Besides the projects in the then-current eight programme and four project countries, a special three-year reconstruction programme for Georgia, approved by the government of the Czech Republic in 2008, also continued.



In 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic continued its time-proven subsidy programmes, aimed at building capacities in the non-governmental sector in order to increase its involvement in Czech and international development cooperation. A total of USD 2.3 million was reserved for subsidies, of which one half went towards the support of “trilateral” projects (those prepared in

cooperation with another donor), with almost a third of the funds also invested in development education in the Czech Republic.

Nearly USD 1 million was spent on local small scale projects, which are designed as specific assistance provided at local level; these are managed by Czech embassies in programme, project and other countries.

Besides bilateral projects, in 2010 the Czech Republic provided humanitarian aid and scholarships to students from developing countries and supported projects of transition cooperation, as well as bilateral activities funded via international organisations. Other forms of development activities also continued, for example, assistance to refugees in the Czech Republic.

Bilateral development assistance by geographic focus

In 2010, the territorial priorities subject to Czech development cooperation changed. While in the previous five-year cycle (2005-2010), the Czech Republic had provided assistance to eight priority countries via a cooperation programme, thus making them programme countries (Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yemen, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia, Vietnam and Zambia), in 2010, following the adoption of the new Strategy, the number of partner countries that are currently subject to a cooperation programme was reduced to **Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova and Mongolia**.

Project countries (**Georgia, Cambodia, Kosovo, the Palestinian Autonomous Territories, Serbia**) are the next group of partners for the 2010-2017 period. While development cooperation with these countries is desirable, it cannot be based on bilateral cooperation programmes due to objective reasons.

In 2010, the most important recipients of Czech ODA included Afghanistan, Mongolia, Moldova, Georgia and Serbia. The majority of the priority countries to date are within the first ten; besides the aforementioned, these include Bosnia and Herzegovina and Vietnam.

The ranking of recipients was partially affected by shifting to the new system of programme country identification. The more significant share of Afghanistan is caused, besides the number and scope of projects, also by the relatively higher costs associated with project implementation and activities of the Provincial Reconstruction Team. The figure for Georgia was affected by special reconstruction and development aid, approved by the government of the Czech Republic in 2008, which in 2010 amounted to USD 2.5 million.

The most important recipients of Czech ODA in 2010 (by country)

Country	Volume (mil. USD)	Bilateral ODA Ratio (%)
Afghanistan	13.26	16.71
Mongolia	6.76	8.52
Moldova	3.97	5.01
Georgia	3.89	4.94
Serbia	3.57	4.5
Kosovo	3.52	4.43
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.10	3.90
Ukraine	3.01	3.79
Haiti	2.77	3.49
Vietnam	2.36	2.98
Angola	1.86	2.35
Pakistan	1.70	2.14
Belarus	1.65	2.08
Burma/Myanmar	1.44	1.82
Ethiopia	1.22	1.54
Yemen	1.00	1.26
Kyrgyzstan	0.88	1.10
Kazakhstan	0.88	1.10
Turkey	0.87	1.09
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	0.84	1.06
Zambia	0.78	0.98
Armenia	0.68	0.85
Nigeria	0.63	0.80
Jamaica	0.58	0.73
Albania	0.54	0.68
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.51	0.64



■ Mongolia: A typical landscape

Priority countries with a cooperation programme

Mongolia

Mongolia as a country is economically fragile, has limited infrastructure and shows a high dependency on the traditional means of sustenance (40% of the population relies on herding). As a result, the country is highly vulnerable to climatic changes and weather variations, livestock illnesses and continuing desertification. Mongolia ranks 100th out of 169 countries in the Human Development Index, with 35% of its population living below the poverty line.

In 2010, development cooperation between the Czech Republic and Mongolia continued in the direction set by the Development Cooperation Programme between the Czech Republic and Mongolia for the period of 2006-2010, focusing on energy production and supply, water and sanitation, social infrastructure and services, education and health.

The most important project in 2010 included the modernisation of the largest power plant in the capital city, Ulaanbaatar Thermal Power Plant no. 4. The project provided for high-tech automation of the plant's control system, which is now used

as a reference for overhauling all other thermal power plants in the country.

Czech projects in agriculture mostly dealt with plant production (especially in Dornogobi, the south-eastern part of Mongolia) and livestock production (in the Central Province). Given the climatic and geographic conditions prevalent in Mongolia, the Czech Republic, following requests from its Mongolian partner, focused on dealing with the lack of water as the key live-sustaining resource necessary not just in everyday life but also vital in agriculture, livestock breeding, plant production and, last but not least,

across a range of industries. Water supplies, their uneven distribution and quality, as well as the effects of increasing water consumption, are the key issues that need to be dealt with.

Czech environmental projects, focusing on water supply, were implemented in remote areas of Mongolia, including the provinces of Bulgan and Darchan, as well as in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar. The people were provided with local access to water and thus no longer have to spend hours travelling to distant places every day in order to obtain it. The delivery of water treatment facilities for areas suffering from a lack of potable water and the building of a waste-water cleaning facility in the leather-manufacturing plant in Darchan Province proved very beneficial. An environmental project focusing on the removal of environmental waste arising from illegal mining activities in the central part of Mongolia was also brought to a successful completion.

In the health sector, the Czech Republic focused on the modernisation of technical equipment and the development of human resources in a hospital in Ulaanbaatar. The establishment of a mobile healthcare unit for desert and semi-arid areas proved equally beneficial, with the unit now providing regular preventive healthcare in the remotest areas of the southern Gobi.

The modernisation of a meat and leather-processing plant in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar was another successful project. An important part of Czech development assistance went to projects in the sector of other social infrastructure and services, focusing on improving social and economic standing of vulnerable groups of inhabitants in Ulaanbaatar and remote areas of the Bulgan region.



■ Mongolia: Czech projects work towards the improvement of drinking water supplies

A number of activities focused on improving the quality of education. Several projects were aimed at building a computer training centre for young lamas in the Buddhist monastery in Gandam, as well as an IT centre for the most disadvantaged youth of Ulaanbaatar in the local Catholic Community training and educational centre. The Czech Republic also published university textbooks for students from low-income families at The Mongolian University of Science and Technology, while it also supported the development of psychological and pedagogical counselling by providing an experienced psychologist from the Czech Republic.

For the academic year 2010/2011, three government scholarships were offered, that the Mongolian partner accepted. In

2010 there were a total of 31 students on government-sponsored scholarships enrolled in schools in the Czech Republic.

In 2010, the Czech Republic contributed USD 0.2 million towards food and healthcare assistance following a period of severe frosts that plagued the country in winter 2010, causing the death of a significant portion of livestock which left many herdsman without a source of sustenance.

A total of 26 bilateral development projects were implemented in Mongolia by the Czech Republic in 2010 (including 18 large ones and 8 smaller, local ones), totalling USD 4.1 million. The total official development assistance provided to Mongolia in 2010 amounted to USD 6.8 million.



■ Bosnia and Herzegovina: Workshop equipment funded by Czech development cooperation

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina continues the political and economic struggle following the war that has had a serious impact on the country's infrastructure and during which more than two million persons were displaced. The situation is complicated by ethnic tension.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranks 68th in the Human Development Index, with 14% of the population below the poverty line. The country has had 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 the transition processes and EU accession.

In 2010, the majority of funds provided within development assistance were aimed at production sectors, followed by social infrastructure and services, and the environment. Attempts are being made to spread all development projects equally between both Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 2010, the project aimed at providing a professional technical and material base for vascular surgery in hospitals in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Mostar was completed successfully. Safet Omerović, minister of health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, attended the festive opening of the facilities, expressing the country's interest in continuing cooperation.

In September 2010, the electrification of villages in the Derventa region was brought to a successful end, and new technologies for an integrated waste-treatment system in the Una-Sana Canton were supplied. Bosnian partners in the villages of Cazin and Bosanska Krupa expressed their interest in continuing cooperation on environmental projects. The wastewater treatment project in Kiseljak was also completed successfully.

In early 2010, a project to support cattle breeding in Bosnia's north-eastern towns of Zvornik and Tuzla was initiated. Two cooperatives were provided with farming equipment that is expected to contribute to an increased production of foodstuffs, as well as to the improved quality of milk production.

Cooperation with the Sarajevo Canton Transport Authority (GRAS) involved the complete refurbishment and modernisation of the Czech trams in Sarajevo. The tram network is the cornerstone of public transport in the capital city.

In 2010, eight local small scale projects were implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the revitalisation of the central park in Bosanska Krupa (the 'Green Space – Better Place' project), which was symbolically named the "Park of Czech-Bosnian Friendship".

Projects aimed at transferring Czech experience with the strengthening of civil society, including the prevention of human trafficking and improved Roma integration, were implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a part of the transition cooperation.

A waste management seminar was

organised in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a part of the "Aid For Trade" initiative.

In December 2010, Bosnia and Herzegovina was provided humanitarian aid worth USD 0.1 million to help alleviate the impact of severe flooding.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is regularly offered Czech government scholarships. In 2010 there were 24 students enrolled in the Czech Republic within the government programme, with an additional 70 students obtaining scholarships from other sources.

In 2010 the Czech Republic implemented a total of 17 bilateral projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina (including 9 major development projects and 8 smaller, local ones), totalling USD 1.6 million. The total official development assistance provided to Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Czech Republic in 2010 amounted to USD 3.1 million.

Moldova

The economic and social situation in Moldova has been marked by a long-term decline in industrial production, unemployment and the departure of a significant part of the workforce to other countries. The cooperation between Moldova and the Czech Republic is based on the results of development cooperation to date, as well as on the persisting development needs of the country. In the Human Development Index, Moldova ranked 99th out of 169 countries.

The Czech Republic is perceived in Moldova as an important and stable development cooperation partner. The total funds provided to Moldova within bilateral development projects over the last five years amounted to USD 10.5 million.

In 2010, development assistance provided by the Czech Republic was to a large degree aimed at the sustainability of water management and monitoring of water resources, and their protection from environmental hazards, for example, the removal of oil pollution in order to eliminate the adverse effects it had on surface and underground water quality. The projects' general aim was to contribute towards the improvement of selected indicators of environmental quality in Moldova.

In education, the project of pre-school inclusion education had an important impact. Equally implemented were the projects dealing with social infrastructure and services, namely those to support the creation of national strategy for dealing with abandoned children and the establishment of home-care services.

Moldova is one of the priority countries for transition cooperation,



■ Bosnia and Herzegovina: View of Sarajevo

with projects implemented in 2010 worth approximately USD 0.3 million. These projects were primarily aimed at supporting civil society and its cooperation with local governments. The Czech Republic continues paying special attention to the situation in Transnistria, and has attempted to provide for the development of local non-profit organisations. The economic transition of Moldova was supported by transferring Czech experience with the development of entrepreneurial skills and government capacities.

A substantial part of the activities pursued by the Czech Republic in Moldova were aimed at supporting Moldova's efforts to develop reintegration mechanisms. In finance and banking, a project of technical assistance

administered by the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic was carried out, dealing with transition cooperation in finance and economy.

Within the 'Aid for Trade' initiative in support of commerce, the Czech Republic implemented a project aimed at supporting small and medium businesses. Other projects focused on supporting Moldova's agriculture, including agro-technical measures for dealing with drought.

Moldova is one of the countries benefitting from the EU's Fast-Track Initiative of Division of Labour among donors. Its aim is to support selected partner countries in the labour division process, in order to achieve better development results via a more effective

enforcement of the principles laid down in the Paris Declaration. Since 2009, the Czech Republic has acted as a "supporting facilitator" for the EU's development cooperation in Moldova.

In the academic year 2010/2011, Moldova was offered 13 government scholarships, with a total of 36 Moldovans studying in the Czech Republic.

In 2010, the Czech Republic implemented in Moldova a total of 24 bilateral development projects (16 major projects and 8 smaller, local projects), totalling USD 3 million. The total official development assistance provided to Moldova by the Czech Republic in 2010 amounted to USD 4 million.





■ Ethiopia: Current water source

Ethiopia

Despite the recent economic growth, Ethiopia still belongs among the poorest countries in the world; in 2010 Ethiopia ranked 157th in the Human Development Index. The country lacks basic infrastructure, struggles with high illiteracy rates, and its people do not have access to quality fresh water. The Ethiopian economy is based on agriculture, for which there are only limited natural resources. The situation is further worsened by periodical droughts and outbreaks of famine. Before the breakup of Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia was among the country's largest trade partners in Africa (including investments in leather-tanning plants, metal pressing shops, shoe-making plants, breweries, corn mills, tyre factories and electric power plants and textile factories).

Ethiopia has been part of more intensive Czech development cooperation since 2001, with assistance covering, most notably, the areas of education,

hydrogeological mapping and water management and, to a lesser extent, the protection of soil resources and social development. Prior to 2010, Czech development activities in Ethiopia had been limited to random projects which were, nevertheless, successful and well received by the partner. The key impetus for further development of mutual relations was the inclusion of Ethiopia among priority countries subject to a cooperation programme, which enables Ethiopia to enjoy the most prominent form of development cooperation with the Czech Republic. The new status of Ethiopia within Czech development cooperation stems from the Development Cooperation Strategy 2010-2017, which was approved by the Czech government in 2010.

In 2010, an important breakthrough was achieved in the multi-annual activities pursued by the Czech Republic, aimed at improving the quality of primary and secondary education. Czech and Ethiopian education experts worked

together within two related projects to prepare a Manual of Modern Teaching Methods, which was certified by the Ministry of Education of Ethiopia in 2011. The Manual is also available in Amharic and, following its official certification, may now be used for the training of primary and secondary school teachers.

In 2010, the Czech Republic continued pursuing its activities aimed at protecting soil resources in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State, in particular the implementation of anti-erosion measures in the Awassa Lake area. Long-term and well-planned work with local communities was an important part of the project. Another development intervention, equally focusing on sustainable management of natural resources, was initiated immediately after the completion of the project.

The aforementioned project of hydrogeological mapping of various regions in Ethiopia, including recommendations for sustainable



■ Ethiopia: New boreholes, pipelines and reservoirs for drinking water supplies

management of water resources, has been particularly well received by the Ethiopian partners. The strengthening of capacities of the Geological Survey of Ethiopia was an important benefit achieved within the project.

In 2010, two small scale healthcare projects were implemented in cooperation with the Czech Embassy in Addis Ababa. The Czech Republic supported the production of shoes and prosthetic devices in a non-state rehabilitation centre for people with disabilities, the existence of which is unique in Ethiopia. The Czech Republic also financed the purchase of an X-ray machine for the Russian Red Cross Hospital in Addis Ababa.

In cooperation with Austria within a trilateral project, the Czech Republic supported vision and hearing impaired persons and their integration in regular community life.

In 2010, the Czech Republic provided humanitarian aid to the people of the Somali Region who are exposed to periodical droughts. The project improved the availability of risk-free fresh water for the inhabitants of several villages, which will now be used for consumption as well as for agricultural production. It also helped selected groups of women to set up alternative means of sustenance (bee-keeping, sales stands etc.).

As a part of development cooperation, Ethiopia is regularly offered government scholarships whose number has grown over the recent years. For the academic year 2010/2011, 9 Ethiopian students enrolled in Czech schools (3 students in Czech-language programmes, 6 students in English-language programmes). There are a total of 24 Ethiopian students currently enrolled in various study programmes, most notably in agriculture and medicine.

In 2010, the Czech Republic implemented in Ethiopia a total of 7 bilateral development projects (including 5 major projects and 2 smaller, local projects), totalling USD 0.7 million CZK. The total official development assistance provided to Ethiopia in 2010 amounted to USD 1.2 million.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan is among the poorest countries in the world. Besides more than three decades of armed clashes, political instability, an adverse security situation and outdated technologies and infrastructure, the country also suffers from high illiteracy rates and insufficient educational facilities. The situation is even worse in rural areas, where 75% of the Afghan population actually live. Afghanistan ranked 155th out of 169 countries in the Human Development Index.

The provision of assistance to Afghanistan dates back to the 1980s and the former Czechoslovakia; however, the ties were broken following the Taliban's rise to power. It was not until 2001 that development cooperation could be re-established. Czech non-governmental organisations came to the region and, since 2008, the 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 strengthening of security and Afghan institutional capacities, with new priorities including the development of agriculture, water management and education.

In 2010, the PRT completed, implemented or initiated 88 projects focused on reconstruction and development. Besides these, the Czech Republic used development assistance funds to provide its continuing support to secondary



■ Afghanistan: District Mohammad Agha, Logar

education in agriculture (on a bilateral basis) and income stabilisation (on a trilateral basis) in the Northern Provinces. Also significant was the contribution to the Afghan National Solidarity Programme amounting to USD 0.4 million.

The most important projects in 2010 included the development of secondary education in agriculture (the definition of curricula and the construction of a Secondary Agricultural School in Pol-e Alam by the PRT). Other projects involved the construction of milk collection centres, the construction and fitting of a silk farm, training and awareness-raising campaigns for local farmers, small water management projects (renovation of underground water tunnels, weirs etc.) renovation and construction of buildings, facilities and checkpoints for Afghan security forces and the construction of a provincial prison (all by the PRT). The PRT also completed the renovation of 5 schools

and 6 smaller bridges. As for healthcare, the construction of a morgue in the provincial hospital in Pol-e Alam proved technologically significant. A study trip to the Czech Republic for the representatives of the Logar provincial government was met with a great response.

Quick impact projects (QIPs) were an equally important part of the assistance provided by the Czech Republic. Besides one-off support in the form of supplies urgently needed by local institutions, including schools, healthcare facilities, authorities and so on, as well as information campaigns and training programmes and the building of minor facilities (playgrounds, protective walls), material assistance to the local population in the wake of major floods in August 2010 also proved to be significant.

In 2010, the Czech Republic awarded 2 government scholarships to Afghan

students in bachelor programmes in the Czech language. At the same time, there were a total of 7 students enrolled in schools in the Czech Republic (predominantly in engineering programmes).

In 2010, the Czech Republic implemented 2 major development projects totalling USD 0.3 million. Within the activities of the PRT, the Czech Republic implemented 62 major projects, totalling USD 3.7 million as well as 31 quick impact projects amounting to USD 0.2 million. Besides these undertakings, the Czech Republic carried out projects worth USD 0.2 million that were funded from a contribution provided by the Greek government (these activities were linked to the development activities pursued by the PRT in Logar). The total official development assistance provided to Afghanistan in 2010 amounted to USD 13.3 million.



■ Georgia: Solar panels serving inhabitants of the remote Tusheti region

Project countries

Georgia

Georgia is still attempting to overcome the collapse of the U.S.S.R. and recover from the impacts of those events on its political and economic situation that were worsened by the effects of Russian military intervention in 2008. In terms of economy, it remains dependent on agriculture, which weakens its economic stability. Georgia is a strategically located country, and its stability is of general concern to the international community. Georgia ranks 74th out of 169 countries in the Human Development Index.

Since 2008, development cooperation between the Czech Republic and Georgia has been affected by the impacts of the armed conflict with Russia,

with most development activities now aimed at Georgia's recovery.

In 2010, water supply and sanitation was the most significant sector subject to the continuing reconstruction and development assistance provided to Georgia by the Czech Republic, including well-drilling in the buffer zone of Gori and the support of laboratory testing of drinking water quality. In agriculture, the cooperative of Martivili in the Semegrelo region was supported, as were the existing agricultural centres in the Gori region. In the health sector, a highly important project improving the prevention and early diagnosis of cancer was completed (in the regions of Semegrelo, Shida and Kartli). As for the environment, a project aimed at supporting alternative energy in the

protected natural area of Tusheti was implemented, as was a project of the Tbilisi bus network optimisation.

In 2010, the Czech Republic equally focused on building the capacities for migration mechanisms. The most significant project was assisting the reintegration of displaced communities in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti region.

Czech non-governmental organisations were involved, for example: in the recovery of the water supply system at the General Regional Hospital with a maternity ward in Senaki (Adra); in supporting the economic development of neglected areas of Georgia, including the Kutaisi region (People in Need); in increasing effectiveness of small farmers in the regions of Guria, Samtskhe/

Javacheti (Caritas CR); in a project aimed at supporting home care in the Gori District (Caritas CR) as well as in the setting up of Czech-Georgian educational centres in Gori and Tbilisi, focusing on the analysis of activities and consultancy services, including their development and strategy.

As a part of a trilateral programme, Czech non-governmental organisations, working with British and Georgian non-governmental organisations, implemented a project to support the development of social businesses.

In 2010, two local small scale projects were equally carried out, including a project of civil participation and development of the capacities of local governments, as well as a project aimed at the production of shoes for refugees by people with disabilities.

Within transition cooperation, projects supporting the activities of Georgian non-governmental organisations via educational programmes were implemented, including: those aimed at the development of local governments in newly built villages for refugees; counter-corruption activities; improved

transparency and communication as well as civil participation; and the development of capacities of local governments.

In the academic year 2010/2011, Georgia was offered 8 government scholarships, with a total of 19 Georgian students enrolled in Czech schools.

In 2010 the Czech Republic carried out a total of 18 bilateral development projects (16 majors projects and 2 smaller, local projects), totalling USD 2.5 million. The total official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Georgia in 2010 amounted to USD 3.9 million.

Kosovo

Kosovo is one of the poorest countries of Europe. The historically unfavourable economic situation, where agriculture remains the cornerstone of economy, has been further worsened by the political instability that resulted in a civil war in the late 1990s. The war caused the mass migration of inhabitants, as well as additional damage to economic and social infrastructure.

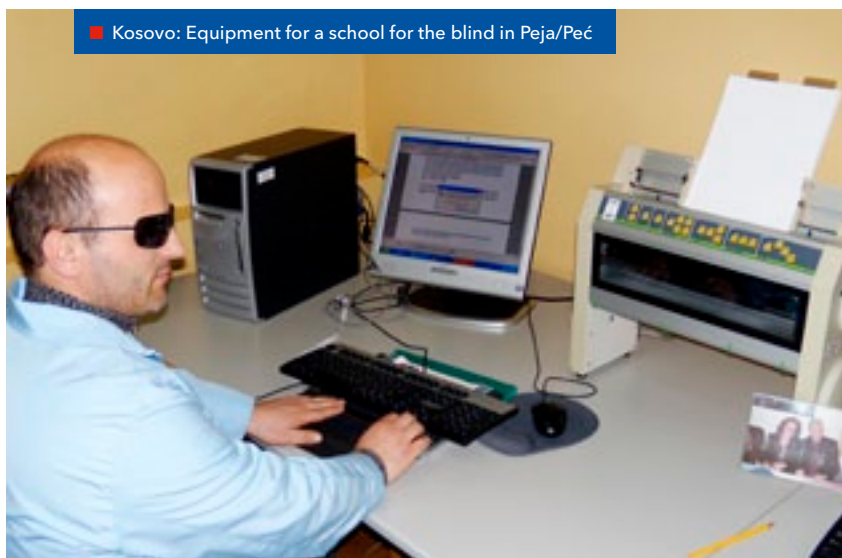
The commitments undertaken by the Czech Republic at a donor conference for Kosovo in June 2008, make Czech development cooperation in Kosovo somewhat specific, with the majority of Czech assistance being provided as a part of multilateral projects. In terms of individual sectors, the Czech Republic has focused on cooperation in social development, most notably in healthcare and recovery from environmental damage.

The major project implemented within Czech development cooperation in Kosovo in 2010 contributed towards building a section of sewer system in the town of Podujevo (Gallapi) in north-eastern Kosovo, and came as a continuation of a previous project. Originally, there was no sewer under the main road that connects Kosovo with Serbia, separating the Gallapi neighbourhood from the actual town of Podujevo. The project was thus fully in accordance with the long-term priority of the Czech Republic's development assistance: to provide help to the most vulnerable groups of people, here represented by the Askhali Roma.

The Czech Republic also provided the town of Podujevo with bakery equipment and trained the bakery staff, while the town of Podujevo provided a plot of land and built the bakery and utility networks. The bakery building is an appealing and fully functional structure; all profits from the bakery will be invested in the development of the Ashkali/Roma community of Podujevo.

The Czech Republic also assisted in the cleaning of the contaminated site of the former industrial plant of Trepča in the town of Mitrovica. The aim of the project was to prepare Kosovar authorities to deal with the issue of environmental damage.

The Czech Republic also continued its effort to support the integration of



hearing and visually impaired persons within society, as well as the cooperation between state institutions and non-governmental organisations and their involvement in the making of public policy.

In 2010, 2 Kosovar students were granted development scholarships in order to enrol in schools in the Czech Republic.

In 2010 the Czech Republic implemented in Kosovo a total of 7 bilateral development projects (5 major ones and 2 smaller, local projects), totalling USD 0.3 million. The total official development assistance provided to Kosovo amounted to USD 3.5 million.

Serbia

Since 2000, Serbia has been undergoing the process of economic transition in order to recover from economic isolation and war. Close cooperation of the country with the EU has had a positive impact on the local economy, although the country still faces high unemployment. In the UNDP's Human Development Index, Serbia ranks 60th out of 169 countries.

Historically, the majority of Czech assistance went to the sector of health and health-related areas that affect the state of health of the Serbian population (for example, the environment), as well as to transport and industrial manufacturing. Geographically, Czech assistance to Serbia focused most notably on the region of Sandžak, where the Czech Republic supports the Muslim minority, and the region of Šumadija.

Multi-annual development projects continued or were completed in 2010, dealing with the treatment of oil and chemical substances and hazardous waste, the survey of water sources and drinking water treatment technologies in the region of Lazarevac, operation support in the mines of Rembas and Soko, the implementation of Czech technologies and experience in vascular surgery at a clinic in Belgrade and the redevelopment of areas affected by mining in the Sjenica region.

In 2010, a waste management project was initiated in the Valjevo area, focusing on the construction of a waste transfer point and waste collecting yard. Administered by the Ministry of the Environment, a project of water supply was completed in the Kolubara region in 2010, reducing the consumption of water from unsuitable sources and creating conditions for connecting the inhabitants of Boričevac to

the public water network. A project of the redevelopment of the Ada Huja peninsula, which had been created by dumped waste of unknown origin in the mid 1960s, was completed in the vicinity of Belgrade.

In transport infrastructure, the Czech Republic provided Serbia with a complete supply of electronic safety devices for eight railway crossings.

In 2010, 10 dialysis chairs were donated to the Urological Department at Dr. Dragiša Mišović Hospital in Belgrade. Another health project focused on the prevention of cancer in women of the Šumadija region.

All local small scale projects implemented in Serbia in 2010 stirred a vivid interest on the part of the Serbian state administration, local governments and media. A total of five smaller, local projects were implemented, involving, for example, the sorting of communal waste in the town of Kruščica, the provision of IT equipment for a secondary school in Novy Pazar, and the supply and putting into operation of a laparoscopic camera in the Dr. Dragiša Mišović Hospital.

As part of transition cooperation, a project in support of the strategic planning and financial sustainability of Serbian non-governmental organisations continued successfully.

With 32 Serbian students enrolled in schools in the Czech Republic, Serbia was among the most important recipients of scholarships provided by the Czech government in 2010.

In 2010, the Czech Republic implemented in Serbia a total of 19 bilateral development projects (14 major projects and 5 smaller, local projects), totalling USD 2.6 million. The total official development assistance amounted to USD 3.6 million.





■ Cambodia: Women at a local market



■ Cambodia

Cambodia

Cambodia continues to struggle with the impacts of the Pol Pot regime that had a devastating effect on the social and economic structure of the country. Cambodia belongs among the poorest countries in the region, ranking 124th in the Human Development Index.

The Czech Republic has had a long history of relations with Cambodia. Czech development assistance has mostly focused on the sectors of health, social care and education, targeting predominantly the Takeo province. Historically, the Czech Republic also supported the protection of cultural heritage in the Angkor area.

In 2010, the Czech Republic implemented 3 development projects in Cambodia, all focusing on vulnerable groups of people, mostly in the Takeo province. These projects sought to improve the quality of nutritional care of young children, strengthen community support of disabled children, or to improve the health of mother and children. As these projects are mostly aimed at the poorest inhabitants of rural communities, they contribute to the reduction of poverty and an improved standard of living in the region.

In 2010, a total of 4 students were enrolled in the Czech Republic on government scholarships, mostly in philological and medical programmes.

In 2010, the Czech Republic carried out in Cambodia 3 major development projects totalling USD 0.1 million. The total official development assistance provided to Cambodia in 2010 amounted to USD 0.2 million.

Palestinian Autonomous Territories

The Palestinian Autonomous Territories are among the poorest countries of the Middle East, with their economic and social stability being of vital importance for the entire region. The Czech Republic has, therefore, provided assistance to Palestine since the 1990s. In 1996-2010, a total of 16 development projects totalling approximately USD



■ Palestinian Autonomous Territory: Power plant in Tubas

12.1 million were implemented in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories, with an additional USD 3.1 million in extraordinary reconstruction assistance in 2008. In its activities, the Czech Republic has so far focused on the Tubas Governorate and the energy sector (since 1996, approximately 30 villages have been electrified thanks to Czech assistance).

The most important Czech project in 2010 was the reconstruction of a centre for the servicing and maintenance of transformers in the Tubas district. The project came as a continuation of previous electrification and is expected to contribute to the creation of an industrial park. A project of small and

medium energy sources and the related distribution networks, implemented from 2006 until 2011, should contribute to accommodating the need for energy on the part of the Palestinian Autonomous Territories.

In 2010, a project to increase the effectiveness of water management in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories was also implemented. The main outputs of the project included data for modelling purposes and staff training.

In 2010, the Czech Republic provided humanitarian aid via the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) worth USD 0.2 million, to help the Palestinian people

and refugees in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

In the academic year 2010/2011, Palestine was offered 3 government scholarships, bringing the total of students from the Palestinian Autonomous Territories enrolled in (mostly medical) programmes in the Czech Republic up to 12.

In 2010, the Czech Republic implemented 2 bilateral development projects in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories (including 1 major project and 1 smaller, local project), totalling USD 0.5 million. The total official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic amounted to USD 0.8 million.

Former programme countries

Vietnam

In spite of important reforms having been implemented in Vietnam over the last years, the country remains among those with very low income, ranking 113th in the Human Development Index. Vietnam's problems stem mainly from its economic structure (more than 50% agricultural), insufficient infrastructure (especially in rural areas) and a high illiteracy rate. The country still struggles with the consequences of war.

Czechoslovakia provided assistance to (North) Vietnam with important development aid (in the latter periods mostly in the form of scholarships and internships in Czech companies) from the start of the anticolonial struggle. In 1996, the Czech Republic renewed development cooperation, focusing predominantly on infrastructure improvements.

In 2010, within development assistance provided by the Czech Republic, a project of fresh water fish breeding was successfully implemented in the sector of agriculture, forestry and fishing. The project has become a model example of how to maintain the cleanliness of lakes that become increasingly more polluted and how to keep them populated with fish that are the only means of sustenance to many inhabitants. A manufacturing project focused on the application of local resources in the glassmaking industry.

The project of reintegration of returning emigrants to the job market was equally successful.

In 2010, a major project aimed at removing dioxin contamination was scheduled for the Thua Thien Hue province in central Vietnam, in order to reduce health risks and improve the economic and social situation of people in the affected area. Due to substantial budget cuts, however, the project has been postponed until 2011.

Three local small scale projects were an important part of Czech assistance; one of them was implemented in order to help local families with the transfer to more environment-friendly drying rooms for ceramics. Another project involved a comprehensive study of the lakes of Hanoi, including their pollution and its main sources, as well as remedial measures. Last but not least, a project of

renovation of a health centre in Van Son (in the Do Luong) was also carried out, giving several villages in the area access to basic healthcare.

In the academic year 2010/2011, Vietnam was offered 2 government scholarships. In 2010, there were a total of 7 Vietnamese students enrolled in Czech study programmes of chemistry and technologies.

In 2010, the Czech Republic implemented a total of 11 development projects in Vietnam (8 major projects and 3 smaller, local projects), totalling USD 1.4 million. The total official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Vietnam in 2010 amounted to USD 2.4 million.



■ Vietnam: Freshwater fish breeding support programme

Angola

The situation in Angola has been slowly improving since the end of the civil war in 2002; however, the conflict that lasted for almost thirty years is still hard-felt and Angola belongs among the poorest countries in the world, ranking 146th in the Human Development Index.

Within Czech development cooperation, Angola enjoyed the status of a programme country until 2010. Based on the

Development Cooperation Strategy for the period of 2010-2017, Angola now belongs to the group of countries where activities will continue, albeit with a different scope than in the past. The Czech Republic mostly focused on the isolated province of Bie that was significantly damaged by the civil war. The Czech Republic contributed to the improvement of the economic standing of the local population by supporting poultry breeding, and by helping to bring agricultural products onto local markets. The Czech Republic also focused

on supporting primary and secondary education, and agriculture training in particular.

To deal with the high number of mines deployed in the Bie province, which impeded the development of agriculture as well as other activities, the Czech Republic contributed to clearance of mines by implementing a local small scale project. Working closely with the Spanish Development Agency, a project was carried out focusing on raising hygiene awareness, and on setting up waste management through cooperation with local schools and communities.

A total of 2 Angolan students were newly enrolled in Czech schools on a Czech language programme in the academic year of 2010/2011. During the same period, there were a total of 19 Angolan students in the Czech Republic, mostly enrolled in programmes in geology, agriculture and engineering.

In 2010, the Czech Republic implemented in Angola 3 major development projects and 1 smaller, local project, totalling USD 1.6 million. The total official development assistance provided to Angola in 2010 amounted to USD 1.9 million.

Yemen

Since its unification in 1994, Yemen has been undergoing economic and social modernisation; the country nevertheless remains the poorest Arab country, ranking 133rd in the Human Development Index. Its development is slowed by internal quarrels and the resulting displacement of population and damage to infrastructure. The decreasing availability and worsening quality of drinking and irrigation water is a special problem that hampers the effectiveness of Yemen's agriculture.



Through its assistance, the Czech Republic attempts to increase the stability and security of the region as well as to continue the tradition of close relations that existed between Yemen and the former Czechoslovakia. The 2010 development priorities included the sectors of energy and water supply.

The Czech Republic completed two long-term projects in the sector of water supply. The establishment of a sewage water treatment plant in the town of Hadibo contributed to the renewability of water resources, while also saving potable water. The drinking water treatment project in the town of Al Mukalla targeted the long-term contamination of water sources with an iron content that had significantly exceeded the applicable limits for many years.

In energy, the most significant share of funds in 2010 was invested in the completion of the multi-annual project of the Hiswa power plant overhaul. Within the project, the Czech Republic replaced obsolete technology, thus increasing the safety of the plant's operation.

As a part of local small scale projects, the Czech Republic supplied health equipment to the hospital of Al-Ahdan, as well as equipment to a school in Al-Deen, while also supporting disabled Yemeni athletes.

In the academic year 2010/2011, Yemen was offered one scholarship. A total of 18 Yemeni students studied on government scholarships in the Czech Republic in 2010, mostly enrolled on medical programmes.

In 2010, the Czech Republic implemented in Yemen a total of 6 bilateral development projects (3 major projects and 3 smaller, local projects), totalling USD 0.8 million. The total official development assistance amounted to USD 1 million.



Zambia

Being one of the poorest countries of the African continent, Zambia faces a lot of problems; agriculture, prone to crises given the low diversification of the economy, remains the basic source of sustenance. The situation is further worsened by the lack of education, limited infrastructure and communication. Zambia ranks 150th of the 169 countries in the Human Development Index.

The Czech Republic has focused its activities on the Western Province that remains somewhat isolated and outside other donors' interest. Czech development has been well received by Zambian authorities. Prior to 2010, Zambia was one of the priority countries of the Czech development cooperation.

According to the Development Cooperation Strategy for 2010-2017, Zambia now belongs among countries where activities will continue, albeit with a different scope than in the past.

Given the high infant and maternal mortality rates in Zambia, the Czech Republic decided to support the availability and improvement of healthcare in this particular area. Within several mutually intertwined projects, the Czech Republic improves prenatal and postnatal care, not merely by offering the necessary medical equipment and infrastructure, but also by providing training to midwives. In 2010, a project administered by the Czech Ministry of the Environment was completed, dealing with the impacts of mining and ore processing on the environment and the health of the population in selected areas of the Central and Copperbelt Provinces.



■ Kyrgyzstan: Field research and monitoring base

In 2010, several local projects administered by the Czech Embassy in Harare were implemented in cooperation with time-proven local entities.

The projects focused on education (supporting selected rural schools), health (establishing rural medical stations, for example) and social services.

In the academic year 2010/2011, 2 Zambian students enrolled on Czech language study programmes at schools in the Czech Republic; there were a total of 13 Zambian students enrolled on predominantly agricultural programmes.

In 2010, the Czech Republic implemented in Zambia a total of 9 bilateral development projects (2 major projects and 7 smaller, local projects), totalling USD 0.7 million. The total official development assistance provided to Zambia in 2010 amounted to USD 0.8 million.

Other developing countries

The cooperation on bilateral development programmes initiated prior to the modification of the Czech Republic's system of development cooperation, continued in other countries throughout 2010. Economy was their key focus: the Czech Republic assisted in the research of industrial exploitation of mineral resources in **Jamaica**, as well as in supporting the development of local infrastructure in **Mali**.

Other major projects were aimed at water management: The Czech Republic assisted in the prevention of risks of dam bursting on mountain lakes in **Kyrgyzstan**, as well as in mapping geomorphologic and hydrogeologic situation in the Piura river basin in **Peru**. Another project carried out in Kyrgyzstan included the identification of sustainable development strategy for the Lejlesky district. In **Indonesia**, the Czech Republic focused its efforts on the recovery of the Tondano Lake area.

In **Armenia**, subject to cooperation was the protection of children against human trafficking as well as migration, specifically the strengthened management of migratory flows. Czech development cooperation in **Mali** was aimed at mining. The material potential was assessed; the findings may now be used by the local construction industry, which would support further development of the country's infrastructure.

In the **Ukraine**, projects were implemented focusing on the development of migration infrastructure, the itemised review of forest ecosystems and the development of forest management in the Ukrainian Carpathians.

Besides the aforementioned countries, transition cooperation in 2010 also focused on the development of civil society, media and local governments in **Burma/Myanmar**, **Belarus**, **Iraq**, **Zimbabwe**, as well as in **Cuba** and the **Ukraine**.

Bilateral development assistance by sector

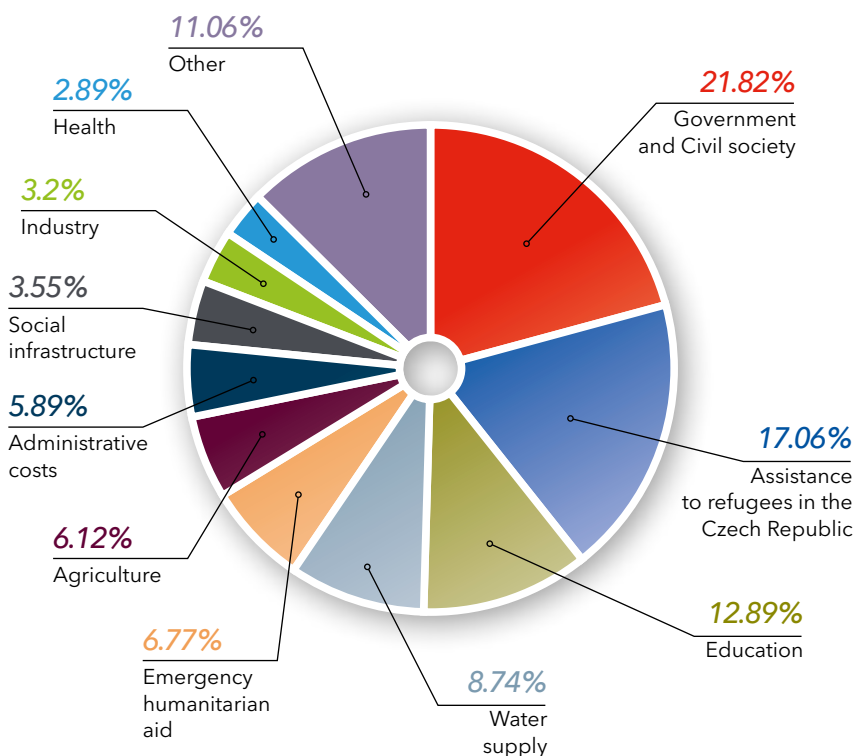
In 2010, the Czech Republic focused primarily on the sectors of government and civil society, education, water supply and agriculture, as well as on other sectors that are instrumental in meeting the Millennium Development Goals, which also include social infrastructure, industry, health, environment and energy.

The highest amount of funds was invested in the strengthening of government and civil society in 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 to the Czech Republic within that context. The above sectors received one third of the total bilateral 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, for example, agriculture and water supply. In 2010, activities continued across sectors subject to traditional Czech assistance, including industry, the environment and energy.

Social assistance and protection of the poorest and most vulnerable groups of people, including the provision of health and social services, remained an important part of Czech development assistance.

Bilateral ODA of the Czech Republic in 2010 by sector



Government and civil society

In 2010, the Czech Republic implemented a number of projects that supported good governance both at the general level, such as involving local communities in the process of deciding on the project's focus and strict transparency control across all implementation phases, as well as at the level of specific projects that sought to improve the functioning of national and local governments.

In terms of funding, the most important share of assistance in this particular sector was dedicated to the Czech Republic's peacekeeping operations and civilian

missions, details of which are described in the chapter on assistance modalities.

The Transition Cooperation Programme is one of the key components of Czech development assistance. Its aim is to contribute towards the establishment and strengthening of democratic institutions, rule of law, civil society and good governance. In 2010, the programme continued, focusing on the priority countries of the Czech Republic's foreign policy, where there exists a good potential for transferring Czech experience as well as a tradition of mutual relations (**Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iraq, Kosovo, Cuba, Moldova, Burma/ Myanmar, Serbia and the Ukraine**).

Bilateral development cooperation of the Czech Republic in 2010 by sector

Sector	Volume (mil. USD)	Bilateral ODA Ratio (%)
Government and civil society	17.32	21.82
Assistance to refugees in the Czech Republic	13.54	17.06
Education	10.23	12.89
Water supply and sanitation	6.94	8.74
Emergency response	5.38	6.77
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.86	6.12
Administrative costs	4.68	5.89
Other social infrastructure and services	2.82	3.55
Industry, mining and construction	2.54	3.20
Health	2.29	2.89
Energy	2.00	2.53
General environmental protection	1.80	2.27
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	1.39	1.75
Sector unspecified	1.14	1.43
Population policies and reproductive health	0.52	0.66
Transport and storage	0.50	0.63
Other (multisector)	0.37	0.47
General budget support	0.37	0.46
Disaster prevention and contingency preparation	0.27	0.34
Trade policies and regulations	0.20	0.25
Communication	0.09	0.12
Business and other services	0.07	0.09
Banking and financial services	0.04	0.05
Tourism	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	79.36	100.00

In 2010, a total of 45 projects prepared by Czech non-governmental organisations and institutions were implemented within the Transition Cooperation Programme in collaboration with partners in the recipient countries, including isolated activities that were organised mostly via Czech embassies. Besides the priority countries, one-off events took place in countries of Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Many of the projects were multilateral or international. A total of USD 2.3 million was spent in 2010 on projects, scholarships and events in support of democracy and human rights.

The Czech Republic actively supported migration policy, especially in the countries of Eastern Europe (**Moldova**, in particular) and Central Asia. The projects focused on the support of local government, reintegration of emigrants and development of migration infrastructure. The most significant projects included the building of migration partnerships in the **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)**, the support of migration infrastructure and reintegration of returning emigrants to the local labour market in **Moldova**, as well as the establishment of migration management in the **Southern Caucasus**.

Acting through the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic, the Czech Republic supported financial and economic cooperation in the countries of the Western Balkans and the Far East. The Czech Republic equally provided technical assistance to the Ministries of Finance in **Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Mongolia** and **Albania**, focusing primarily on sharing Czech experience with economic transition, EU accession and the reform of public finance.



■ Afghanistan/Logar: Representatives of the provincial court in the new building

Assistance to refugees in the Czech Republic

Based on the 1951 Convention Relating to 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 or courses of social and cultural integration.

The Czech Republic pays a special attention to vulnerable groups (seniors, orphans) and integration activities (including Czech language instruction, job seeking assistance, accommodation). The assistance is provided via state institutions (Refugee

Facilities Administration of the Czech Ministry of the Interior) as well as via local governments and non-governmental organisations.

In 2010, the Czech Republic provided a total of USD 14.6 million to assist refugees in the Czech Republic, of which USD 13.5 million qualified as official development assistance (ODA). Foreign nationals from 54 countries (833 persons) claimed international protection (asylum). Most of the claims were submitted by the nationals of the **Ukraine** (115), **Mongolia** (96) and **Belarus** (56).

Education

Programmes supporting education
- primary and vocational schooling

in particular - belong to the areas of traditional focus of Czech development cooperation, as education influences all facets of life in developing countries - ranging from basic literacy, to using one's potential, to political stability.

In primary education, the Czech Republic focuses mainly on building new schools and increasing the professional and teaching capacities of teachers. Other activities include literacy campaigns for adults in remote rural areas. Through these activities, the Czech Republic contributes towards fulfilling the second Millennium Development Goal: universally available primary education. In vocational training, it focuses on the strengthening of capacities and sustainability of secondary education in agriculture.



■ Vietnam: The Czech Republic supports educational activities for children and youth in Vietnam

For example in **Angola**, a project aimed at supporting secondary agricultural education and the quality of primary education in the Cuemba district took place in 2010. A two-year project implemented in **Moldova** integrated children with disabilities and special needs into the pre-school education system. Another major project included the building of a higher vocational education centre in Vietnam, as well as a long-term project focused on improving the quality of secondary agricultural schools in **Afghanistan**. In **Mongolia**, a project aimed at making pre-school education available to children from remote communities was completed, as was a project

supporting the teaching of social work in Ulaanbaatar.

An improved quality of education and teacher training options was also the focus of the 'Implementation of Modern Teaching Methods' project in primary and secondary schools in Ethiopia, covering the capital city of Addis Ababa and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State. In cooperation with Austrian donors, the Czech Republic assisted **Ethiopia** in improving education for hearing-impaired children and by providing textbooks for the blind.

An important share of funding was dedicated to **university scholarships** (totalling USD 5.6 million). In 2010, there

were 590 students from 76 countries on government scholarships enrolled at Czech public universities. In the same year, a total of 183 students terminated their studies, of whom 38 graduated and 48 stopped their studies due to various reasons; at the same time, the payout of scholarships to 97 students was terminated due to their exceeding the regular length of the programme (of these, the majority continued as self-supported). For the academic year of 2010/2011, the Czech Republic offered a total of 130 scholarships (of which 60 were to support students of master's or doctoral programmes in the English language) to developing and needy countries, and also via UNESCO.

Water supply and sanitation

Access to potable water is one of the fundamental requirements of all humans; the needs of inhabitants in developing countries and the availability of water resources is equally a prerequisite for the development of agriculture, among other sectors. Lack or excessive supply of water, protection of water resources and the treatment of waste-water are crucial issues that require attention. The topics have therefore been among the Czech Republic's long-term priorities, with the country having a proven track record of experience, as well as comparative advantages in this sector.

In 2010, Czech development assistance focused particularly on providing the inhabitants of selected regions with water supplies and sanitation, as well as on the recovery of waste-water treatment systems, the elimination of environmental damage and the prediction of natural hazards.

The most important 2010 projects in the sector were implemented in **Moldova**: a flood warning system on the Prut River was built and areas polluted with oil were surveyed and recovered in the Moldovan villages of Lunga and Mărculești. A project aiming to recover the system of waste-water treatment in the town of Nisporeni was an example of a successful donor cooperation; jointly with a project administered by the European Commission, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and the Swiss Development Agency (SDC), it provided a comprehensive solution for potable water and sanitation in the area. The Czech Republic also assisted in the provision of water supplies in the region of Boričevac, **Serbia**. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, the Czech Republic delivered the technology

necessary for the introduction of an integrated system of waste management in the Una Sana Canton.

Mongolia, one of the priority countries, is a special example of assistance provided to a single country in this particular sector. The cooperation involved long-term projects focused on remote areas. For example, the Czech Republic provided help in dealing with water supplies in the distant Somons in the Bugan province, while also providing water management solutions to areas with insufficient supplies of drinking water. In the sanitation sector, the Czech Republic built a waste-water treatment plant in Darkhan, while also

identifying a land recovery method for the industrial plant of Hargia in Ulaanbaatar.

A project aimed at improving the availability of drinking water was implemented in selected **Georgian** villages in the buffer zone bordering on South Ossetia, tackling a drinking water shortage caused by the war in 2008. The issue of drinking water was also the focal point of the Strategic Development Plan for the Laboratory Testing of Drinking Water Quality in Georgia.

Other important projects implemented in 2010 included an engineering geology and hydrogeology project carried out in **Ethiopia**.



■ Ethiopia: A source of drinking water: a new borehole



■ Uganda: Distribution of basic foodstuffs



■ Burma/Myanmar: Provision of shelter for victims of natural disasters

Humanitarian aid

The aim of humanitarian aid is to prevent loss of life and to alleviate human suffering caused by natural or human-induced disasters or armed conflicts. It also involves assistance to countries and regions affected by comprehensive long-term humanitarian crisis. In relation to climate change, disaster prevention has become increasingly important and is now a part of humanitarian aid. The provision of humanitarian aid follows internationally recognised principles of good donorship, most notably the key principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.

The Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, effective from 1 July 2010, lays down the definition of humanitarian aid. It involves, in agreement with the currently recognised international definition, immediate and long-term reaction to exceptional events as well as disaster prevention. The act also lays down the responsibilities applying to, among other entities, the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic for the purposes of humanitarian aid. Long-term goals and the existing concept of humanitarian aid provided by the Czech Republic, as well as its links to development cooperation, have also been considered within the Development Cooperation Strategy 2010-2017.

The year 2010 was globally marked with a high number of disasters. The **Haiti** earthquake of 12 January 2010 and the extensive floods in **Pakistan** of August and September 2010, which affected up to one third of Pakistan's territory, were among the most devastating disasters with lasting humanitarian consequences. The Czech Republic donated a total of USD 1.5 million in assistance in the aftermath of these two humanitarian disasters.

Natural disasters were also the main driving factor behind the geographical distribution of humanitarian aid provided by the Czech Republic in 2010: more than a third of the budget (USD 1.7 million)

went to Latin America (**Haiti, Chile, Cuba**), another third (USD 1.5 million) to Asia (**Pakistan, Afghanistan**, Afghan refugees in **Iran, Burma/Myanmar, Mongolia, Sri Lanka**). The remaining third was donated to Sub-Saharan Africa (USD 1 million, Europe (USD 0.6 million) and the Middle East (USD 0.2 million).

Besides natural disasters, a part of the 2010 humanitarian aid was donated to help countries, located predominantly in Sub-Saharan Africa, that were affected by comprehensive humanitarian crises, in compliance with the Humanitarian Aid Operation Strategy. In the aforementioned area, as well as during the reconstruction in **Haiti** following the earthquake and in **Pakistan** and the **Balkans** following extensive floods, Czech non-governmental organisations and their humanitarian projects received assistance in the form of subsidies. The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) received a contribution within disaster prevention, as a part of risk reducing programme in connection with the disasters in **Haiti**.

Additional aid following humanitarian disasters was provided from the budget of the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic (USD 1 million) as well as from regional and university budgets (USD 1.7 million). The total humanitarian aid, provided from public budgets in 2010, amounted to USD 7.4 million.

In terms of the OECD/DAC classification, humanitarian aid provided by the Czech Republic may be divided as follows: emergency response (USD 5.4 million), reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (USD 1.4 million) and disaster prevention (USD 0.3 million).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

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

In agriculture, the Czech Republic therefore 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 of poverty and hunger reduction.

The most significant activities in 2010 included a project to increase the competitiveness of milk producers in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, focusing on the increased effectiveness of cow's milk production. In **Mongolia** the next stage of a multi-annual project was initiated, introducing a system of identification of livestock origins, thus promoting animal product safety.

A project was initiated in **Ethiopia** aimed at protecting the soil and preventing the negative impacts of agriculture in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State (SNNPR) that is to serve as a pilot model for the development of communities across Southern Ethiopia. In **Mongolia**, a study was carried out aiming to assess various solutions to plant production in desert areas. Following the assessment, a multi-annual implementation project may be proposed. Other major projects included, for example, those aimed at poultry breeding as well as marketing of agricultural products in the Bie province in **Angola**, agro-technical measures for dealing with the impacts of

drought in **Moldova**, and introduction of an environmentally-friendly method of beekeeping in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**.

Two agricultural projects were carried out in Georgia in 2010, providing the agricultural centre in Martvili with basic capacities, technical support and mechanisation.

Other social infrastructure and services

Basic activities within Czech development cooperation in this particular sector involve projects aimed at the protection of vulnerable groups of inhabitants of developing countries, as well as the challenges of migration policy. Within these projects, the Czech Republic focuses especially on the integration of vulnerable groups of inhabitants, as well as child protection.

The most extensive projects in 2010 were aimed at the states of the former U.S.S.R.



Important projects also included one to support home care in the regions of Cahul and Dubasari, **Moldova**, a project aimed at leisure activities and the integration of children from boarding schools as well as an integration programme organised by the Street Children's Centre in Vadul lui Voda. In **Georgia**, the Czech Republic supported, amongst other things, the economic development of neglected areas.

Overall, Czech development assistance extended across various topics and regions, ranging from the integration of hearing and vision impaired people into society in **Kosovo**, to supporting disabled children in the Cambodian province of Takeo, to construction of playgrounds and supporting sports activities in **Afghanistan**. In **Mongolia**, the Czech Republic focused on stabilising socially and geographically secluded communities, and on increasing the availability of social care to the disabled and other disadvantaged groups in Ulaanbaatar; to this end, funding was provided to a social work education programme. In **Angola**, the Czech Republic supported a centre for teaching and social activities.

Industry, mining and construction

The lack of capacities for exploiting a country's own natural resources poses a frequent obstacle to development and prosperity. Besides poverty, developing countries have to deal with high unemployment; often, they also transfer mining rights to foreign companies which, in turn, makes them further disadvantaged on the international market. This is mostly the result of ineffective production procedures, dated equipment or



a complete lack thereof, as well as due to an insufficient number of qualified experts and lack of experience in general.

In this respect, Czech development assistance focuses on technical and methodological support, building and strengthening of professional capacities and fitting of industrial plants with

equipment, as well as assistance in the exploitation of local resources. For a number of years now, the Czech Republic has been involved in technical support, building and strengthening of professional capacities across industries, most notably via the transfer of technologies and know-how. In 2010 the most important areas subject to support included modern



■ Serbia: Delivery of ambulance vehicle for the town of Laptovo



■ Palestinian Autonomous Territory: Power plant in Tubas

technologies, mapping and exploitation of natural resources, as well as small and medium sized businesses.

The most important projects were aimed, for example, at the support of mining and modification of industrial minerals in **Jamaica** and selected countries of CARICOM, as well as at the exploitation of local mineral resources within glass manufacturing in **Vietnam**.

Health

Improving the availability and quality of healthcare are traditional activities within Czech development cooperation, with the Czech Republic thus contributing towards the fulfilment of Millennium Development Goals no. 4, 5 and 6 (reduce mortality and improve child and maternal health, combat epidemics and mass-scale diseases). In 2010, Czech development cooperation focused primarily on the prevention and early diagnosis of cancer as well as on the improved availability of healthcare, with a special focus on child and maternal care.

The most important projects in 2010 included education of midwives in the

Western Province, **Zambia**. Besides supporting students of the one year obstetrics programme, the Czech Republic built and fitted a student dormitory, while also supplying health equipment to the natal and post-natal ward of the Lewanika General Hospital.

A number of major projects were carried out in **Serbia**: the Czech Republic contributed towards improving the quality and availability of healthcare in small towns and rural areas, supplying health equipment to the teaching hospital of Dr. Dragiša Mišović in Belgrade and supporting the prevention of cancer in women in the Šumadija region. A cancer prevention project was equally implemented in Georgia where it targeted early cancer detection in women of the Samegrelo and Shida Kartli regions.

In late 2010, two projects were initiated in **Cambodia**, focusing on the improvement of quality and availability of quality child nutrition for children under the age of 5 in the Takeo region, as well as improvement of child and maternal health across Cambodia.

One-off projects in poorer African countries were an important contribution to Czech

development assistance, aiming to provide emergency assistance in healthcare, nutrition and food safety. In **Zimbabwe**, the Czech Republic organised a project focusing on basic healthcare and nutrition in Gweru; similar projects were implemented in the refugee camp of Dagahaley, **Kenya**, and in hospitals in **Congo**.

Energy

A lack of modern and environment-friendly energy sources and materials, especially in remote areas of developing countries, is one of the reasons behind the slow economic growth and poverty. This insufficiency is often compensated for by the application of energy sources harmful to the environment, which in turn worsens its quality. Refurbishment of the existing sources of heat and energy and the replacement of the inefficient ones has, besides the positive economic impacts on the population, a direct positive effect on the quality of the environment.

Given its time-proven expertise, Czech development cooperation focuses on supporting sustainable energy sources



■ Afghanistan: Bridge in Logar

and energy self-sufficiency. By focusing on the sustainable sources of energy at the local level, the Czech Republic promotes one of the development cooperation priorities of its EU presidency, thus contributing towards combating climate change as well as fulfilling Millennium Development Goal number 7: ensure environmental sustainability.

In 2010, the most important projects included the construction of small and medium energy sources and the related distribution networks in the **Palestinian Autonomous Territories**, completed refurbishment of the Al Hiswa electric power plant in **Yemen** and the overhaul of an electric power plant in Ulaanbaatar, **Mongolia**.

Remote areas of the Tusheti region, **Georgia**, were electrified in 2010, with local inhabitants receiving a total of 62 island solar systems.

General environmental protection

The sector of environmental protection involves a relatively wide range of activities that do not fit in any other specific category. These include educational and research activities, drafting of relevant policies and protection of the biosphere and biodiversity.

Flood prevention is also a part of general environmental protection. The Czech Republic has had significant experience with development project implementation in this specific field; as a result, this comparative advantage served as the base for the decision to initiate in 2010 a new project of a flood warning system on the Prut River in **Moldova** that is to be completed by 2012.

In this particular sector, the Czech Republic equally supported several local small scale projects focusing, most notably, on the regions of the Western Balkans. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**,

the Czech Republic funded the project "Green Space – Better Place", supported the introduction of gas heating in a local school in Lešnica, **Serbia**, and contributed towards regulating a local river in **Kosovo**.

Transport and storage

In spite of being somewhat less obvious, transport is one of the most comprehensive factors of economic and human development. The basic precondition for the exploitation of natural resources is the possibility for their timely and efficient transport to their location of sale: if transport capacities are missing (as is the case in the remotest, poorest areas of developing countries, especially if they are landlocked), the impacts are numerous: people are motivated merely by local demand; the mobility of people (especially the poorest ones) is limited; healthcare, education and employment opportunities are not as readily available.

Due to extensive professional experience, Czech development cooperation in 2010



■ Mongolia: Training centre in Ulaan Baator

focused on the technical modernisation and development of transport infrastructure, especially transport strategy, refurbishment of city transport vehicles and improved safety of railway crossings.

One of the most important projects implemented in this particular sector within Czech development cooperation was the project of the refurbishment of trams in the city of Sarajevo, **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, aimed at renovating trams damaged during the war in the 1990s. Additionally, 4 railway crossings were put into operation in **Serbia** as a part of a project to improve the safety of railway crossings.

A small-scale project was implemented in **Georgia** in 2010, focusing on the analysis of and the strategy for optimisation of Tbilisi's public transport.

Trade policies and regulations

The sector of trade policies and regulations is instrumental in providing

assistance in the drafting of trade policies, supporting conditions and the regulatory framework for trade: its aim is to assist governments in defining rules and strategies and in removing administrative barriers, thus supporting gradual trade liberalisation. In a wider perspective, this also involves the development of local markets and local production capacities as well as the building of trade supporting infrastructure. The transfer of know-how and development of a business environment is also a part of assistance in this sector.

The Aid for Trade programme is a specific instrument used within Czech development cooperation. Its aim is to support local markets and production capacities and the building of business infrastructure. In this way, the development of business environment is supported and market institutions are reinforced via transfer of experience and know-how. The Aid for Trade projects are administered by the Ministry of Trade and Industry of the Czech Republic. **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mongolia, Moldova and Vietnam** were all

supported by the Czech Republic within the programme in 2010.

Communication

Communication is one of the basic preconditions of economic and human development. Supporting communication is important because its effects are numerous: communication aids economic development, especially in remote areas, as it is instrumental in the timely and efficient transport of natural resources to their point of sale. Indirectly, communication is vital in terms of education as it provides access to information.

In 2010, the Czech Republic focused predominantly on small-scale hardware supplies and the building of IT centres. Computer literacy was supported especially in the poorest countries (**Kenya and Uganda**), with other projects aimed at supplies of IT equipment being implemented e.g. in **Zambia, Burma/Myanmar, Uganda and Haiti**.

Bilateral development cooperation by assistance modality

Development projects

Development projects were the most frequent form of assistance within bilateral development cooperation in 2010; development projects are mostly implemented as “technical assistance” (such as consultancy, know-how, seminars etc.) This form is fully in line with the partnership principle and also enables Czech experts to use their expertise in selected sectors. Where so required and needed by the partner country, investment (infrastructure) projects were also implemented. Project execution was carried out via public tendering, as well as through grant programmes.

Also in 2010, local small scale projects represented a special group of development projects. These were mostly carried out by Czech embassies in the respective countries, enabling small-scale, targeted development activities. The aim of these projects was to benefit from the embassies’ knowledge of local conditions, in order to contribute towards development activities, which should be complementary to national development plans that were organised by educational, health, social, and non-governmental entities, as well as by local communities.

Besides development projects that were implemented abroad, several projects were granted in the Czech Republic; these focused on development education and awareness, supported non-governmental organisations and their platforms.

Of the funds reserved for bilateral development cooperation in 2010, a total

of USD 26.3 million was used for funding projects in developing countries. A total of 151 major development projects worth USD 24 million and 65 local small scale projects totalling USD 1 million were carried out in developing countries. A total of 61 projects were implemented in the Czech Republic or the EU states, amounting to USD 1.3 million.

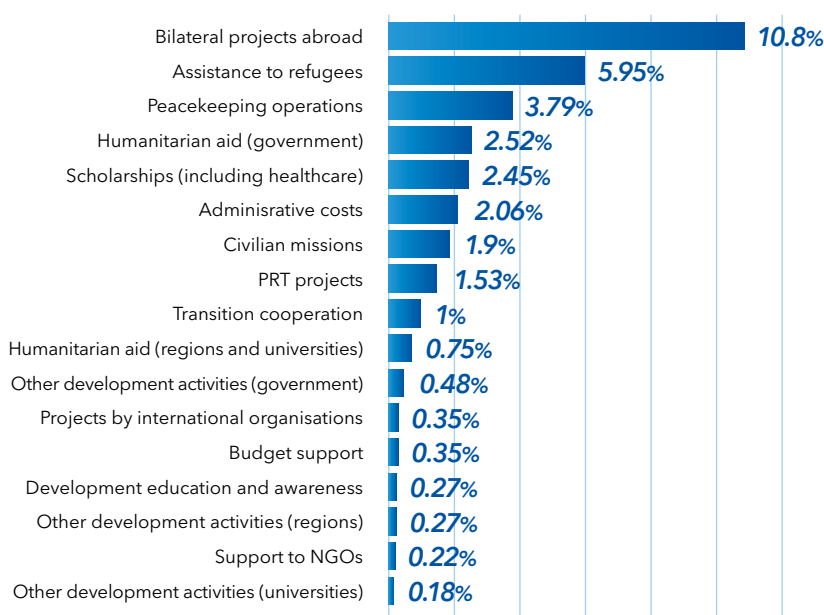
Individual projects were implemented by entities from the Czech Republic, as well as from the partner countries. The majority of funding was used for projects carried out by private entities (54%). Non-governmental organisations implemented projects for 30% of the total funding, while state authorities, subsidised state organisations and regional governments for 3%.

Development activities by universities were granted up to 7% of the total project funding. While local entities were granted 5% of available funding, they provided for 25% of all projects.

Sectors subject to development cooperation in 2010 followed the traditional Czech priorities: the majority (almost one quarter) of assistance was provided within the sector of water supply and sanitation, followed by agriculture, industry, social infrastructure, education and health.

Besides the aforementioned activities, some projects carried out in developing countries were funded from other public budgets, most notably those of Czech universities and regions.

Bilateral ODA of the Czech Republic in 2010 (by assistance modality, as a percentage of the total ODA)





■ Afghanistan: Civilian expert of PRT with Afghan partners

Scholarships

Scholarships represent another important constituent of bilateral development cooperation; they are annually provided to 130 students from developing countries to support their enrolment at public universities in the Czech Republic. The tradition of awarding scholarships dates back to the 1950s; since then, approximately twenty-two thousand students have pursued their studies in Czechoslovakia/the Czech Republic on government scholarships. Students enrol in bachelor's, master's and doctoral study programmes. The programme of government scholarships is jointly administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic that work closely with the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic in its implementation.

In 2010, there were 590 scholarship holders from 76 countries enrolled in public universities in the Czech Republic. In the same year, a total of 183 students terminated their studies,

of whom 38 graduated and 48 stopped their studies early due to various reasons; at the same time, the payout of scholarships to 97 students was terminated due to their exceeding the regular length of the programme (of these the majority continued as self-supported). For the academic year of 2010/2011, the Czech Republic offered a total of 130 new scholarships (of which 60 were to support master's or doctoral programmes in the English language) to 46 developing and needy countries, as well via UNESCO. A total funding of USD 5.6 million (qualifying as ODA) was provided for scholarships for students from developing countries, including healthcare for the respective students.

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 path for a peaceful resolution, to assist in

implementation of peace agreements and to aid states and regions during the transition to a 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 military, police and civilian entities that are involved in such 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 a part of the Civilian Headline Goal, the Czech Republic committed to providing civilian experts for missions organised by the European Union and other international organisations. In fulfilling its commitment to provide Czech experts for EU missions, which are considered key, in 2010 the Czech Republic provided approximately 50 experts for the EU's civilian missions, EUMM Georgia, EULEX Kosovo, EUBAM Moldova, EUPM Bosnia a Herzegovina, EUJUST LEX Iraq, EUPOL Afghanistan and EUPOL COPPS Palestinian Territories. The most important Czech contingent was deployed as a part of the EULEX mission in **Kosovo** (with the total funding for all government departments at USD 1.6 million) as well as within the EU missions in **Afghanistan** and **Bosnia and Herzegovina**.

The Czech Republic also funded the activities of 11 civilian employees in the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Logar, **Afghanistan**, and, following an amendment to the Rules for Assigning the Czech Republic's citizens to the Civilian Structures of International Government Organisations, also the activities of one expert in the office



■ Angola: The Czech Republic supports projects aimed at the elimination of illiteracy in rural areas of Angola

of the high civilian representative in Kabul and one in KFOR Kosovo. Four civilians were seconded within field operations, one expert was assigned to the OBSE Secretariat in Vienna, and 55 short-term monitors were assigned to assist in election monitoring missions in various countries, as part of activities under the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). United Nations civilian missions also continued and, in 2010, Czech experts were deployed within the UNMIL in **Liberia**.

Again in 2010, the Czech Republic joined the mission organised by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in **Afghanistan**, whose task is to provide long-term assistance to the Afghan government in its reconstruction effort as well as to provide for security, to assist in the training of Afghan security forces, to support international governmental and non-governmental organisations in their humanitarian operations, to create

conditions for the return of refugees as well as to support Afghan security forces in their fight against drug trafficking. Activities within this particular mission, which were directly linked to development cooperation, received funding of almost USD 7.2 million.

Non-governmental organisations

Grants for non-governmental organisations involved in development cooperation were targeted so as to develop their respective capacities and platforms. In 2010 a total of 16 projects received USD 0.4 million as grants aimed at supporting capacities and promoting partnership among non-governmental organisations; a total of USD 0.1 million was divided among 4 platforms.

Trilateral projects are one type of subsidised activities that are instrumental in promoting development partnership

among non-governmental organisations, as well as in terms of funding the effectiveness and availability of funding from other sources. 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 (MDGs), especially the eradication of poverty, development of education and transfer of know-how. These projects are implemented in countries that are not among the priority countries subject to Czech development cooperation but where non-governmental organisations nevertheless promote meaningful changes in line with the MDGs. In 2010, a total of 42 trilateral projects were carried out, amounting to USD 0.9 million.

In 2010, a total of USD 0.9 million was spent on 5 major projects by four non-governmental organisations in

Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia and Moldova, in support of bilateral projects organised by non-governmental organisations abroad. A major part of development assistance to Georgia in 2010 was also implemented via non-governmental organisations, with 5 projects totalling USD 0.9 million.

Development cooperation awareness

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

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as the coordinator of development cooperation, provides information as a part of its own awareness-raising programme that includes publishing printed materials, operating a website and cooperating with journalists as well as organisation of conferences, seminars, exhibitions etc. Besides these activities, the ministry also provides financial support to activities within the non-governmental and academic sectors, while also funding scholarships that enable journalists to travel to developing countries.

Global development education

From the perspective of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, global development education is very



■ Global development education: training of teachers

important and, as such, has been subject to long-term support. As opposed to other OECD countries, the awareness among the Czech public of global issues and ways these are dealt with remains low⁵. Despite the undeniable solidarity that the Czechs show vis-à-vis humanitarian crises, there is only limited awareness of what extreme poverty entails, what the significance of long-term development cooperation is, as well as of what general implications go hand in hand with global issues.

In 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reserved USD 0.6 million to subsidise development education and awareness projects. This funding provided for the implementation of 16 projects totalling USD 0.6 million. The number and impact of educational activities that focused on development and global issues and were delivered by non-governmental

organisations, universities as well as individual teachers across all types of schools, have improved significantly over recent years.

Based on the experience of other developed donor countries and recommendations by international organisations, and following an agreement with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic initiated the drafting of a **National Strategy for Global Development Education** that has two principal aims: to define the goals, topics and principles of global development education and to suggest strategic measures for the next five years. The National Strategy remains the main lead for all institutions involved in global development education.

⁵ According to the 2009 Eurobarometer survey "Development Aid in Times of Economic Turmoil", a mere 17% of Czechs had heard about the Millennium Development Goals, as opposed to 64% of the Dutch and 45% of Swedes





Multilateral development cooperation of the Czech Republic in 2010

Given how global the present-day world has become, and how complex the issues it faces are, development goals cannot be achieved via bilateral cooperation alone. In order to achieve significant lasting improvement in the situation of poor countries, coordinated global action is necessary, including a wide range of policies concerning international trade, climate change measures, tax issues, corruption, migration, security and so on.

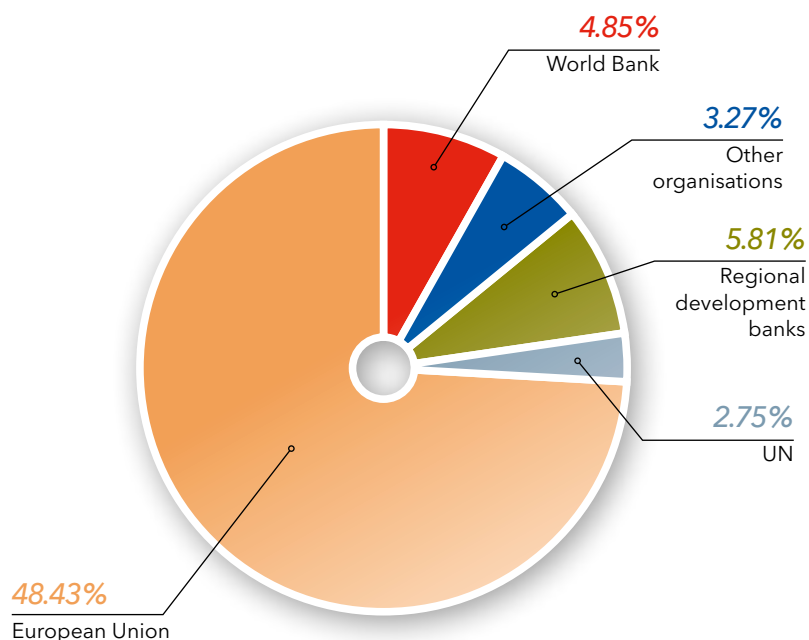
In this respect, the Czech Republic has worked with a number of international organisations that strive to reduce poverty on a global scale. The country regularly joins activities organised by the United Nations, the European Union, international financial institutions and other intergovernmental organisations.

The ways in which the Czech Republic becomes involved in the activities of international organisations are varied: by direct participation of Czech experts in specific development projects implemented by the various organisations, or via contributions focusing on specific activities that the organisation pursues in the developing world, with annual contributions towards the organisation's budget being the most basic method of participation.

Besides these compulsory contributions, which arise directly from the country's membership in a given organisation, the Czech Republic annually provides voluntary funding to a number of organisations, while also trying to increase the involvement of Czech experts.

The Czech Republic is also represented in executive and other bodies of various organisations, thus contributing towards defining their strategy and general action plans.

*Multilateral development cooperation of the Czech Republic in 2010
(% share of the total ODA)*



Czech contributions to international organisations in 2010 (mil. USD)

	Volume (USD million)	Multilateral ODA Ratio (%)
UN programmes, funds and agencies	6.27	2.75
European Union	110.21	48.43
World Bank Group	11.04	4.85
Regional development banks	13.23	5.81
Other organisations	7.45	3.27
TOTAL	148.20	65.12



Involvement in UN development activities

Multilateral development assistance provided by the Czech Republic within the United Nations has been significantly modified in recent years. In cooperation with the United Nations, the Czech Republic has adopted modernisation measures, bringing its assistance on par with that provided by developed countries. The year 2004 was significant, as the Czech Republic ceased to receive any assistance, instead becoming exclusively a donor country. Development cooperation projects carried out under the auspices of the United Nations are subject to strict audits, which make their benefits and effectiveness free from any doubts.

Similarly to previous years, assistance in 2010 was provided via mandatory contributions, arising directly from the membership in applicable organisations (UNIDO, FAO, WHO etc.) as well as targeted contributions towards specific UN funds and programmes (UNDP, UNV, UNHCR).

The amount of individual contributions is derived from a United Nations 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 only the minimum funding from mandatory contributions of the member states. This method is applied especially within the United Nations, where dozens of programmes and funds financed exclusively by voluntary contributions of the member states exist alongside individual expert organisations.

In 2010, the Czech Republic provided the United Nations with contributions

amounting to USD 6.27 million, qualifying as official development assistance in accordance with OECD methodology.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), founded in 1966 following UN General Assembly Resolution no. 2029, is the main United Nations body for the coordination of development activities. It has a global reach and its annual funding amounts to 5.2 billion USD, which makes it the largest provider of grant assistance within the United Nations. The UNDP focuses its activities on eradication of poverty, support of democratic government, on 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 strengthening the United Nations development coherence via pilot countries.

The UNDP is one of the main multilateral development assistance programmes and the Czech Republic has supported it since 2000. In 2010, the UNDP received a contribution of USD 0.31 million to support the implementation of projects coordinated by the UNDP regional office in Bratislava, covering mostly UNDP activities implemented by Czech entities in the region of Eastern Europe and the countries of the Commonwealth of

Independent States (CIS). An additional USD 0.15 million was provided in order to finance assessments of bilateral development assistance that the Czech Republic had provided to Moldova, Mongolia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 2010, the Czech Republic acted as an observer to the Executive Board of the UNDP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) which was changed in April to a full membership in the Executive Board for the period of 2010-2012, following a successful Czech application. In 2011, the Czech Republic is the Board's presiding country.

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

Since 1995, Czech volunteers have participated in UN development programmes and peacekeeping missions. More than 200 Czech volunteers have already lent their helping hand to developing countries and crisis areas around the world since then.

In 2010, the Czech Republic supported UN volunteering via the participation of 13 Czech volunteers, 6 of whom were women, in UNV multilateral programmes. Czech volunteers were deployed in long-term missions in Africa, Asia and in the Balkans, specifically in Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ukraine, Mongolia, Yemen, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Morocco.

In 2010, UNV received a financial donation of USD 0.21 million 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, the UNFPA focuses on the issues of

reproductive health, specifically on the ways to improve maternal health, as well as global health awareness, reduction of infant mortality and HIV/AIDS prevention.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The UNEP's activities focus primarily on environmental projects, coordination of UN environment programmes,

monitoring of global environment, proposals for resolving the most pressing of environmental challenges, research support and sharing and exchange of information on the environment. The UNEP deals with the environmental aspects of sustainable development and their social and economic implications.

Since 2002, the Czech Republic has been involved in the activities of the UNEP's Executive Office as well as in the discussions in support of strengthened international environmental governance (IEG) and increased effectiveness of the UNEP. The organisation's future priorities include a more effective implementation of the existing tools of environmental policy.

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

The FAO heads the international effort to deal with famine in the world and its partnership extends to both developed and developing countries.

The FAO is currently undergoing the final stage of a reform, following the results of an independent external audit of 2007-2008 that was initiated by North America. The complete reform of the organisation, unprecedented in the history of the United Nations, is expected to be completed in 2013. Almost 160 reform measures are to be implemented over the current programme period (2010-2011), of which 80% have already been completed successfully.

In 2010, the funds provided to the FAO by the Czech Republic in the previous year were used for the organisation of an expert seminary for the staff of agriculture ministries and other state organisations from the countries of Eastern and Central



■ The UN Headquarters in New York

Europe. The covered topics included a Workshop on Land Tenure and Land Consolidation (Prague), a Workshop on Gamekeeping and Agrotourism in Central and Eastern Asian Countries (Kazakhstan) and a Workshop on Gender-Disaggregated Data in Agriculture. In 2010, three Czech experts continued working in the FAO headquarters in Rome.

In 2010, the Czech Republic provided a compulsory contribution of USD 1.4 million to the FAO budget (of which 51% qualified towards ODA).

World Health Organisation (WHO)

The World Health Organisation (WHO) was founded in 1946. Its main focus is on the drafting of health policies and consultancy services as needed by the member states, professional assistance in the preparation of national health strategies, monitoring of indicators of public health as well as assessment indicators for individual national health systems, development and testing of new technologies and procedures for disease control and healthcare management. Cooperation between the Czech Republic and the WHO office in Prague also continued in 2010.

In 2010, the Czech Republic provided a compulsory contribution of USD 1.25 million to the WHO budget (of which 76% qualified towards ODA).

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

The UNIDO is a specialised UN agency, focusing on assisting developing

and transitioning countries in building export capacities, industry, environmental technologies, the energy sector and agriculture. The UNIDO is equally involved in helping these countries create a favourable investment climate, as well as integrate within the global economy.

In 2010, the Czech Republic provided a compulsory contribution of USD 0.39 million to the UNIDO budget. Funds provided by the Czech Republic beyond the compulsory contribution in the previous periods were used in 2010 to finance development projects in Moldova and Serbia. The projects focused on, respectively, using Czech expertise for achieving cleaner production and on supporting sustainable energy sources. One Czech expert works in the UNIDO, focusing on project implementation in the agriculture industry.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

In 2010, the Czech Republic continued working with the International Labour Organisation on the reinforcement of democracy, observance of human rights and dignified work and social justice through an extended offering of employment opportunities and protection of workers' rights.

In 2010, a development project aimed at the strengthening of capacities and strategies of government institutions in implementing employment policies in respect to disadvantaged groups was completed in Moldova, while the implementation of a project focusing on supporting employment of people with disabilities was initiated in Mongolia.

UN-Habitat

UN-HABITAT is a UN programme that systematically deals with the challenges of human settlement and the related issues of sustainable development, as well as the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals. In 2008, the Czech Republic was elected to become a member of the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT for the years 2009-2012.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)

In 2010, the Czech Republic continued its cooperation with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) that is responsible for mobilisation and coordination of humanitarian aid in countries hit by natural disasters, armed conflicts or other types of all-encompassing humanitarian crises. It publishes global and emergency appeals, provides for the coordination of assistance in individual sectors and promotes protection of the humanitarian space, as well as the availability of assistance to those who need it.

World Food Programme (WFP)

The mission of the WFP is to aid poor inhabitants of developing countries in fighting poverty and famine. Through food aid, the WFP supports economic and social development. In emergency situations, the programme provides instantaneous aid to victims of natural and human-induced disasters and wars.

Eighty percent of the food programme resources are dedicated towards emergency assistance.

In 2010, the permanent representative of the Czech Republic in the WFP acted as the chair of the Eastern European regional group. At the WFP's request, the Czech Republic also contributed USD 0.16 million to the WFP's humanitarian projects of aid to the hunger-stricken population of Niger and Chad.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Since its founding in 1951, the UNHCR has become established as one of the most prominent humanitarian organisations in the world and so far has assisted more than 50 million people in starting their lives anew. At the present time, the organisation looks after approximately 32.9 million people in 117 countries.

In 2010, the Czech Republic communicated with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) via its Geneva headquarters, as

well as via its office in Prague. In autumn 2010, the Czech Republic donated USD 0.16 million to support a UNHCR programme for Afghan refugees in Iran, the aim of which was to build shelters and generate basic forms of sustenance for vulnerable families.

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 the humanitarian coordination of clusters in the sectors of water and sanitation, children protection and education.

In 2010, the Czech Republic donated through UNICEF USD 0.26 million to drinking water supply projects for the people of earthquake-stricken Haiti, in response to a UN emergency aid appeal.

United Nations Reliefs and Works Agency (UNRWA)

The UN Reliefs and Works Agency (UNRWA) assisting Palestinian refugees is, particularly in Gaza, the only independent humanitarian organisation. It also helps Palestinians in the refugee camps in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria provide for their basic needs. Again in 2010, the Czech Republic contributed USD 0.16 million to these programmes.

United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

The United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), established in 2005, provides funding to deal with humanitarian needs in the aftermath of major disasters (before resources are mobilised by bilateral donors), while also being involved in offsetting momentary loss of funding within long-term humanitarian programmes. The Czech Republic provides annual contributions to the fund; in 2010, it contributed USD 0.13 million that the CERF will use for its activities in 2011.

Involvement in EU development activities

The European Union is the most important collective provider of development assistance and a prominent advocate of the positive principles in its implementation. The Czech Republic participates in the drafting and implementation of EU policy. Pursuant to the Lisbon Treaty, development cooperation is among the

shared responsibilities: EU activities are complementary to activities pursued by the member states.

In 2010, the EU confirmed its intention to become the most important global donor of development assistance in accordance with the 2005 European Consensus on Development, following the principles of the 2005 Paris

Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the conclusions of the 2008 High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra. At the same time, the EU endorsed its collective commitment to dedicate 0.7% of its gross national product towards development assistance by 2015.

It has been the Czech Republic's long-term effort to tie its development

assistance to the activities and policies of the EU, as well as to achieve a geographical balance within the EU's development cooperation, thus enhancing its effectiveness. The Czech Republic has been involved in the drafting of the EU development policy, promoting its cooperation and geographic priorities and participating in the programming and implementation of financial instruments applied within the EU's external cooperation.

On 7 October 2010, European Development Commissioner Andris Piebalgas visited the Czech Republic, his visit becoming one of highlights of the autumn of 2010. The Commissioner met with members of the European Affairs and the Foreign Affairs Committees of the House of Representatives of the Czech Parliament, as well as with deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Tomáš Dub and representatives of other ministries during a meeting of the Council on Development Cooperation, and also with the director of the Czech Development Agency and NGO representatives. The talks concerned, most notably, the future of EU development cooperation, as well as a more significant involvement of the new member states in the process of defining and implementing EU development assistance; this includes opportunities for sharing their respective transition experience.

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

External cooperation of the EU consists of seven instruments that receive funding

from the EU budget, with additional funds, which go beyond the EU budget, being provided by the European Development Fund (EDF). The most important tools in terms of the amount of funding provided to EU development programmes are, besides the EDF, the three geographically focused instruments: Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI); 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.

Within the committees for the individual instruments, the Czech Republic participated in the programming of EU development assistance for individual partner countries (approving strategic documents, multi-annual orientation programmes and annual plans of action). In 2010, a mid-term review was also initiated of the first three years of individual development programme implementation.

Contributions to the EU budget represent a significant part of multilateral development assistance, and a growing trend is expected in the future years. Just like any other EU member state, the Czech Republic counts a certain percentage of its member contribution towards the official development assistance total. In 2010, that percentage share amounted to approximately USD 110 million.

In terms of EU development assistance implementation, the Czech Republic has strived to increase the participation of Czech entities in the implementation of projects funded from the EU instruments for external assistance. To this end, the



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, working closely with other government departments and business associations, promoted in 2010 the participation of Czech entities within EU projects. Based on the preliminary results of a survey carried out by the Czech Forum for Development Cooperation (FoRS), in 2010 Czech non-governmental organisations (members of the FoRS) received funding from the financial instruments for EU external assistance amounting to USD 5.24 million to implement various development projects.

Czech business entities also increasingly participate in the implementation of projects funded from the EU instruments. Their success rate within selection procedures so far has not corresponded to the capacities available in the Czech Republic and to the Czech expertise in the relevant sectors of industrial production, services and research. The Czech Republic, nevertheless, remains one of the most successful EU-12 states in this respect. The increased involvement of Czech entities could open up a host of interesting economic and diplomatic opportunities.

Involvement in OECD development activities

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) represents the most developed countries of the world (development cooperation donors) and is considered the most important international forum for the coordination of development cooperation. The Committee monitors global development in a wider context and ensures the coherence of rules, while also providing strategic and statistical inputs necessary for the drafting and implementation of development cooperation rules and effectiveness. In 2010, the DAC assisted in the monitoring and assessment of the impacts of the global financial and economic crisis.

Throughout 2010, the Czech Republic actively participated in the activities of selected OECD/DAC working groups, focusing most notably on the improvement of a system for activity reporting within the fulfilment of goals under the Rio agreements (CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC) and the preparation of the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness carried out within the Working Group for development cooperation effectiveness.

The Czech Republic also promotes cooperation between the OECD/DAC and other international organisations. These include, for example, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, United Nations and its bodies, as well as regional development banks; these organisations have a broader membership base compared to the OECD, while also including developing countries whose participation is of vital importance within development cooperation, especially concerning output assessment and access to data.

The "Development Cluster" played an important part in 2010; besides the DAC, its significant members also included the OECD Development Centre, Club du Sahel, Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit, Partnership for Democratic Governance and the Centre for Co-operation with OECD non-members. The Czech Republic participated in discussions concerning a shift from "assistance" to the broader paradigm of "development", represented by the new ODA+ strategy.

For now, the Czech Republic maintains its "observer" status within the DAC. Due to historical reasons, only 23 OECD countries out of the total 34 and the European Union are members of the DAC. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of

the Czech Republic, however, takes part in the DAC's activities, having full access to OECD/DAC statistics, as well as Peer Review methodology and results. In 2010 the Czech Republic contributed USD 0.14 million in the form of targeted technical assistance.

Development Centre (DEV)

The OECD's Development Centre (DEV) remains the main platform for cooperation, comparative analyses and informal discussions on the development issues among the OECD members and other countries. The DEV acts as a "development think-tank", dealing with economic analyses and outlooks, and promoting direct participation, unlike the DAC, of developing countries.

The DEV's flag reports in 2010 included "Latin American Economic Outlook 2010" and the "Global Development Outlook" that had been prepared in cooperation with other OECD directorates. Within the "Perspectives on Global Development" series, the Development Centre published in June 2010 the key analysis "Shifting Wealth" in the making of which the Czech Republic had equally participated.

International financial institutions

International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development

Association (IDA) is one of the member institutions of the World Bank Group. Founded in 1960, its principal mission is to provide assistance to the poorest developing countries in education, health, drinking water, the social network,

the fight against HIV/AIDS and so on. A total of 79 countries whose GNP per capita in 2009 did not exceed 1,135 USD are presently entitled to receive IDA funding. Since 1990, the Czech Republic has been one of the donor countries

and in 2010, the Czech Republic paid its second instalment of USD 5.61 million. The IDA continued its effort to reduce the effects of the global financial and economic crisis in developing countries throughout 2010.

Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)

Founded in 2006, the MDRI's aim is to completely relieve selected developing countries of their debts vis-à-vis the International Development Association. The government of the Czech Republic approved an unconditional commitment to provide, between 2007 and 2019, funds totalling USD 5.8 million and, for 2020 to 2044, it approved a conditional commitment to provide a total of USD 14.6 million. In 2010, the fourth instalment was paid, amounting to USD 0.31 million.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The GEF is administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, part of the World Bank Group. Financing of GEF activities

is provided for by the GEF Trust Fund. The budget period consists of four years, with GEF-5 currently in progress (1 July 2010 – 30 June 2014). In 2010, the Czech Republic made a contribution to GEF-5 amounting to USD 6.13 million.

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. The 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 on behalf of sustainable development.

An annual review is performed each year of the capital investment paid by the Czech Republic in CZK to verify whether its dollar value, affected by variations in the CZK/USD exchange rate, remains the same. In 2010, the Czech Republic paid a total of USD 5.13 million to the IBRD as a result of the exchange rate development.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

The EBRD was founded in 1991 to assist the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia as they transitioned to a market economy.

In 2007 the Czech Republic was the first, and so far the only country, to have been promoted within EBRD operations to an official economically developed country and, as a developed EBRD member, has successfully participated in a number of projects. The Czech Republic has built a respected position among the new EU member states as an active partner due to, inter alia, the timing of its joining of the Western Balkans Fund in 2006, and due to founding its own Czech Technical Assistance Fund.

In 2010, the bank continued its extensive activities; its assets amounted to 9 billion EUR, 11% up from 2009, and were at their highest ever level. All individual markets within the EBRD region benefitted from the bank's intensive activity. In 2010, the Czech Republic provided the EBRD with a contribution totalling USD 13.23 million.

Other international organisations

International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

The intergovernmental International Organisation for Migration 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 the Czech Republic.

In 2010, the Czech Republic provided the IOM with a compulsory contribution of USD 0.1 million as well as USD 0.26 million towards humanitarian aid following the floods in Pakistan.





Transparency in the Czech Republic's development cooperation

In development cooperation, transparency is a major contributing factor in the achievement of expected results, as well as to gaining public support in donor countries. In December 2010, the EU Council adopted the Conclusions on Mutual Accountability and Transparency⁶ that binds the EU and its member states to disclosing information on the volume and recipients of their bilateral assistance, and to building mutual accountability together with partner countries. The principles of transparency in development cooperation and the mutual accountability of the parties involved are also laid down in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.

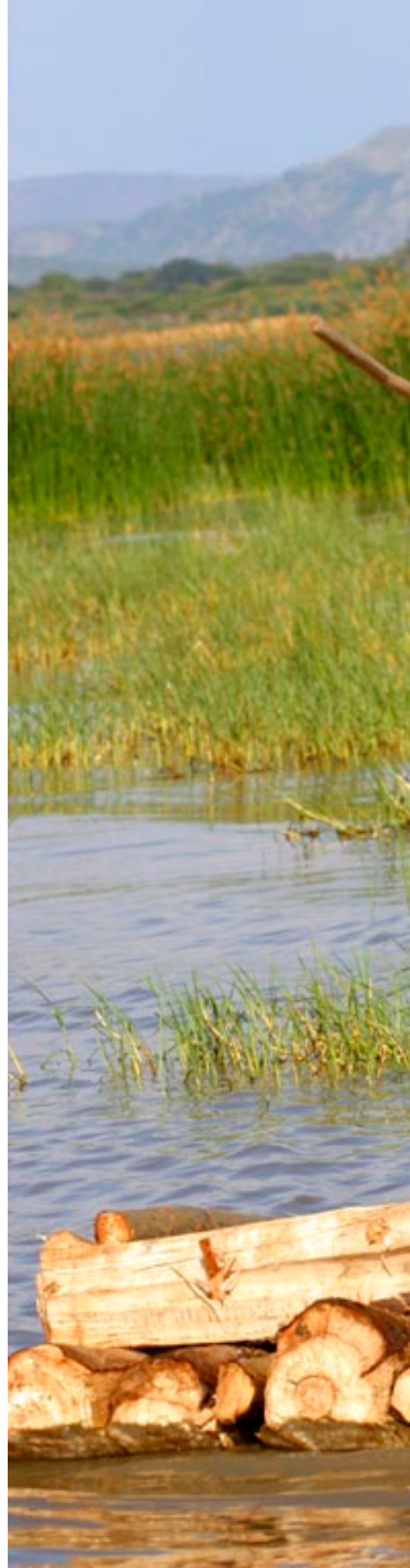
⁶ EU Council Conclusions on Mutual Accountability and Transparency (9 December 2010)

Czech development policy is transparent, open to public discussion involving other state institutions, non-governmental organisations, businesses, academia as well as other stakeholders. By continuously providing information on the outcomes, projects and results of development cooperation, the Czech Republic strives to promote reception of development cooperation at a general

level. This year, the transparency of Czech development cooperation has been highly recognised, inter alia, by Aid Watch (<http://aidwatch.concordeurope.org>), in a report drafted by European non-governmental organisations according to which the Czech Republic scored 6th out of 25 EU donors in transparent information disclosure in 2010.

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 cooperation; by the same token it also sets certain specific rules aimed at increasing the effectiveness of drawing on funds from the state budget as well as at various forms of development cooperation and humanitarian aid
- › Approval of the Czech Republic's Development Cooperation Strategy 2010-2017 that defines the priority regions and sectors subject to 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, with representatives of the non-governmental sector and business platforms also involved;
- › Disclosure of information on Czech development cooperation via the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic (www.mfa.cz/aid) and the Czech Development Agency (www.czda.cz) that feature Czech strategic and programme documents, information on the planned and implemented activities within bilateral and multilateral development cooperation, overview 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 on tenders for project providers, evaluation reports concerning the implemented bilateral development projects as well as minutes from meetings of the Council on Development Cooperation.





8

Appendices

Statistical Appendix

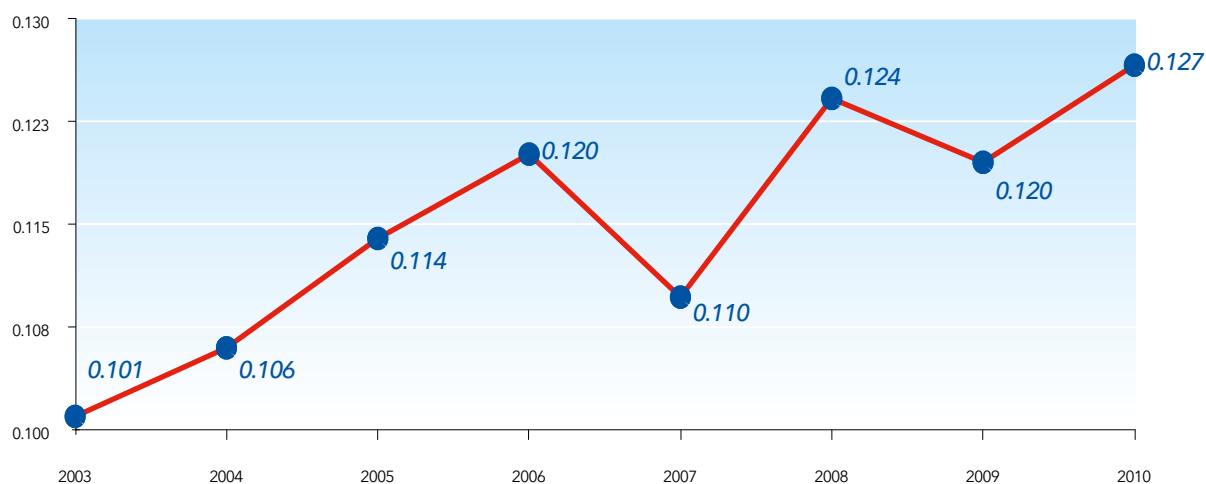
Official Development Assistance of the Czech Republic (mil. USD)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
ODA TOTAL	135.13	160.86	178.89	249.21	214.72	227.56
Bilateral ODA	64.39	77.70	80.95	117.14	101.04	79.36
project assistance (infrastructure etc.)	6.85	7.78	12.13	16.95	13.34	19.50
special programmes (incl. recovery and peace-building)	9.51	12.51	14.36	43.94	27.29	16.86
technical cooperation (incl. scholarships)	15.19	19.55	21.79	30.78	25.55	16.04
emergency and food aid	10.34	9.58	5.41	5.09	4.41	7.03
refugees in donor country	8.64	7.91	9.29	9.04	15.79	13.54
debt relief	9.60	14.73	11.33	1.20	3.07	0.00
administrative costs, awareness, etc.	4.26	5.64	4.77	8.71	11.59	6.39
Multilateral ODA	70.74	83.16	97.93	132.07	113.68	148.20
memo: bilateral ODA %	47.7%	48.3%	45.3%	47.0%	47.06%	34.88%
ODA/GNI	0.114%	0.120%	0.110%	0.124%	0.120%	0.127%
CZK/USD exchange rate	23.95	22.61	20.31	17.04	18.99	19.08
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE BY REGION						
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.99	5.74	6.59	9.44	9.59	7.58
South and Central Asia	9.93	8.51	15.66	48.60	37.73	23.91
Other Asia and Oceania	7.01	9.12	9.99	11.72	15.03	10.35
Middle East and North Africa	9.59	17.84	4.24	8.50	4.85	3.49
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.15	2.56	3.23	4.18	4.12	5.58
Europe	17.00	19.04	21.17	23.20	28.33	21.09
Unspecified	14.72	14.89	20.07	11.43	1.39	7.36
Suma	64.39	77.70	80.95	117.14	101.04	79.36
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE BY INCOME GROUP						
Least developed countries (LDCs)	5.14	9.94	17.59	52.40	39.00	24.46
Other low income countries	12.12	8.95	12.07	16.10	6.31	6.91
Lower middle income countries	30.65	36.16	29.26	32.40	38.48	30.72
Upper middle income countries	0.95	1.95	2.50	3.10	11.86	9.55
High income countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unspecified	15.53	20.70	19.53	12.70	5.39	7.72
Total	64.39	77.70	80.95	117.14	101.04	79.36
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR						
Education, health, population	7.08	9.30	11.22	14.68	14.32	19.98
Other social infrastructure (incl. government and civil society)	14.55	19.98	22.41	56.34	36.71	20.13
Economic infrastructure	1.34	1.77	2.84	8.28	4.59	2.72
Production	3.60	4.45	6.57	9.46	8.15	7.61
Multisector	5.58	5.11	5.24	2.91	2.41	2.17
Programme assistance	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.37
Debt relief	9.60	14.73	11.33	1.20	3.07	0.00
Humanitarian aid	18.81	17.49	5.41	5.09	4.41	7.03
Unspecified (incl. administrative costs)	3.66	4.87	15.93	19.18	27.35	19.35
Total	64.39	77.70	80.95	117.14	101.04	79.36
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE BY CHANNEL						
United Nations	4.45	5.24	6.99	9.03	12.34	6.27
European Union	61.72	68.74	82.57	113.95	94.32	110.21
World Bank Group	2.46	3.72	4.09	5.27	6.61	11.04
Regional development banks	0.00	0.00	3.27	3.13	0.00	13.23
Other agencies	2.11	5.46	1.01	0.69	0.41	7.45
Total	70.74	83.16	97.93	132.07	113.68	148.20

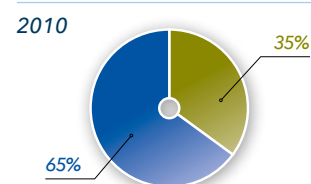
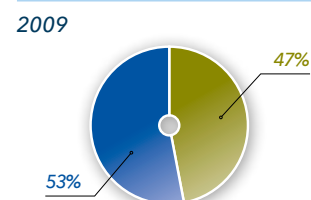
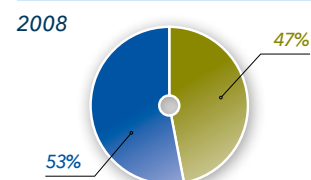
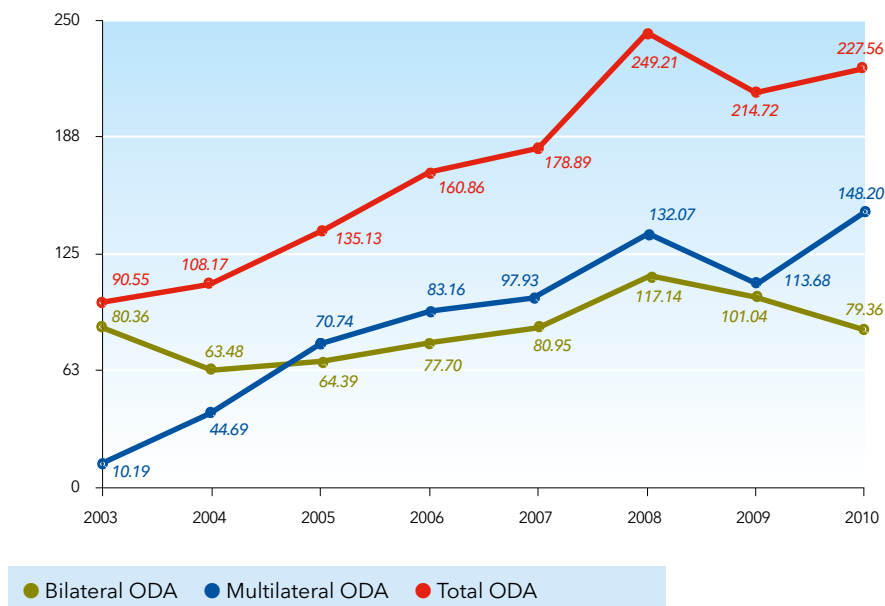
Top ten recipients (mil. USD)

2005			2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Ranking	Country	USD	Country	USD	Country	USD	Country	USD	Country	USD	Country	USD
1	Iraq	8.13	Iraq	11.80	Afghanistan	10.62	Afghanistan	42.10	Mongolia	6.80	Afghanistan	13.26
2	Serbia and Montenegro	6.89	Serbia	6.00	Serbia	9.40	Serbia	7.80	Georgia	5.60	Mongolia	6.76
3	Ukraine	4.62	Afghanistan	4.20	Mongolia	4.04	Mongolia	6.00	Ukraine	5.00	Moldova	3.97
4	Pakistan	3.70	Indonesia	3.28	Vietnam	3.04	Palestine	4.70	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.00	Georgia	3.89
5	Mongolia	3.04	Mongolia	2.72	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.61	Vietnam	3.90	Afghanistan	4.60	Serbia	3.58
6	Afghanistan	1.96	Ukraine	2.69	Moldova	2.41	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.30	Serbia	4.50	Kosovo	3.52
7	Vietnam	1.42	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.13	Ukraine	2.30	Ukraine	3.20	Vietnam	3.60	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.10
8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.34	Vietnam	1.91	Indonesia	1.84	Moldova	2.90	Kosovo	3.40	Ukraine	3.01
9	India	1.31	Belarus	1.71	Angola	1.47	Georgia	2.20	Moldova	3.10	Haiti	2.77
10	China	1.30	Egypt	1.35	Belarus	1.45	Angola	1.90	Cambodia	2.80	Vietnam	2.36

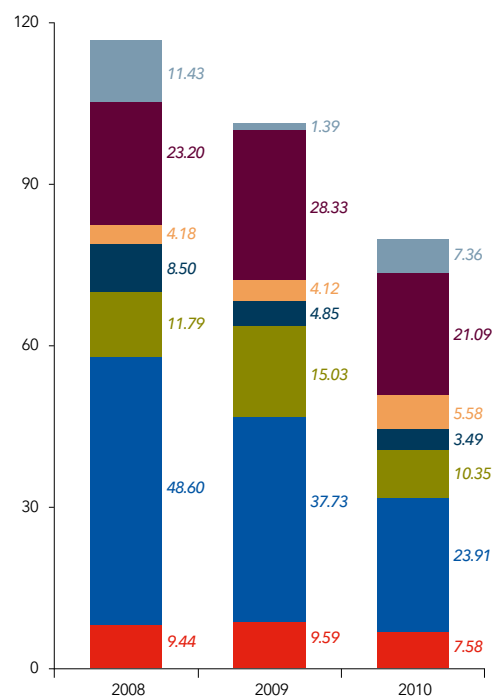
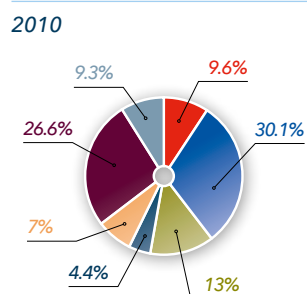
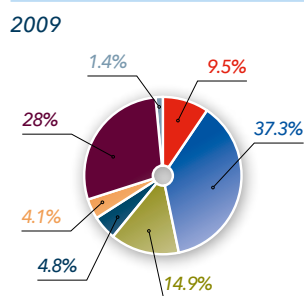
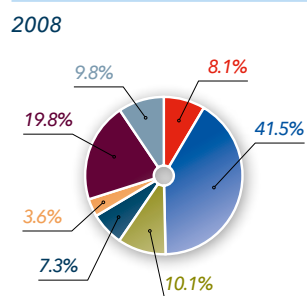
Share of ODA in Czech GNI in the period 2003-2010



Total Czech ODA of the Czech Republic in 2003-2010 (mil. USD)

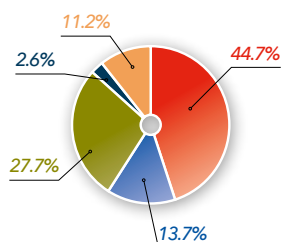


Bilateral Czech ODA by region in the period 2008-2010 (mil. USD)

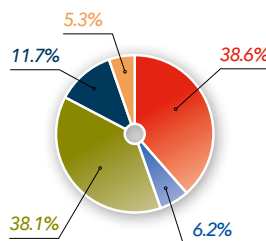


Bilateral Czech ODA by income group of the partner countries in the period 2008-2010 (mil. USD)

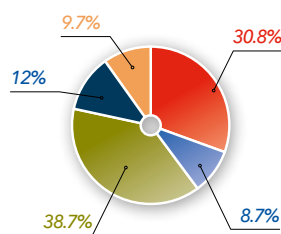
2008



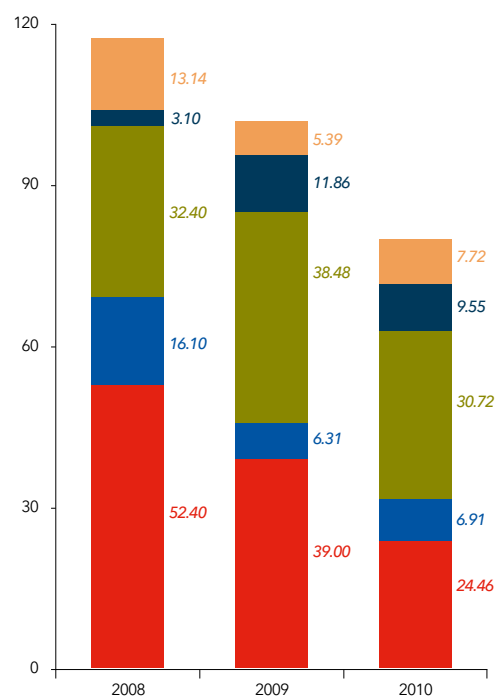
2009



2010

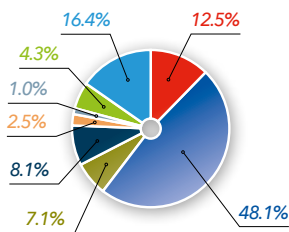


- Least developed countries (LDCs)
- Other low income countries
- Lower middle income countries
- Upper middle income countries
- Unspecified

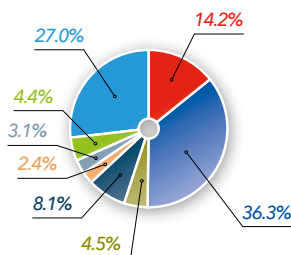


Bilateral Czech ODA by sector in the period 2008-2010 (mil. USD)

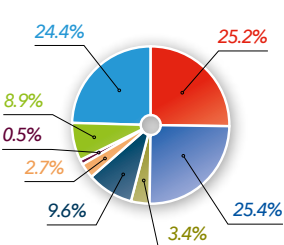
2008



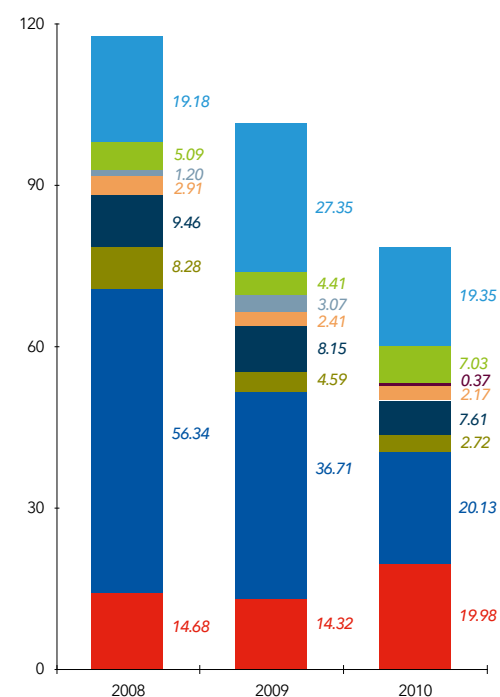
2009



2010



- Education, health, population
- Other social infrastructure
- Economic infrastructure
- Production
- Multisector
- Programme assistance
- Debt relief
- Humanitarian aid
- Unspecified



List of Abbreviations

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

Useful Links Related to Development Cooperation

General Information on Czech Development Cooperation

www.mzv.cz/jnp/en	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic
www.czda.cz/	Czech Development Agency
www.varianty.cz/indexEn.php	Intercultural and development education
www.mzv.cz/prtlogar	Provincial Reconstruction Team in Logar, Afghanistan

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

www.fors.cz/english.htm	Czech Forum for Development Cooperation
ceskoprotichudobe.cz/en/	The Czech Republic Against Poverty

Information on the European Union Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid

europa.eu	EU Portal
ec.europa.eu/development	EU Development Cooperation
ec.europa.eu/europeaid	EuropeAid – European Commission
ec.europa.eu/development	Directorate General for Development (DG DEV)
ec.europa.eu/echo	Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civilian Protection (DG ECHO)

International Organizations

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

Authors of Photographs

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic
Loretánské náměstí 5, 118 00 Praha 1
www.mfa.cz/aid