



Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Czech Republic

Czech Development Cooperation



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Preface

In today's world, humanity is facing a number of escalating global challenges. The most pressing of these issues include armed conflicts, terrorism and organised crime, illegal migration, the deficit of good governance, the lack of potable water, increasing food prices, pandemics of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, as well as climate change. The majority of these issues are linked to poverty, with the developing world facing the most dire consequences. Together, developed and developing countries face a major challenge: to reduce poverty in developing countries, while also preventing adverse poverty-induced phenomena.

After more than 20 years of democratic development, the Czech Republic is among the 35 richest countries in the world, making it morally obliged to help less prosperous regions; at the same time, the provision of assistance also enables the country to pursue its own interests. The growing economic potential of developing countries contributes to the stability of the global economy and the development of prospective markets, while also enabling competitive Czech companies to participate. Development activities strengthen bilateral political, economic and cultural relations with individual countries, while also improving the Czech Republic's position on the international scene. Effective development cooperation also contributes to an improved security situation, at both regional and global levels.

Development cooperation has, therefore, become an important part of Czech foreign policy. In 2011, the Czech Republic continued to support the implementation of development projects, offered scholarships enabling students to enrol at Czech universities, as well as humanitarian aid, and was involved in a number of other development activities. At the same time, it actively participated in international organisations that deal with the issue of developing countries. The Czech Republic focuses on projects where it may benefit from its comparative advantages, including its experience with the process of transition towards a democratic political system, and from a centrally planned economy to a market one. This way, the country may share its knowledge of political transition, the reform of justice and government, privatisation, the modification of the tax system and the building of a market environment.

In bilateral cooperation, four priority countries - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova and Mongolia



- saw their framework programmes of development cooperation approved in 2011. Stemming from the Development Cooperation Strategy 2010-2017, these programmes contain up to date information on Czech development assistance in each country, including priority sectors and territories where the Czech Republic intends to implement its future projects.

In multilateral cooperation, the year 2011 was marked by the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea. Its main contribution was the creation of a Global Partnership for Effective Cooperation that defines new principles of cooperation between donor and recipient countries, with the aim of ensuring an improved quality of assistance. This partnership seeks to strengthen transparent involvement on the part of key developing countries, including China, India, Russia, Brazil and South Africa, to enable others to benefit from their experience. Last but not least, the partnership is also expected to contribute towards identifying other sources of funding besides official development assistance currently provided by developed countries, while also strengthening the ownership of the development process on the part of developing countries.

Czech development policy is transparent and open to public debate involving NGOs, business, academia as well as other sectors of civil society. Keeping the public continuously informed of the intentions, projects and results of development cooperation improves the general support of development cooperation on their part.



2 | Development cooperation priorities of the Czech Republic

Territorial priorities

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

Programme countries

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

Project countries

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

Former priority countries

- Angola
- Yemen
- Vietnam
- Zambia

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

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

In 2011, cooperation programmes were finalised for the new programme period (until 2017) with four programme countries: **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova and Mongolia**. Besides other things, the programme documents contain up to date information on Czech development cooperation in each of the countries - including a list of priority sectors that the Czech Republic provides with its continuous support -, as well as their geographical focus. The new programmes enhance certain cross-cutting principles of Czech development cooperation, in accordance with the effective Strategy.

The final wording of the programme documents has been discussed with partner institutions in the respective four countries, in order to achieve consensus on the focus of development cooperation. Drafting of a development programme with **Afghanistan** is currently underway, with the final version of the document expected to be available later in 2012.



Vietnam: Construction of household biogas stations

Priority sectors

The priorities newly defined 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 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 next period begun 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. Cross-cutting principles include good governance, observance of human rights and environmental prudence (*vis-à-vis* climate change), and are respected within all development activities.

Priority sectors

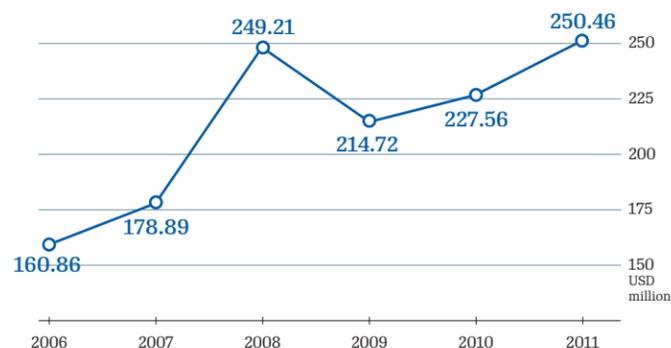
- Environment
- Agriculture
- Social development (including education, social and health services)
- Economic development (including energy)
- Democracy, human rights and social transition



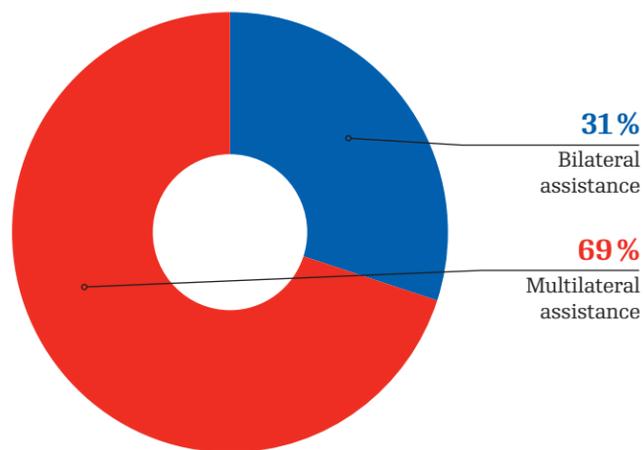
3 | The Czech Republic's contribution to poverty reduction in 2011

Bilateral and multilateral development activities that the Czech Republic pursued in 2011 strived to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals. At the same time, the Czech Republic honoured its commitments arising from its membership of the European Union, the United Nations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, thus joining the assistance efforts of other developed nations.

The Czech Republic's Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2006-2011 (USD million, current prices)



Basic division of Czech ODA in 2011



In 2011, the Czech Republic provided total official development assistance (ODA)¹ worth **250.46 million USD**. In absolute terms, this represents a year-on-year growth of 2.3%. Compared to 2010, however, the internationally recognised ODA to GNP indicator was slightly down at 0.12%.

In 2011, the Czech Republic provided bilateral development assistance of 76.96 million USD, while equally donating 173.51 million USD on a multilateral basis (via international organisations).

In the long run, multilateral assistance exceeds bilateral assistance (69% vs. 31%). The reason for this has traditionally been the mandatory character of the former (the Czech Republic has pledged to make contributions and these cannot be cancelled *ad hoc*); the increasing contribution of the Czech Republic towards the EU budget (also including the part dedicated to development assistance) currently presents the most important share in the Czech Republic's multilateral official development assistance.

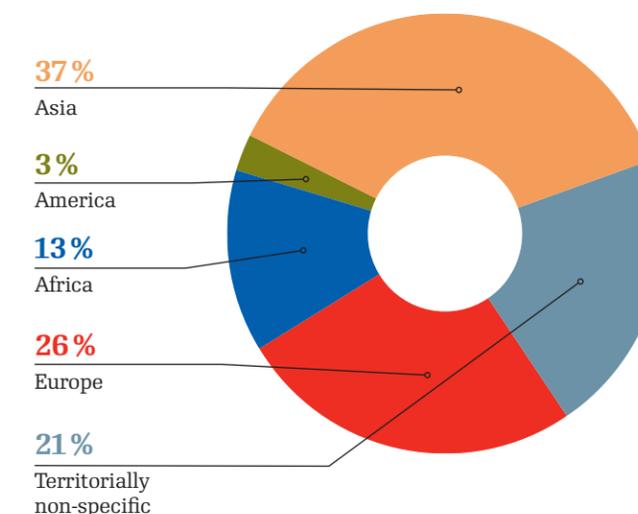
In 2011, the Czech Republic reserved 3.97 million USD for emergency humanitarian aid, as an expression of solidarity as well as willingness and ability to provide instantaneous assistance where it is needed.

In terms of the territorial structure of ODA, the largest recipients of assistance are located in Asia, which receives 37% of Czech bilateral assistance. This is due to the Czech Republic's continuous focus on fewer countries, with the region now including the two largest recipients (Afghanistan and Mongolia).

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

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

Regional distribution of Czech ODA in 2011



There has been a positive trend of stable increases in ODA in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa. Despite the growth, Sub-Saharan Africa represents a mere 11% of the bilateral ODA totals provided by the Czech Republic.

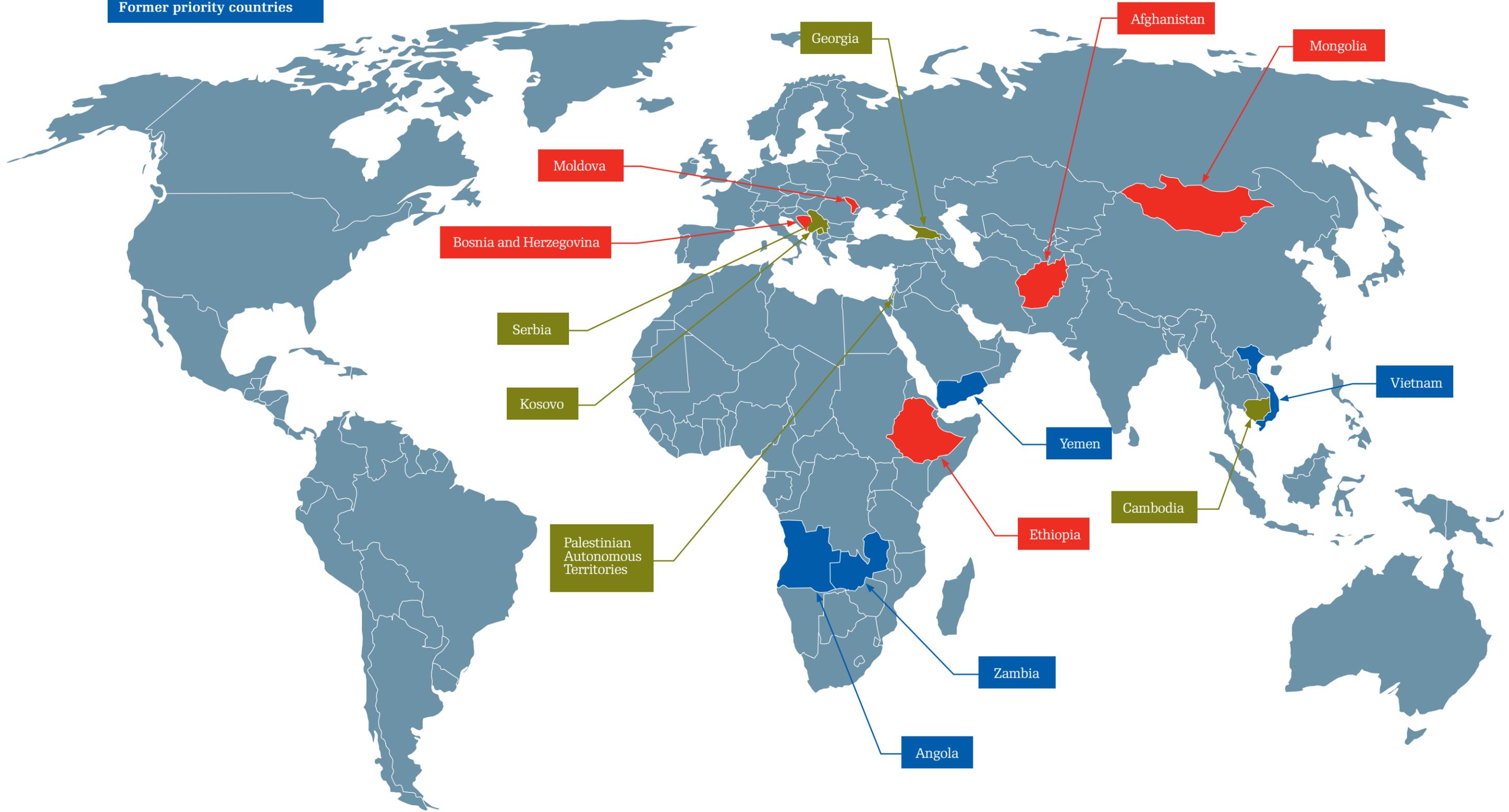
In 2011, the Czech Republic provided 21.18 million USD - i.e. 28% of the bilateral ODA total - to the least developed countries (LDCs). An important part of this amount went to Afghanistan, where it was linked to the activities of the Czech Republic's Provincial Reconstruction Team. The total bilateral aid to Afghanistan represented 54% of the total assistance provided to the least developed countries.

In 2011, the largest recipients of Czech ODA included Afghanistan, Mongolia, Moldova, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

Regional distribution of Czech ODA in 2011

Region	Total funding (million USD)	% of bilateral ODA
Europe (total)	20.02	26.01 %
Western Balkans	8.68	11.28 %
Eastern Europe	9.09	11.81 %
Other	2.26	2.94 %
Africa (total)	9.75	12.67 %
North Africa	1.49	1.94 %
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.08	10.50 %
America (total)	1.95	2.53 %
North and Central America	1.23	1.60 %
South America	0.73	0.95 %
Asia (total)	28.85	37.49 %
Middle East	3.25	4.22 %
South and Central Asia	17.57	22.83 %
East Asia	7.99	10.38 %
Oceania (total)	0.00	0.00 %
Territorially non-specific	16.36	21.26 %
Total	76.96	100.00 %

- Programme countries
- Project countries
- Former priority countries





4 | Bilateral development cooperation of the Czech Republic in 2011

The greatest focus of Czech bilateral cooperation was on the implementation of updated priorities defined by the Development Coordination Strategy 2010-2017. Small local projects, which are carried out by Czech embassies as targeted assistance at local level, were implemented in the priority, as well as in other, countries.

Besides supporting bilateral projects, in 2011 the Czech Republic provided scholarships to students from developing countries, as well as humanitarian aid. Other forms of bilateral assistance were also implemented, including assistance to refugees in the Czech Republic and to development and humanitarian activities pursued by individual municipalities and regions.



Afghanistan: Supporting farmers in the Balch province

Bilateral development cooperation by territory

Development cooperation focused most notably on the five partner countries subject to programmes that define sectors, and other priorities of Czech assistance in each of them (including Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova and Mongolia). In 2011, cooperation programmes until 2017 were approved for most of the countries (with the exception of Afghanistan, where the programme is to be agreed upon later in 2012).

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

Activities in four other countries (Angola, Yemen, Vietnam and Zambia) came as a limited continuation

of development intervention from the previous programme period, while additional projects, administered by other ministries or within the transition promotion programme, were carried out in several countries.

The most important recipients of Czech ODA in 2011 were Afghanistan, Mongolia, Moldova, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. Besides the aforementioned, the group of ten most important recipients also included the former project countries of Ethiopia, Georgia and the Palestinian Autonomous Territories.

The ranking of recipients has been affected by a gradual shift to an updated list of priority countries. The more substantial share of Afghanistan is caused, besides the number and scope of projects, by the higher costs of project implementation, and by the related activities of the Provincial Reconstruction Team.

Major recipients of bilateral official development assistance (ODA) provided by the Czech Republic in 2011

Country	Total funding (USD million)	% of bilateral ODA
Afghanistan	11.36	14.76 %
Mongolia	4.69	6.09 %
Moldova	4.28	5.56 %
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.58	4.65 %
Serbia	3.19	4.15 %
Ukraine	3.03	3.94 %
Ethiopia	2.93	3.81 %
Georgia	2.05	2.66 %
Belarus	1.78	2.31 %
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	1.76	2.29 %
Vietnam	1.66	2.16 %
Angola	1.40	1.82 %
Burma/Myanmar	1.28	1.66 %
Kosovo	1.06	1.38 %
Zambia	1.03	1.34 %
Cambodia	0.96	1.25 %
Libya	0.81	1.05 %
Pakistan	0.74	0.96 %
Turkey	0.64	0.83 %
Kyrgyzstan	0.55	0.71 %
Albania	0.47	0.61 %
Uzbekistan	0.46	0.60 %
Egypt	0.39	0.51 %
Iraq	0.38	0.49 %
Haiti	0.37	0.48 %
Syria	0.35	0.45 %
Kazakhstan	0.34	0.44 %
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.32	0.42 %
Yemen	0.31	0.40 %
Nigeria	0.30	0.39 %

Priority countries with a cooperation programme

Afghanistan

Afghanistan is among the poorest countries in the world. Besides more than three decades of armed conflict, political instability, an adverse security situation and outdated technologies and infrastructure, the country has also suffered from high illiteracy rates and insufficient educational facilities. The situation is even worse in farming areas, where 75% of the Afghan population actually live (despite the low percentage of arable land, agriculture provides for 50% of Afghan GDP). Afghanistan ranked 172nd out of 187 countries in the 2011 Human Development Index.

The provision of assistance to Afghanistan dates back to the 1980s and former Czechoslovakia; however, these ties were broken following the Taliban's rise to power. It was not until 2001 that development

cooperation could be re-established. In that year, Czech non-governmental organisations arrived in the region and, since 2008, assistance has revolved around the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Logar. In recent years, the Czech Republic has taken an active part in the country's reconstruction and strengthening of security and Afghan institutional capacities, with new priorities including the development of agriculture, water management and education.

In 2011, the PRT completed, implemented or initiated 43 reconstruction and development projects. Besides that, the Czech Republic used development cooperation funding to support agricultural education in the country. Amounting to 0.85 million USD, a contribution to the Afghan National Solidarity Programme was also significant.

The year 2011 saw the development of secondary education in agriculture continue, with the construction of a Secondary Agricultural School in Pol-e Alam, administered by the PRT. Other projects involved the construction of milk collection centres, training and awareness-raising campaigns for local farmers and veterinarians, small water management projects (renovation of underground water canals, weirs and water pipes, etc.) renovation and construction of buildings, facilities and checkpoints for Afghan security forces, as well as the construction of a provincial prison (all projects administered by the PRT). The PRT also completed the enlargement and fitting out of the Pol-e Alam provincial court in the province of Logar.

Quick Impact Projects (QIP) played an equally important part within Czech assistance. In 2011, the Provincial Reconstruction Team focused on one-off projects, including the delivery of supplies of vital material to local health facilities and radio stations, the training of Logar journalist in the Kabul office of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, cleaning of wells and water channels, provision of firewood supplies to schools and health facilities before winter, etc. Targeted support was provided for the renovation of schools, with these projects being directly administered by an in-country office established by the Ministry of Education.

Following a proposal from the Czech Embassy in Kabul, two small local projects were implemented in 2011 aimed at supporting IT awareness among pupils and students and at introducing information technologies within schools; both projects totalled 6,000 USD.

In 2011, the Czech Republic offered four new scholarships to Afghan students; two of them were eventually awarded. A total of 11 Afghan students were enrolled at Czech schools.



Afghanistan: Secondary School of Agriculture and Mechanics, Logar



Afghanistan: Supporting farmers in the Balch province

Bilateral funding provided by the Czech Republic in 2011 was used in Afghanistan to carry out one bilateral project and two small local projects, totalling 0.23 million USD. Additionally, 43 projects amounting to 1.93 million USD, and 24 quick impact projects worth 0.15 million USD were implemented through the PRT. Official development assistance provided to Afghanistan in 2011 totalled 11.36 million USD.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranks 74th in the 2011 Human Development Index, with 14% of the population living below the poverty line. 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 (throughout 2011, the country was unable to form a government). 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 had with the transition processes and EU accession.

In 2011, there was important progress in the harmonisation of Czech development assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina with other donors. Halfway through the year, a Memorandum of Understanding was entered into with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); all three partners have undertaken to coordinate their assistance, most significantly in agriculture and economic development. The Czech Development Agency thus contributed towards the involvement of Czech experts in activities within the FARMA project (a joint agricultural project administered by USAID and SIDA), with FARMA experts in return becoming involved in a Czech project aimed at boosting milk production.

In agreement with the programme document, the majority of funding was used for projects in agriculture, water supply and sanitation and energy, with the Czech Republic focusing mainly on the use of renewable resources.

In energy, a development project was initiated in 2011, which seeks to set up a biomass heating station in the village of Nemila. In line with the Czech Development Cooperation Strategy, transport-related activities were terminated. At the end of 2011, a celebration to mark the successful cooperation with the Sarajevo Transport Authority was held, with the company receiving spare parts for trams produced in the Czech Republic (the former Czechoslovakia) that had been supplied to Sarajevo in the 1970s.



Bosnia and Herzegovina: Eko Mozaik bee breeding project



Bosnia and Herzegovina: Seminar within a transition promotion project

Equal distribution of assistance between both Bosnian ethnic groups is an important aspect of Czech development cooperation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. With this principle in mind, a project aimed at improving waste management in the municipalities of Dobož and Maglaj was launched in 2011, with self-governing bodies of both ethnicities participating.

Within the transition promotion programme, projects were implemented to strengthen and streamline activities aimed at preventing and combating human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to support a multicultural library in the Bosnian town of Gornji Vakuf.

Within the Aid For Trade programme, the Czech Republic supported a project of building a single waste

management system, which targets the handling of special solid and biodegradable wastes.

Also implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina were a total of ten small local projects, including the reconstruction of the Paljanska Miljacka riverbed, and a social transformation project that offered employment opportunities to young people.

Government scholarships are regularly provided within development cooperation with Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2011, a total of 26 students on government scholarships were enrolled in the Czech Republic, with 70 additional students using scholarships from other sources.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of 26 projects (16 bilateral, and 10 small local projects), totalling 2.9 million USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2011 totalled 3.6 million USD.

Ethiopia

Despite recent economic growth, Ethiopia still belongs among the poorest countries in the world; in 2011 Ethiopia ranked 174th in the Human Development Index.

The cooperation programme between Ethiopia and the Czech Republic for the period 2012-2017 was prepared in 2011, with both partners working closely together. Czech assistance in Ethiopia focuses on the following sectors: education, health, water supply and sanitation, agriculture, forestry and fishing, disaster prevention



Ethiopia: Production of shoes in the Menagesha centre for physical rehabilitation



Ethiopia: A new source of potable water in the Alaba district

and response preparedness. Geographically, assistance centres on the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region, as well as the vicinity of the capital city of Addis Ababa. In the region of Somalia, the Czech Republic also implements humanitarian projects dealing with the long-term crisis there.

In 2011, the Czech Republic continued the support that it has traditionally provided to Ethiopian primary and secondary education. Upon launching a new project of introducing modern instruction methods, findings identified during the evaluation of a Czech educational project implemented in 2008-2010 were considered. The Manual of Modern Teaching Methods, prepared by experts from both countries and accredited by the Ministry of Education of Ethiopia, is still used.

While Ethiopia features one of the largest cattle populations in the world, its leather manufacturing remains significantly underdeveloped. The development of the industry remains one of priorities defined by the National Development Plan of Ethiopia. The Czech Republic has thus decided to support professional training in the area of leather manufacturing. Project activities are aimed at increasing the scope and quality of leather manufacturing courses targeted at small businesses. The hands-on training adjusted to suit local needs may be instrumental in creating new employment opportunities.

In the health sector, a project to improve the availability and quality of healthcare was initiated in the Alaba District in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region. The Czech Republic provided for the equipment of several wards at the Alaba Community Hospital, thus enabling an increase in the number of patients, as well as provision of health services that had been previously unavailable

in the district. The services were improved and extended, particularly in Obstetrics.

Given the insufficient access of Ethiopians to sources of safe drinking water, the Czech Republic puts projects in water supply and sanitation to the fore. In 2011, a project was launched in the Alaba District, seeking to make the current system of management of water resources more effective. The main challenge lies in keeping underground wells functional, which largely depends on their correct administration by the Water Commissions. These activities are supplemented with training in hygiene, sanitation and technology. The aim of another project is to build a sustainable system of drinking water resources and a water distribution network for the inhabitants of three municipalities of the Sidama Zone in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region.

In agriculture, four new projects were launched in 2011. The Czech Republic provides assistance via agricultural training, and through the provision of consultations to local small-scale farmers. Due to massive erosion, activities aimed at sustainable management of soil, forests and water resources still continue.

The long-term cooperation between the Czech Republic and the Geological Survey of Ethiopia also continued. The traditional focus on the development of capacities in engineering geology and hydrogeology has been extended to include the identification and management of geodynamic risks that, given local geological conditions, are the key factor for economic and urban development and construction activities.

In 2011, the Czech Republic contributed to mitigating the impacts of the humanitarian crisis plaguing the Horn of Africa that has affected the Ethiopian region of Somalia - 0.3 million USD was provided to fight local famine. A project in support of shepherds, which was administered by the Czech Development Agency, provided at least 3,500 persons with comprehensive aid, enabling them to overcome months of crisis.

In 2011, five small local projects administered by the Czech Embassy in Addis Ababa were carried out in the sectors of health, agriculture and education. The Czech Republic provided assistance, for example, to producers of orthopaedic shoes and prosthetic devices in a non-state facility.

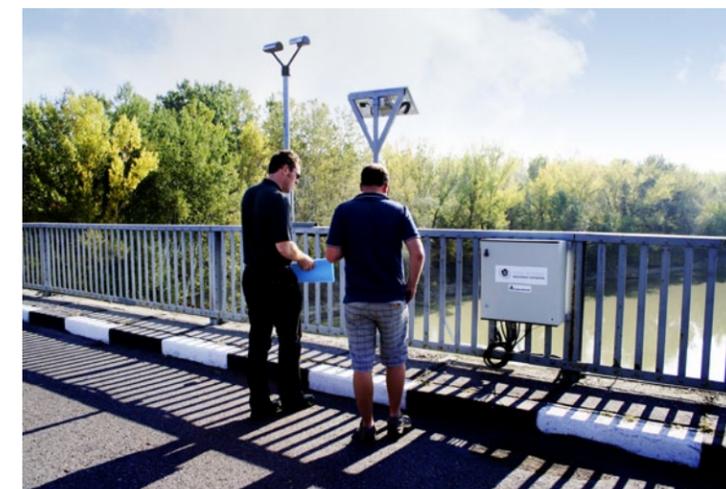
Within development cooperation, the Czech Republic has traditionally provided Ethiopia with government scholarships whose number has been on the rise over recent years. For the academic year 2011/2012, six new Ethiopian students were enrolled (four in a Czech programme, 2 in an English programme). A total of 22 Ethiopian students currently pursue their studies in the Czech Republic, most notably in medicine, economics and agriculture.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of 21 projects (12 bilateral projects, four trilateral projects and five small local projects), totalling 2.6 million USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Ethiopia in 2011 totalled 2.9 million USD.

Moldova

The economic and social situation in Moldova has been marked with a long-term decline of 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 previous development cooperation, as well as on the persisting development needs of the country. In the 2011 Human Development Index, Moldova ranked 111th out of 187 countries.

In 2011, Czech development assistance in Moldova focused on improving the sustainability of water



Moldova: Flood monitoring station in the Prut river basin

management, the monitoring of water resources and their protection against environmental hazards, flood protection, and dealing with wastes and environmental burdens. This included the removal of oil spills, in order to mitigate the adverse effects that they have on surface and underground water. The general aim of the projects is to contribute towards improving selected environmental indicators of the country.

In education, a project seeking to improve inclusion in pre-school education was especially noteworthy. It ran alongside projects in the area of social infrastructure and services, particularly those in support of a national strategy for the care of abandoned children

and the development of homecare services. Other projects involved activities to support Moldovan agriculture, including proposals for technological measures against drought and for supporting environmentally-friendly farming.

Moldova is one of the priority countries for transition promotion. In 2011, projects supporting civil society and its cooperation with local governments were implemented. The Czech Republic pays 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.



Moldova: Kindergarten supporting inclusive education

An important share of Czech activities equally focused on supporting Moldovan government and the setting-up of re-integration mechanisms. In finance and banking, projects of financial and economic transition were implemented. A business support project was aimed at small and medium-sized companies.

In 2011, five small local projects were implemented, including the provision of wheelchairs to people with disabilities; the renovation of a summer camp for children in the area of Stefan Voda; a feasibility study for the renovation of water pipes and a sewer.

In terms of government scholarships, Moldova has been the long-term leader in the number of offered scholarships. In the academic year 2011/12, 13 new scholarships were offered and awarded for various study programmes in the Czech and English languages. The same number of scholarships has been allotted for

the coming year. A total of 42 Moldovan students are currently enrolled at schools in the Czech Republic.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of 18 projects (including 12 bilateral projects, one trilateral and five small local projects), totalling 3.2 million USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Moldova in 2011 totalled 4.3 million USD.

Mongolia

Due to its economic structure, limited infrastructure and high dependency on traditional means of sustenance (40% of the population relies on herding), Mongolia is still ranked as a developing country. Increasingly, the country is suffering the adverse effects of climate change, variations in weather patterns and continuing desertification, as well as livestock diseases. Mongolia ranks 110th in the 2011 Human Development Index, with 35% of its population living below the poverty line.

In 2011, development cooperation between Mongolia and the Czech Republic followed priorities outlined in the programme document, focusing predominantly on education, water supply and sanitation, social infrastructure and services, production, energy supply, trade and other services and agriculture. In terms of geographical focus, assistance cantered on the poorest regions of South West Mongolia, and on the Central Province in the vicinity of Ulaanbaatar.

In water supply and sanitation, a project aimed at developing the management of water resources in the Khövsgöl Province was launched, while a project seeking to recover non-functioning water sources continued to ensure additional water supplies for Ulaanbaatar, as did a project of building new water sources for the rural areas of Zalugiin Gol and Ulaan Tolgoi. In energy, a project introducing automated operation in water treatment facilities was launched. Another project - this time in the sector of trade and other services - dealt with improving the accuracy of time and length standards, as well as with the creation of a length measurement standard.

In education, three smaller projects were launched to support apprenticeship education, the reform of secondary school curricula and study programmes in manufacturing industries. Health-related projects focused on improving the availability of healthcare in remote rural areas.

In agriculture, new projects commenced, increasing the quality of plant production in Dornogobi, and to reintroduce the endangered species of Przewalski's horse, including improved social conditions for the families of park rangers and inhabitants of the area.

A project of livestock identification also continued. In cooperation with the Mongolian partner, construction of a meat processing plant (featuring Czech technology) was completed. In environmental protection, implementation continued of the continuous Hargia project aimed at removing sediments and contaminated soil, and their safe disposal.

Four small local projects administered by the Czech Embassy in Ulaanbaatar continued, focusing on education and health.

For the academic year 2011/12, the Czech Republic offered eight new government scholarships, of which the Mongolian partner made full use. As of December 2011, a total of 26 Mongolian students were enrolled at Czech universities.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of 17 projects (including 13 bilateral, and four small local, projects), totalling 4.1 million USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Mongolia in 2011 totalled 4.7 million USD.



Mongolia: Mobile health centre for nomads



Mongolia: Environmental recovery on the premises of the Hargia plant

Project countries

Georgia

Georgia continues to overcome the collapse of the USSR and recover from the impact of events on its political and economic situation, further 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, with its stability being of general concern to the international community. Georgia ranks 75th in the 2011 Human Development Index.

Since 2008, development cooperation between the Czech Republic and Georgia has been affected by the impact of the armed conflict with Russia, with most development activities now aimed at Georgia's recovery. In 2008-2010, the Czech government released an additional 8.5 million USD to fund reconstruction and development assistance. A total of more than 50 projects were implemented, with

majority funding dedicated to projects in agriculture, health, and water supply and sanitation. Post-2011 activities come as a continuation of previous efforts.

The main focus of assistance provided to Georgia in 2011 was on health, including a project of early detection of cancer in women, which made use of experience gained in projects implemented in 2009 and 2010. The project deals most notably with prevention, education of doctors in rural areas and the creation of a national strategy.

In energy supply and sanitation, a project aimed at sustainable electricity sources was implemented. The project was prepared in cooperation with the Agency of Protected Areas of Georgia and the local Ministry of Energy, with the goal of providing communities in remote, mountainous areas with electricity.

In agriculture, forestry, and fishing, three projects were implemented whose character is aligned with previous activities that had supported cooperative businesses. The projects sought to unite small-scale farmers of the provinces of Megrel, Adjara and Imereti, in order to increase the effectiveness of agriculture businesses, and to provide for value added in agricultural production (including processing, packaging and sorting), thus supporting them as they enter local and foreign markets.

Equally as important were activities in general environmental protection, where a project aimed at building an early flood warning system was launched in cooperation with the National Environmental Agency (NEA) and the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute. The project introduces a unified monitoring system using hydrogeological and meteorological stations, while also transferring Czech expertise in flood warning systems.

As a part of the Aid for Trade programme, the Czech Republic supported the local film industry. Five small local projects were also implemented in 2011, including: a social welfare project; a project to support the social and economic development of the Tusheti area; a kindergarten in the Latali area; a project to support education in addictology; and a project to support cultural heritage in the Upper Svaneti region.

In the academic year 2011/12, eight new government scholarships were offered and accepted, available for programmes in the Czech and English languages. A total of 26 Georgian scholars were enrolled at Czech universities in 2011.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total



Georgia: Family using photovoltaic source of energy

of 13 projects (including eight bilateral projects and five small local projects), totalling 1 million USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Georgia in 2011 totalled 2.1 million USD.

Cambodia

Cambodia continues to struggle with the impacts of the Pol Pot regime, that had such a devastating effect on the social and economic structure of the country. Cambodia belongs among the poorest countries in the region, ranking 139th in the 2011 Human Development Index.

The Czech Republic has 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 2011, the Czech Republic implemented in Cambodia four bilateral projects focusing on disadvantaged groups of inhabitants, which sought to improve the quality of healthcare and nutrition for small children, encouraged community support for disabled children and the improved health of mothers and children. Another project involved sustainable sources of energy. All projects focus predominantly on the poorest inhabitants of rural areas.

After the devastating floods in the autumn of 2011, the Czech Republic provided Cambodia with humanitarian aid. ADRA, a humanitarian organisation, provided subsidies worth 0.1 million USD in support of the project "Basic food aid and sustenance recovery assistance for the inhabitants of the flood-stricken areas of Kompong Thom and Kratie". The funds were used, besides the cleaning of wells, to provide 1,800 families with food packages, with an additional 850 families receiving seeds or poultry as well as education on farming methods suitable for flooded areas.

Two small local projects focused on health: the extension of facilities of a health centre, and cardiac surgery on a Cambodian girl.

Within the development scholarship programme, eight Cambodian students were enrolled in the Czech Republic as of 2011. Three new government scholarships were offered to Cambodia, and full use was made of them.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of seven projects (including four bilateral projects, one trilateral and two small local projects), totalling 0.8 million USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Cambodia in 2011 totalled 1 million USD.



Cambodia: Supporting nutrition care

Kosovo

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

The most important projects implemented in Kosovo in 2011 involved work with associations of handicapped Kosovans. The goal of the projects was most notably to improve the social status of the visually- and hearing-impaired. This involved support of an amendment to the key act regulating the status of the blind in Kosovan society, and professional training which sought to improve the employment chances of blind Kosovans. A project in support of minority integration focuses on the inclusion of children from disadvantaged groups in education.

Another important group of 2011 projects in Kosovo included those in the sector of water supply and sanitation - the key area in terms of improving the environmental quality of the country. A three-year project was launched in the area of Kosovo Polje to build a waste water treatment facility (in the

village of Harilaçi). Since this is one of the first waste water treatment facilities in the country, it is a great opportunity for transferring Czech technologies and expertise to the partner country.

Four new scholarships were offered to Kosovo in 2011, of which two were eventually awarded. As of the end of 2011, there were a total of six students on government scholarships enrolled in the Czech Republic, mostly in economics and agriculture-related programmes.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of 11 projects (including eight bilateral and three small local projects), totalling 0.7 million USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Kosovo in 2011 totalled 1.1 million USD.

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 13 million USD were implemented in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories, with an additional 3.4 million USD in extraordinary reconstruction aid in 2008. In its activities, the Czech Republic has so far focused on the Tubas Governorate and the energy sector (approximately 30 villages have been electrified since 1996, thanks to Czech assistance).

Given the specific conditions prevailing in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories, cooperation was pursued via financial donation to the Tubas Governorate amounting to 0.8 million USD for the implementation of development projects. Working closely with the Liaison Office in Ramallah, in 2011 the Palestinian partner (and the partner organisation Palestinian Energy Authority (PEA) in particular) was provided with professional assistance and, in cooperation with the Czech Development Agency, new project specifications were prepared for selection procedures by means of which the Palestinian partner was to choose project contractors for the implementation phase. The donation was also used to provide the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) with a financial contribution to support the management and development of water resources. The PWA used the funding to purchase the necessary technical equipment.

Following a proposal by the Liaison Office in Ramallah, three small local projects were implemented in Palestine in 2011, totalling 50 000 USD. These involved the identification of a solution for the electrification of villages on the West Bank of the Jordan, improvement of the economic standing of the Taybeh community, as well as the transfer of knowledge concerning the management of water resources at the level of rural, municipal and state organisations.

In 2011, the Czech Republic also provided the Palestinian Autonomous Territories with humanitarian aid worth 0.1 million USD, which was delivered via UNRWA to help the Palestinian inhabitants in Gaza and the West Bank.



Palestine: Servicing station for transformers in Tubas

In the academic year 2011/12, Palestine was offered five new government scholarships, bringing the total of Palestinian students enrolled in the Czech Republic up to 14.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of six projects (including three bilateral projects and three small local projects), totalling 0.9 million USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to the Palestinian Autonomous Territories in 2011 totalled 1.8 million USD.

Serbia

In March 2012, the official status of Serbia as an EU candidate country was confirmed, bringing to fruition the positive long-term development in the country, and showing promise for the future. At the same time, however, the country continues to face high unemployment rates and other economic and social issues. Serbia ranked 59th in the UNDP's 2011 Human Development Index.

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 (e.g. 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 particularly the Muslim minority, and on the region of Šumadija.

Development cooperation between the Czech Republic and Serbia in 2011 was marked by a greater involvement of the latter's state institutions in project activities. The cooperation with the Serbian Environmental Protection Fund was promising, and a joint project is currently in preparation to deal with waste water treatment in the village of Kruščica (located in one of the least developed regions of the country). Negotiations have also been initiated between the Czech Development Agency, the Serbian Environmental Protection Fund and the Czech Export Bank, concerning joint projects in the area of waste water management.

In 2011, the Czech Republic initiated partnership with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in Serbia. The cooperation with the UNOPS focuses on cheese production in Sandžak, which is one of the least developed and politically fragile regions. Czech development projects similarly continued in the Šumadija region, where the health sector received support with the prevention and early detection of cancer in women.



Serbia: Cheese production in Sandžak

Following the Development Cooperation Strategy, cooperation in the transport sector was terminated in 2011. The remaining four railway crossings fitted with safety equipment complying with European standards were put into operation on behalf of Serbian railways.

Small local projects, implemented in Serbia in 2011, enjoyed vivid interest on the part of the Serbian authorities, local government and media. A total of five of these projects were carried out, including the purchase of a cardiograph for the gynaecological department of the Savski Venac hospital and a project dealing with solid waste processing in the village of Topola.

As for transition cooperation, a project providing support to Serbian journalists by increasing their awareness of and ability to report about environmental protection continued. Activities within the Aid for Trade programme were also implemented, with the Czech Republic sharing its experience with EU accession and the common market.

In 2011, Serbia was among the most important recipients of development scholarships. A total of 31 government scholars from Serbia were enrolled on predominantly technical, economic and humanities programmes. For the academic year 2011/2012, Serbia was offered nine additional scholarships, and the country took full advantage of them.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of 13 projects (including eight bilateral projects and five small local projects), totalling 1.9 million USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Serbia in 2011 totalled 3.2 million USD.

Other countries

Other countries include those where Czech development activities continue in a redefined scope and focus (often subject to a gradual phase-out), following the implementation of an effective Strategy. These include Angola, Yemen, Vietnam and Zambia. This group also encompasses partner countries where projects from the previous period were completed, or where activities of transitional cooperation and technical assistance in public finance are still being carried out.

Angola

Despite economic development following its civil war, Angola belongs among the poorest countries in the world, ranking 148th in the UNDP's 2011 Human Development Index.

For many years, Czech attention centred on the isolated province of Bié, which was significantly affected by the civil war. In 2011, the implementation of a project supporting primary level education continued and literacy courses for adults were successfully completed by 963 students. Within its activities, the Czech Republic provides targeted support to primary school teachers and their professional and pedagogical capacities, following the intentions of the Angolan school reform. In December 2011, a three-year project was completed, providing support to the Secondary Agricultural School in Catabola. All project outputs were officially handed over to Angolan authorities.

The last government scholarship was offered to Angola in the academic year 2010/11. As of 2011, a total of 17 Angolan students were enrolled on predominantly undergraduate agriculture-related programmes in the Czech language.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of five projects (including three bilateral projects and two small local projects), totalling 1.2 million USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Angola in 2011 totalled 1.4 million USD.

Yemen

Due to adverse security situation in Yemen, no development activities administered by the Czech Development Agency were implemented in 2011. As a result, the budget of 0.2 million USD, originally reserved for development cooperation with Yemen, was transferred to cover transitional cooperation activities in the area of the southern Mediterranean, following a decision by the Czech government.

Within two small local projects, the Czech Republic delivered health equipment to the hospital in Al-Ahdan, while also supporting disabled Yemeni athletes. For the academic year 2011/12, the Czech Republic offered two scholarships to Yemen; however, neither of them were taken up by students. A total of five students were enrolled at Czech universities in 2011.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of two projects (small local ones), totalling 35 thousand USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Yemen in 2011 totalled 0.3 million USD

Vietnam

In spite of important reforms having been implemented in Vietnam over the last years, the country remains among those with a very low income, ranking 128th in the Human Development Index. Vietnam's problems stem mainly from its economic structure (more than 70% of the workforce is employed in agriculture), insufficient infrastructure (especially in rural areas) and an inefficient education system. The country still struggles with the consequences of conflict.

In spite of being excluded from the group of programme countries, Vietnam still enjoys partnership within Czech development cooperation. In 2011, a three-year project was launched in Vietnam to select and train a network of vocational trainers from across the country. Its aim is to implement expertise in



Vietnam: Using biogas in households



Zambia: Improving livestock performance

vocational training and job market stimulation within the Vietnamese education system. Another project rolled out in 2011 focused on biogas production that would cover household energy requirements for cooking and, to an extent, lighting. A third project launched in 2011 deals with the introduction of modern methods in deposit geology and mining planning in researching and appropriating ore deposits. Health equipment was also supplied to the Hospital of Czech-Vietnamese Friendship.

An equally important part of development cooperation with Vietnam involved four small local projects; one of them provided support to the Department of Infectious Diseases in the Hospital of Czech-Vietnamese Friendship in Haiphong, while the other focused on educating children with disabilities induced by dioxins from the American-Vietnamese War. The latter project was implemented in an apprenticeship centre in Thua Thien-Hue province. A third project supported dioxin victims in the province of Thai Binh. A fourth project, providing for the creation of a comprehensive treatment of household waste, enabled an illegal waste dump to be cleared from one of the fastest growing neighbourhoods in Hanoi.

For the academic year 2011/2012, Vietnam was offered two government scholarships. Currently, there are four Vietnamese scholars enrolled on chemistry, technology and agriculture programmes.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of 11 projects (six bilateral projects, one trilateral and four small local projects), totalling 0.6 million USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Vietnam in 2011 totalled 1.7 million USD.

Zambia

Zambia is among the poorest countries on the African continent, ranking 164th in the 2011 Human Development Index. Historically, the Czech Republic has focused its efforts on the Western Province, which is relatively isolated and outside the other donors' interest.

Due to the prevailing high mortality rates for mothers and infants in Zambia, the Czech Republic decided to support the education of midwives. In 2011, 36 students enrolled in a new one-year programme in the Mongu district. The construction of a new student dormitory on the school's premises was also completed.

Three new projects were launched in Zambia in 2011. Czech assistance goes to apprenticeship training of socially disadvantaged Katongo children, including courses for bakers, electricians and tailors of the Mongu district. The aim of the district project is

to reduce the vulnerability of orphans and other disadvantaged children and their families. In agriculture, a project of artificial insemination to boost the performance of local livestock varieties was launched in the autumn of 2011. For Zambia, the project is of nationwide importance as one of the project outputs includes the set-up of the country's first insemination station for the production of frozen bull semen.

Administered by the Czech Embassy in Harare, small local projects were similarly implemented in the country, in cooperation with proven local partners. The projects mostly targeted education (the support of individual rural schools), health (the setting up of a rural infirmary) and water supply and sanitation (sources of unpolluted water for the local community).

For the academic year 2011/2012, one new Zambian student enrolled on a Czech language programme and one on an English language programme. A total of 14 Zambian students are enrolled in the Czech Republic, predominantly on agriculture-related programmes.

In 2011, the Czech Republic used bilateral development cooperation funds to implement a total of eight projects (four bilateral and four small local projects), totalling 0.88 million USD. Official development assistance provided by the Czech Republic to Zambia in 2011 totalled 1 million USD.

To a limited extent, development or transition cooperation also took place in several other countries. In **Jamaica**, the Czech Republic assisted in a long-term project of researching options for the industrial application of mineral resources; in **Mali**, a project involved evaluation of the potential use of construction materials for the purposes of supporting the development of local infrastructure. Other projects were nearing completion in **Albania** (environment) and the **Philippines** (water supply and sanitation).

Within economic and financial transition, support was provided to partner institutions in **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Montenegro, Uzbekistan** and other countries. The activities included transfer of Czech know-how acquired during the period of economic transition and prior to EU accession, as well as expertise in reforms aimed at good governance of key areas of public finance.

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



Technical assistance in public finance: Seminar on state budgeting

Bilateral development cooperation by sector

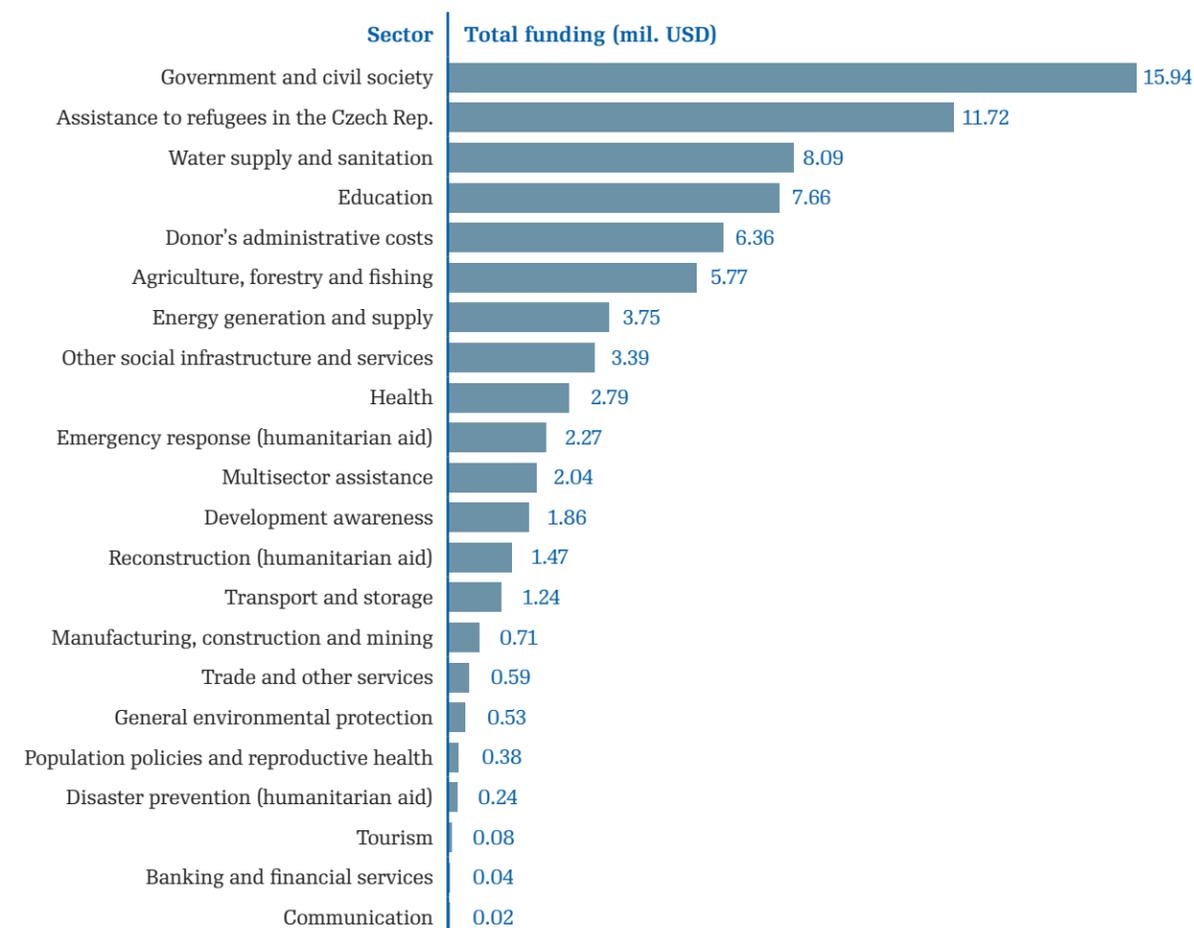
In 2011, the Czech Republic focused primarily on the sectors of government and civil society, education, water supply and agriculture, as well as on other sectors that are instrumental in meeting the Millennium Development Goals, such as social infrastructure, manufacturing, health, environment and energy.

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 for the Czech

Republic within that context. The aforementioned sectors received approximately 30% of the total official assistance provided by the Czech Republic.

In other sectors, the Czech Republic focused on its traditional priorities, using its comparative advantages, while contributing to the identification of solutions to many pressing issues in the partner countries. The Czech Republic, therefore, contributed approximately 20% of its total assistance to projects dealing with water supply and sanitation, and agriculture. In 2011, activities continued across sectors subject to traditional Czech assistance, including environment, energy and social infrastructure and services.

Distribution of bilateral development assistance by sector in 2011



Government and civil society

Projects supporting good governance include both the cross-cutting 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 topic-specific projects, focusing on improving government efficiency.

The Transition Promotion Programme is one of the key components of Czech development assistance. Its aim is to contribute towards establishing and strengthening democratic institutions, rule of law, civil society and good governance. In 2011, the programme continued, focusing on the priority countries of the Czech Republic's foreign policy where there exists good potential for transferring Czech

A total of 3 million USD was spent in 2011 on projects, scholarships and activities in support of democracy and human rights.

The project of **financial and economic transition assistance** also continued with countries of the western Balkans and of central and east Asia. The Czech Republic provided technical assistance, mostly in the form of study visits, to partner institutions in **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Montenegro, China, Uzbekistan and Vietnam**. Within the projects, Czech experience with economic transition, EU accession and public finance reform was shared. A long-term project to **strengthen the capacity of security forces of the countries of the western Balkans** was also carried out. It involved the hosting of experts from the Police of the Czech Republic in institutions in the partner countries, as well as internships of foreign experts in the Czech Republic.

Assistance to refugees in the Czech Republic

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

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

In 2011, the Czech Republic provided a total of 12.5 million USD to assist refugees in the Czech Republic, of which 11.7 million USD qualified as official development assistance (ODA). Foreign nationals from 54 countries (a total of 756 persons) claimed international protection (asylum); most claims were submitted by nationals of **Ukraine and Belarus**.

Water supply and sanitation

The availability of potable water resources is crucial both to satisfy a basic need of inhabitants of developing countries, as well as a prerequisite for the development of production sectors, notably agriculture. Lack - or excessive supply of - water, protection of water resources and the treatment of

waste water are vitally important 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 2011, 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 burdens and, at last but not least, the prediction of natural hazards.

The Balkan countries have been among the traditional recipients of assistance in the water supply and sanitation sector. Czech development activities in the region focus predominantly on dealing with supplies of potable water and waste disposal, including waste water treatment. In **Serbia**, the Kolubara region remained the focus of cooperation also in 2011, receiving assistance with delivering supplies of potable water. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, a joint project between the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Serbian Republic was launched, to improve waste management in the municipalities of Dobož and Maglaj, as well as a project to improve water supplies in the town of Lukavac. In **Kosovo**, construction of a waste water treatment facility was begun in the municipality of Fushë Kosovë/ Kosovo Polje.

Important projects took place in **Moldova** in 2011. In order to eliminate pesticide pollution from water resources, a project to achieve the complete destocking of pesticides was launched in regional warehouses in the country; surveys were carried out in locations polluted with oil substances that were subsequently cleaned and recovered in the Moldovan villages of Lunga and Mărculești. A continuing project to recover a waste water treatment system in Nisporeni is an example of successful cooperation among donors; together with a parallel project administered by the European Commission, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the project provides a comprehensive solution for potable water and sanitation in the area. Other two waste water treatment projects were designed and implemented along similar lines in Cimișlia and Vulcănești.

In **Mongolia**, a project continued to build water sources in the Orkhon/Erdenet area, which is undergoing a rapid population increase. Following a request from the Mongolian partner, a project to recover the Hargia industrial estate in Ulaanbaatar was modified: besides an expert survey of the level of pollution of the area, the actual contaminated sediments and soil have been removed to a safe dump (to be completed later in 2012). In the second half of 2011, a project to rehabilitate 69 damaged wells was launched in Ulaanbaatar to improve

supplies of potable water for the inhabitants of the city; a feasibility study was also ordered for a water management project in Mörön in the Khövsgöl Province, in order to obtain the specification to be used within a selection procedure for a more extensive project of managing water resources in the region.

Other beneficial activities in the sector in 2011 also included projects in Ethiopia, where Czech assistance was used to provide potable water to the inhabitants of rural areas in the southern parts of the country. A project to increase the professional capacities of Ethiopian experts in engineering geology and hydrogeology was also implemented.

Education

Education influences all facets of life in developing countries - ranging from the empowerment of women, to supporting social and economic development via application of the recipient's own government capacities, to political stabilisation at the central level. Programmes supporting education - primary and vocational schooling in particular - are among the areas of traditional focus of Czech development cooperation.



Egypt: Training journalists within the Transition Promotion Programme

experience, as well as a tradition of mutual relations (**Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iraq, Kosovo, Moldova, Burma/Myanmar, Serbia and Ukraine**). In response to the events of the Arab Spring, projects in the countries of Northern Africa (**Egypt and Tunisia**) were also implemented.

In 2011, a total of 57 projects prepared by Czech non-governmental organisations and institutions were implemented within the Transition promotion Programme in collaboration with partners in the recipient countries, including individual activities that were organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its embassies. Besides the priority countries, one-off events took place in countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Many of the projects involving Czech entities were multilateral or international.



Ethiopia: Unsuitable water source in the Alaba district

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.

In 2011, a project continued in **Angola** to support secondary education in agriculture and improving the quality of primary education in the Cuemba district of Bié province. This project has had a major impact on increasing the literacy of the local inhabitants, while also significantly benefiting the qualifications of local teachers.

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

In order to improve the likelihood of young people finding employment in the local job market, a project was launched in Western **Zambia** to offer vocational training to socially disadvantaged children. By the end of 2011, the first training programmes had been



Afghanistan: Educating girls in the Balch province

successfully registered, including those for bakers, electricians and tailors, and teaching rooms had been equipped, ready to welcome the first students.

A two-year project was implemented in **Moldova** to support the integration of disabled and special-needs children in pre-school education. The project helps Moldova fulfil its international commitments by applying the mechanisms of inclusive pre-school education and supporting a pilot kindergarten, to be used as an inclusion role model.

A long-term project aimed at improving the quality of secondary schools in agriculture is being carried out in **Afghanistan**, mostly involving the sharing of information with local farmers, which also facilitates the transfer of know-how at the level of government institutions and central bodies there. In **Mongolia**, two-year projects were launched to support apprentice education in the regions of Selenge, Darkhan and Töv.

Another important aspect of development cooperation in education is development scholarships that are provided to students from developing countries, enabling them to pursue education at public universities in the Czech Republic.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Inhabitants of remote areas of developing countries have very few sources of sustenance to rely on. Agriculture, forestry and fishing often represent the most feasible option in such regions. The main problems to be overcome include a high degree of dependence on natural conditions, low effectiveness and insufficient sustainability that may have an instantaneous adverse impact on basic living conditions. However, if modern techniques are correctly applied, agricultural activities support sustainable development and thus have a favourable effect on environmental stability, as well as on biodiversity.

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

The most important activities in 2011 included a project to increase milk production in north eastern **Bosnia and Herzegovina**. Following the project, cooperation has been established with U.S. and Swedish donors (USAID and SIDA, respectively) in order to improve coordination and higher effectiveness of donor activities in Bosnian agriculture.

In **Ethiopia**, a number of projects were carried out to boost the quality and effectiveness of local agriculture, especially in terms of the availability and safety of foodstuffs, sustainable management of soil resources, prevention of excessive erosion and consultancy in agriculture. In 2011, a project of artificial insemination and improved performance of cattle breeds was also launched in **Zambia**.

In **Mongolia**, a project continued to introduce a livestock identification system and, later in 2012,

a follow-up project was launched to support plant production in Dornogobi. The Czech Republic also supported the efforts of Prague Zoo to re-introduce the Przewalski's horse to its original habitat in the Gobi B region. Within the project, activities are carried out to improve the socio-economic standing of the inhabitants of that area.

In **Moldova**, projects to support the development of environmentally friendly agriculture were launched, also targeting high-value-added production, i.e. activities involving the use of progressive agricultural technologies. This is also an opportunity for transferring Czech experience in agricultural transition.

In **Georgia**, three agricultural projects were implemented in 2011. Two of them involved the development of capacities of, and cooperation among, small-scale farmers in the provinces of Imereti and Samegrelo, while the third dealt with a sustainable rural servicing centre in Adjara.

Energy generation and supply

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

Given its time-proven expertise, Czech development cooperation focuses on supporting sustainable energy sources, and on energy self-sufficiency. By focusing on the sustainable sources of energy at



Georgia: Source of sustainable energy in Thušsko

local level, the Czech Republic promotes one of the development cooperation priorities that it pursued during its EU Council presidency, thus contributing towards combating climate change, as well as fulfilling Millennium Development Goal no. 7: ensuring environmental sustainability.



Zambia: Improving livestock performance

Czech development cooperation in the Balkans focused predominantly on the use of renewable energy. A project was launched in Nemila, **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, to build a source of central heating that will use biomass from wood-processing plants in its vicinity. In **Serbia**, a project was begun to make the heating of the Valjevo hospital more effective, using a local thermal water source.

In 2011, a project was launched in **Georgia** to introduce a sustainable source of energy production (solar panels for the production of electricity and warm water) in a national park in the Thušsko region. The project comes as a follow up to previous Czech development intervention, while also linking to a project administered by the European Commission.

In **Mongolia**, a three-year project was launched to automate a water treatment facility and overhaul a control unit of the electric power plant no. 4 in Ulaanbaatar. Its aim is to increase water quality via reliable appliances and to stabilise the power plant's output, thus improving the central heating system in the region of Ulaanbaatar. The Czech Republic has successfully transferred its energy expertise in the region for decades.

Expert assistance in energy (the preparation of technical documentation for selection procedures for

the project contractor/implementer) was provided to partner institutions in the **Palestinian Autonomous Territories**, namely to the Palestinian Energy Authority.

Czech development cooperation focused on energy also in **Cambodia**, where a long-term project was launched in support of sustainable energy sources in the form of small biogas stations in homes. A similar project was also carried out in rural areas of central **Vietnam**.

Other social infrastructure and services

Within projects in the social sector, Czech development cooperation focuses on the protection – and often on the social and economic integration – of vulnerable groups in partner societies, as well as specifically on child protection.

Among important projects within Czech development cooperation is a project to support the creation of a national strategy for abandoned children. Thanks to Czech involvement, the issue of abandoned children has become a part of a nationwide reform of social care in **Moldova**. Another project was implemented in the country to increase the quality and availability of home-based health and social services. Within a multilateral project to support the legal migration of workers between Moldova and the EU, the Czech

Republic supplied technical equipment for the National Employment Agency of Moldova.

In **Mongolia**, the Czech Republic focused on assisting remote western regions of the country in building makeshift hospitals in selected areas that it supplies with mobile infirmaries and ambulance vehicles, as a contribution to an improved availability of quality healthcare.

In **Kosovo**, the Czech Republic began in 2011 to provide support to the integration of the visually- and hearing-impaired in society, via the teaching of sign language and raising awareness among the disabled of their civil rights. Furthermore, Czech assistance also focuses on the integration of children from disadvantaged groups of inhabitants within the education system.

The Czech Republic also supports disabled children in the Takeo province of **Cambodia**, through a project focusing on the social inclusion of children with disabilities within the education system. In **Vietnam**, Czech assistance deals with poor education and lack of qualified labour by implementing a project of improving the quality of professional (vocational) training.

In the Mongo district, **Zambia**, which suffers from a high incidence of HIV/AIDS, a project was implemented within Czech development cooperation to reduce the social vulnerability of local orphans



Mongolia: Playground for children, a local project

and other disadvantaged children and their families, by offering children improved access to education, supporting small businesses, and/or by providing psychological and social support to foster parents.

Health

No fewer than three Millennium Development Goals (the reduction of mortality and improvement of child and maternal health; combatting epidemics and mass-scale diseases) are related to health. It is therefore only logical that projects improving the availability and quality of healthcare represent a regular element of Czech development cooperation. In 2011, Czech development cooperation focused primarily on the prevention and early diagnosis of cancer, as well as on the improved availability of special healthcare services, with a special focus on child and maternal care, and disadvantaged groups of inhabitants. Some projects in this sector are geared towards promoting equality between men and women, thus fulfilling one of the cross-cutting priorities of Czech development cooperation.

Important projects were implemented in **Serbia**, where the Czech Republic contributed to improving the quality and availability of healthcare in small towns and rural areas. In 2011, a project supporting the Arandjelovac health centre was successfully completed through the delivery of radiological equipment; this location serves approximately 100 thousand inhabitants in central Serbia. In the Šumadija region, the Czech Republic continues the implementation of a project focusing on the prevention of cancer in women.

The Czech Republic also takes an active part in preventing cancer in **Georgia**, where a project is underway to support the early detection of cancer in women from the Samegrelo and Shida Kartli regions which receive, besides the capital of Tbilisi, the largest number of internally displaced refugees, forced from their homes by regional conflicts. A project supporting the services of home-based care centres was also completed in the Shida Kartli region.

Since 2011, an important healthcare project has been implemented in **Ethiopia**. Its aim is to increase the availability of healthcare for the inhabitants of the Alaba province by providing support to the local hospital self-built by the local community. Within the project, the hospital is to be provided with health equipment; further support is given through building an accommodation facility, and by supporting capacities of local staff through a series of training sessions led by Ethiopian and Czech experts.

In **Cambodia**, the Czech Republic supports a project to improve the availability and quality of healthcare



Cambodia: Training of midwives

for mothers and their babies in a rural area of Takeo Province. The project seeks to improve technical conditions and equipment, increase the expertise of staff and, in some facilities, to achieve a complete overhaul of services provided. In the Dan Keo district of Takeo province, a project was terminated to improve the quality and availability of health and nutrition care for children.

In **Vietnam**, health technologies were supplied to the Hospital of Czech-Vietnamese Friendship in Haiphong, as well as to the orthopaedic rehabilitation centre in Bac Thai.

Other projects implemented in 2011 include the training of midwives in the Western Province, **Zambia**. Besides supporting students within a one-year midwifery programme, the Czech Republic gained credits for fitting out a student dormitory, and for supplying health equipment for the obstetrics department of the Lewanika General Hospital.

Humanitarian aid (emergency response, reconstruction and disaster prevention)

Preventing the loss of lives and alleviating human suffering caused by natural or human-induced disasters or armed conflicts is the fundamental objective of humanitarian aid. However, it also involves assistance to countries and regions affected by protracted humanitarian crises. Disaster prevention has become increasingly important in relation to climate change, and is now considered as a segment of humanitarian aid. Provision of humanitarian aid follows internationally recognised



Haiti: Shelters provided by UN humanitarian agencies

principles of good donorship, most notably the key principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. In 2011, the Czech Republic provided international humanitarian aid worth 4.1 million USD.

The most devastating humanitarian crisis in 2011 was the famine in **Somalia** and the drought and influx of Somali refugees into other countries of the Horn of Africa, including **Ethiopia**, **Djibouti** and **Kenya**. The Czech Republic committed 0.3 million USD for emergency assistance to the region, with another 0.1 million USD donated to a humanitarian project in the Somali region of Ethiopia.

The Arab Spring also had serious humanitarian consequences; the conflict in Libya, in particular, caused an exodus of hundreds of thousands (including both foreign and local inhabitants) from the country. Unrest was also present in Yemen and Syria. From its humanitarian aid budget, the Czech Republic committed 0.1 million USD for refugees from Libya, with an additional 0.1 million USD to help the inhabitants of Yemen. Using development cooperation funds, the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic organised three operations within the MEDEVAC programme in Libya, along with supplies of health equipment.

A total of 0.9 million USD from the humanitarian aid budget was donated to countries struck by serious

natural disasters: **Japan** and **Turkey** following earthquakes, and **Pakistan**, **the Philippines**, **Cambodia** and **Thailand** in the aftermath of floods.

As in the past, a selection procedure was held for humanitarian projects in countries struck by **protracted crisis** (Burma, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sri Lanka) and countries undergoing **disaster recovery** (Haiti, Pakistan). A total of 1.6 million USD was spent on 14 projects implemented by non-governmental non-profit organisations.

The humanitarian aid budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was also used to provide contributions to projects carried out by UN agencies (a total of 0.6 million USD), including: UNHCR and continuing aid for Afghan refugees in Iran; UNICEF and help for the malnourished people of Yemen; UNRWA and comprehensive assistance to the Palestinian people and refugees, WFP – reduction of malnutrition in Burkina Faso and the Ivory Coast. Quick impact projects were approved for Afghanistan, as was a contribution providing continuous assistance to Zimbabwe and Malaysia (Burmese refugees) and supporting victims of a border conflict between Sudan and South Sudan.

Transport and storage

Czech development activities in the transport sector were phased out during 2011. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, cooperation with the Sarajevo Transport Authority was successfully completed, and the company received spare parts for trams made in the Czech Republic and supplied to Sarajevo in the 1970s. Within another transport-related project, the remaining four railway crossings were fitted with safety appliances complying with European standards on behalf of **Serbian** Railways.

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 more disadvantaged on the international market. This is mostly the result of ineffective production procedures, of a lack of equipment, as well as of an insufficient number of qualified experts, and a general lack of experience. For a number of years, the Czech Republic has been involved in the provision of technical assistance, and in building and strengthening professional capacities in various industries, most notably via the transfer of technology and know-how.

Due to Czech expertise and experience being in demand, activities such as the effective use of raw materials and development of the glass-making industry in Central **Vietnam** continued in 2011. A meat and skin processing plant was built in **Mongolia**. The Czech Republic also assisted in surveying the industrial potential of mineral resources in **Jamaica**, and in assessing the potential that construction materials have for the development of local infrastructure in **Mali**.

General environmental protection

The sector of environmental protection involves a relatively wide range of activities that do not fit any other specific category. These include educational and research activities, the 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 in dealing with the same issues, and in providing development assistance to other countries. As a result, this comparative advantage served as the base for the decision to initiate a new project of a flood warning system on the Prut River that has been implemented in **Moldova** since 2010.

In 2011, a trial operation was launched, with full operation expected in 2012.

A similar project was also rolled out in **Georgia**. The Czech Republic, with support from the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, contributed to the modernisation of the local meteorological and hydrological system that should facilitate the prediction of, and warning against, extreme weather. In **Serbia**, a project dealing with waste management continued in the town of Valjevo.

Business and other services

In the sector of business, a project was launched in **Mongolia** that deals with the transfer of expertise and know-how in improving the accuracy of frequency and time standards, as well as with the creation of a length measurement standard. The project is carried out in cooperation with the Czech Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing.

In the Sandžak region of south western **Serbia**, the Czech Republic provided assistance through a project aimed at improving the competitiveness of local cheese producers, including their compliance with



Moldova: Recovering areas affected by pesticide pollution

hygiene and market standards. A selection procedure is currently underway to identify a supplier of milk cooling tanks, which will boost the quality of the milk that local farmers sell to their customers.

Aid for Trade is a specific form of assistance, focusing on the development of local markets and production capacities, as well as on building commercial infrastructure. Through the sharing of expertise, entrepreneurship is supported and market institutions developed.

Bilateral development cooperation by assistance modality

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

Development projects

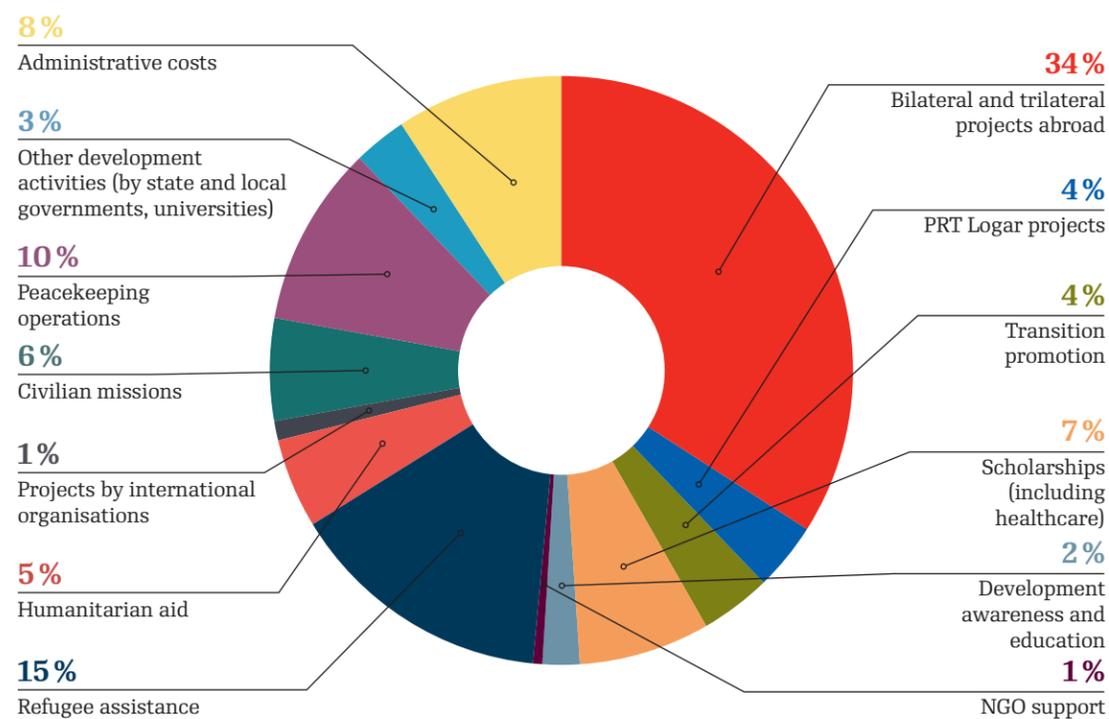
Development projects were the most frequent form of assistance within bilateral development cooperation in 2011; development projects are mostly implemented as “technical assistance” (such as consultancy, transfer of know-how, seminars etc.) This form is fully in line with the partnership principle, and also enables Czech experts to use their expertise in selected sectors. Where so required by the partner country, investment projects were also implemented. The Czech Development Agency executed its projects via public competitions, as well as through subsidy programmes.

Similarly, small local projects represented a special group of development projects in 2011. 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 minor development activities, which should be complementary to national development plans and organised predominantly by local educational, health, social, and non-governmental entities, as well as by local communities.

Development projects also include a special technical assistance programme in public finance management, as well as Aid For Trade, which is a programme seeking to support the involvement of partner countries in international trade, thus supporting local economies.

Besides development projects that were implemented abroad, several projects were carried out in the Czech Republic; these focused on development education

Distribution of Czech bilateral ODA in 2011 by assistance modality



Afghanistan: Water pipe in the village of Chinarey, Logar

and awareness among the Czech public, and on the capacities of NGOs active in development assistance and humanitarian aid, the capacities of their platforms, etc.

Of the funds reserved for bilateral development cooperation in 2011, a total of 27.5 million USD was used to fund projects in developing countries (these included a total of 150 major development projects and 98 small local projects). A total of 52 educational, awareness-raising or capacity-boosting projects were implemented in the Czech Republic and other EU countries, amounting to 1.8 million USD.

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 businesses (37%). Non-governmental organisations received 34% of the total funding, while state authorities, subsidised state organisations and regional governments received 5%. Development activities by universities used up to 8% of the total project funding. Local entities in partner countries used 14% of available funding. Several projects were also carried out via UN organisations, mostly including projects relying on Czech expertise (2% of funding).

Sectors subject to development cooperation in 2011 followed the traditional Czech priorities: the majority (almost a quarter of the project funding total) of assistance was provided within the sector of water supply and sanitation, where the Czech Republic offers the necessary expertise. An important share of funding was also dedicated to projects in agriculture and energy (these combined consumed more than one quarter of project funding), with more than a fifth of total project funds supporting projects in social sectors (including health, education, and social infrastructure and services).

Activities within the Transition Promotion Programme and those carried out by the Provincial Reconstruction

Team in Afghanistan were also implemented in the form of various projects. Besides the aforementioned activities, projects financed from other public budgets (regions and universities) were also carried out.

Scholarships

Scholarships represent another important constituent of bilateral development cooperation; they are annually provided to more than 500 students from developing countries, to support their enrolment at public universities in the Czech Republic, with 130 new scholars added each year. The tradition of awarding scholarships dates back to the 1950s; since then, approximately 22 thousand students have pursued their studies in Czechoslovakia/the Czech Republic on a government scholarship. Students enrol in undergraduate, master's and doctoral study programmes.



Government scholars meeting Foreign Minister Karel Schwarzenberg

In 2011, there were 532 scholars from 68 countries enrolled at public universities in the Czech Republic. In the same year, a total of 156 students terminated their studies, of whom 46 graduated and 32 stopped their studies, due to various reasons. At the same time, the payout of scholarships to 79 students was terminated due to their exceeding the regular length of the programme (of these, the majority continue as self-supported). For the academic year 2011/2012, 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 as via UNESCO. A total funding of 5.3 million USD was provided in scholarships (including healthcare) to students from developing and needy countries in 2011.

In 2011, preparations of a new scholarship awarding strategy began, targeting students from developing and needy countries in the period 2013-2018. This strategy strives to remove current flaws from the system, while also intending to introduce a simpler and more transparent scholarship-awarding procedure.

Civilian missions and peacekeeping operations

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

As a part of the Civilian Headline Goal, the Czech Republic has committed to providing civilian experts for missions organised by the European Union and other international organisations. Assignment of Czech experts (e.g. police officers and judges) to EU missions is its key component, with the Czech Republic providing 68 experts in 2011 to assist in the EU's civilian missions, including EULEX Kosovo, EUMM Georgia, EUBAM Moldova, EUPOL Afghanistan, EUJUST LEX Iraq, and EUPOL COPPS Palestinian Autonomous Territories.

The Czech Republic also funded the activities of 11 civilian employees in the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Logar, Afghanistan, one expert in the Office of the High Civilian Representative in Kabul and one expert in KFOR Kosovo. Five civilians were seconded within field operations and two experts were assigned to the Secretariat of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna. One long-term and 27 short-term monitors were deployed within election-monitoring missions under the OSCE. At the same time, 39 short-term monitors were assigned to election-monitoring missions organised by the EU. Five Czech experts were on the UNMIL team in Liberia, while one expert joined the UN team in Geneva.

Again in 2011, the Czech Republic joined the mission organised by NATO's 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 and to support Afghan security forces in their fight against drug trafficking.

NGO support

For the first time in 2011, assistance to non-governmental non-profit organisations (NGOs) was provided by the Czech Development Agency, following the effectiveness of the new Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid.

Subsidies for non-governmental organisations involved in development cooperation were targeted so as to develop their respective capacities and platforms. In 2011, a total of nine projects received 0.3 million USD in subsidies aimed at supporting their capacities; a total of 0.1 million USD was divided among three platforms. Two regions received a total of 0.1 million USD within a programme for regional and community-sponsored development activities in partner countries.

Besides activities within these special subsidy programmes, NGOs carried out a number of bilateral development projects in developing countries.

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 effectiveness and the 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), most notably including the eradication of poverty, development of education and transfer of know-how. These projects are also 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 2011, a total of 44 trilateral projects were carried out, amounting to 1.5 million USD.

Development cooperation awareness and global development education

Public and political support is a key prerequisite for the effective implementation of development cooperation, with public awareness, therefore, being



Development Cooperation Summer School for university students, Olomouc

of great importance. The effort to share information on the results and benefits of development cooperation with people is also inspired by the desire to stimulate greater public involvement in the long term.

Global development education is particularly important in this respect. Its aim is to achieve an understanding of the differences and similarities between the lives of people in developing and developed countries, which facilitates the understanding of the economic, social, political, environmental and cultural processes that influence them. It develops skills and supports the formation of values and beliefs that enable people to become actively involved in dealing with local and global issues.

From the perspective of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, global development education is an important sector, subject to its steady support. As opposed to other OECD countries, however, the awareness among the Czech public of global issues, and ways these are dealt with, remains low. 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, and of what general implications go hand in hand with global issues.

Based on the experience of other developed donors, and following the recommendations from an international team that prepared a peer

review of global development education in the Czech Republic, the National Strategy for Global Development Education was completed in 2011. It 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 Strategy, prepared in consultation with various organisations, including NGOs, presents a strategic framework for all stakeholders involved in global development education.

In 2011, the Czech Development Agency supported development education and awareness raising with 0.7 million USD. This funding provided for the implementation of 16 projects requiring expenditures of 0.8 million USD. Thanks to the support, the number and impact of educational activities focusing on development and global issues and carried out by NGOs, universities and individual teachers at schools of all levels have been steadily on the rise.

As the coordinator of development cooperation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs implements its own awareness-raising activities that include the publishing of printed materials, operation of a website, and cooperation with journalists, while also organising conferences, seminars and exhibitions. Beyond the scope of these activities, the Czech Development Agency, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also provides financial support to activities pursued by the non-governmental and academic sectors.



5 | Multilateral Development Cooperation of the Czech Republic in 2011

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 developing countries, coordinated global action is necessary, including a wide range of policies concerning - besides development cooperation - international trade, environmental and climate change measures, tax issues, corruption, migration and security.



UNV: Czech volunteer involved in activities of UNDP in Afghanistan

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

Distribution of multilateral development assistance funds in 2011

	Total funding (USD million)	% of total multilateral development cooperation
United Nations agencies	8.37	4.82%
European Union institutions	143.13	82.49%
World Bank Group	15.65	9.02%
Regional development banks	5.61	3.23%
Other agencies	0.75	0.43%
TOTAL	173.51	100.00%

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 UN, the Czech Republic has adopted modernisation measures, bringing its assistance on a par with that provided by other developed countries. The year 2004 was significant for the Czech Republic, as it ceased to receive any assistance, instead becoming exclusively a donor country. Development cooperation projects carried out under the UN are also subject to strict audits and often to an independent evaluation.

Similarly to previous years, assistance in 2011 was provided via mandatory contributions, arising directly from membership of applicable organisations (UNIDO, FAO, WHO, ILO), as well as via targeted donations towards specific UN funds and programmes (UNDP, UNV, UNFPA, etc.).

The amount of individual contributions is derived from a UN contribution scale valid for the given period. Targeted contributions enable the financing of activities pursued by the international community in those sectors that do not receive any funding, or that receive just minimum funding from mandatory contributions of the member states. This method is applied especially within the UN, where dozens

of programmes and funds financed exclusively by voluntary contributions of the member states exist, alongside individual expert organisations.

In 2011, the Czech Republic provided the UN with contributions amounting to 8.4 million USD, qualifying as official development assistance in accordance with the OECD methodology.



UNDP: Study visit from Uzbekistan financed by the Czech Trust Fund



UN Headquarters in New York City

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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

UNDP is one of the main multilateral development assistance programmes that the Czech Republic has supported with its multilateral funding since 2000. In 2011, two donations totalling 0.4 million USD were made to UNDP to implement projects coordinated



UNV: Czech volunteer with girls from Darfur, Sudan

by the UNDP regional centre in Bratislava, Slovakia. These were mostly in support of the UNDP's development activities carried out by Czech entities in the region of Eastern Europe, the western Balkans and countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and were financed via the Czech Trust Fund. Additional funding, amounting to 0.1 million USD, was provided to UNDP Hanoi to deal with dioxin pollution in Vietnam. UNDP also received a core contribution in 2011.

The Czech Republic presided over meetings of the UNDP Executive Board, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). At the same time, a Czech candidate ran successfully for the office of Vice-President of the board in 2012.

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 2011, the Czech Republic supported UN volunteering via the participation of 12 Czech volunteers, seven of whom were women, in UNV programmes. Czech volunteers were deployed in long-term missions in Ukraine, Kosovo, Vietnam, Mongolia, Yemen, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Morocco.

In 2011, UNV received a financial donation of 0.1 million USD to support the assignment of Czech volunteers to development projects.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

As the executive agency of the UN's Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) monitors, assesses and reviews the implementation of the programme of action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) at a national, regional and international level. Within its development programmes, UNFPA focuses on the issues of reproductive health, specifically on ways to improve maternal health, as well as on global health awareness, the reduction of child mortality and HIV/AIDS prevention.

In 2011, the Czech Republic presided over the UNFPA's Executive Board, with a Czech candidate successfully running for the office of the Vice-President of the board in 2012.

The UNFPA's regional office in Istanbul was provided with a donation of 0.2 million USD to cover projects carried out by Czech entities in eastern Europe and the Balkans; these projects target areas where the Czech Republic offers significant expertise and experience (including, but not limited to, demography, maternal health and transition promotion).

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNEP's activities focus primarily on environmental projects, the monitoring of global environment, proposals for resolving the most pressing of environmental challenges, research support and exchange of information on the environment. UNEP deals with the environmental aspects of sustainable development and their social and economic implications.

The 26th meeting of UNEP's Executive Office took place in Nairobi in 2011; the Czech Republic has been a permanent member of UNEP since 2002. The Czech delegation took part particularly in debates concerning green economics and further increases in the effectiveness of international environmental policy (especially relevant given the context of preparations for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, known as Rio+20), as well as concerning decisions relating to chemical substances and waste. In 2011, UNEP received a financial donation of 0.1 million USD.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

FAO heads the international effort to deal with famine in the world, and its partnership extends to both developed and developing countries. The organisation is currently undergoing the last stage of a reform following the results of an independent external evaluation that took place in 2007 and 2008. The complete reform of the organisation, unprecedented in the history of the UN, is expected to be complete in 2013.

In 2011, three Czech experts continued working in FAO headquarters in Rome. The Czech Republic provided the organisation with a compulsory contribution worth 1.5 million USD, as well as with a financial donation of 0.1 million USD to support a project seeking to develop forest management in countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

World Health Organization (WHO)

The main focus of the World Health Organization (WHO) includes: providing professional assistance in the preparation of national health strategies; monitoring indicators of public health; assessing indicators within individual national health systems; the development and testing of new technologies; and procedures for disease control and healthcare management.

In May 2011, the 64th meeting of WHO assembly took place in Geneva, this time dealing mostly with the expected reform and financing of the organisations, as well as with its budget for the period 2012-2013.

In 2011, the Czech Republic provided WHO with a compulsory contribution of 1.6 million USD.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

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

In 2011, the Czech Republic was elected to UNIDO Industrial Development Board for the period 2011-2015. A donation provided to UNIDO in 2009 was used to finance a project of agricultural business development, which made possible the participation of a Czech expert in the organisation's activities.

The Czech Republic also provided UNIDO with a compulsory contribution of 0.4 million USD. While a donation was not provided due to the prevailing financial situation, the remainder of donations from 2008 and 2009 were used to implement a sustainable energy project in Serbia.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

In 2011, the Czech Republic continued working with the International Labour Organization on the reinforcement of democracy, the observance of human rights and on dignified work conditions and social justice through an extended offering of employment opportunities and protection of workers' rights. Czech funding was used in Mongolia to complete a project focusing on the employment of persons with disabilities.

In 2011, the Czech Republic provided ILO's budget with a compulsory contribution of 1.5 million USD. No

financial donation was provided (the project in Mongolia being financed with funds from previous years).

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. No financial donation was provided due to budget constraints.

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

UNOPS administers project funds used for assistance in developing countries. At the request of individual members, the UN provides services ranging from comprehensive project solutions, to administration of human and financial resources, to financial management.

Last year, the Czech Republic presided over the UNOPS Executive Board; the country's candidacy for the office of the Vice-President of the Board for 2012 was similarly successful. In 2011, UNOPS was provided with a financial donation of 0.1 million USD to implement a project supporting agricultural businesses in the Sandžak area of Serbia.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)

In 2011, the Czech Republic continued its cooperation with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), which is responsible for the mobilisation and coordination of humanitarian aid in countries hit by natural disasters, armed conflicts or other types of all-encompassing humanitarian crisis. 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; in 2011 it offered vital assistance to Libya, for example.

In 2011, the Czech Republic provided UNOCHA with a financial donation of 0.1 million USD.

World Food Programme (WFP)

The mission of WFP is to aid poor inhabitants of developing countries in fighting poverty and famine. Through food aid, 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 per cent of the food programme resources are dedicated towards emergency assistance, also covering logistics (transport, warehousing and communication).

The Czech representative in WFP was elected the Vice-President of the organisation's Executive Board in the autumn of 2011. The Czech Republic provided WFP's budget with a donation of 0.1 million USD to support cooperation with Brazil and the delivery of food aid to Haiti. Via WFP, the Czech Republic was also able to provide humanitarian aid to Burkina Faso and the Ivory Coast (in western Africa) totalling 0.2 million USD.



WFP: Food aid provided to the Philippines

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Since its founding in 1951, 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



Haiti: Agriculture recovery project managed by UN agencies

their lives anew. At the present time, the organisation takes care of approximately 33 million people in 117 countries. UNHCR focuses not only on refugees but also on asylum-seekers and refugees who return to their country of origin, stateless persons, as well as on internally displaced persons whose global totals are estimated at 26 million.

In December 2011, the Czech delegation attending a meeting of ministers in Geneva confirmed the Czech Republic's commitment to assisting refugees. In the autumn, the Czech Republic provided 0.1 million USD to support the continuation of a UNHCR programme for Afghan refugees in Iran, which focuses on building shelters and generating basic means 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 humanitarian coordination in the sectors of water and sanitation, child protection and education.

Acting through UNICEF, the Czech Republic provided aid of 0.1 million USD to help undernourished children in Yemen.

United Nations Reliefs and Works Agency (UNRWA)

UN Reliefs and Works Agency (UNRWA) assisting Palestinian refugees is, particularly in Gaza, the only independent humanitarian organisation. It implements development and humanitarian projects in Jordan's West Bank, while also helping Palestinians in the refugee camps in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria provide for their basic needs. In 2011, the Czech Republic contributed 0.1 million USD to UNRWA's humanitarian activities.

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 donor countries), while also being involved in offsetting the momentary loss of funding affecting long-term humanitarian programmes. The Czech Republic provides annual contributions to the fund; in 2011, it contributed 0.3 million USD to help countries in the Horn of Africa.



Ethiopia: A source of potable water

Involvement in development activities of the EU

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 drafting and implementing EU policy. Pursuant to the Lisbon Treaty, development cooperation is among its shared responsibilities, i.e. EU activities are complementary to activities pursued by the member states. The 2005 European Consensus on Development is the key development cooperation document that sets a common ground for development cooperation measures at the level of the member states and the EU. It also endorses joint commitments under the Millennium Development Goals, most notably those concerning the global reduction of poverty by at least one half by 2015. The Consensus puts to the fore partnership with developing countries, promoting their ownership of the development process, while also striving for an increased effectiveness of provided assistance and coherence of development policy with other development-affecting policies (trade, agricultural, migration, etc.).

In 2011, the EU confirmed its collective commitment to dedicate 0.7% of its gross national product towards development assistance by 2015. At the same time, it increased its commitment to assistance effectiveness, in accordance with conclusions arising from the

4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness that took place in Busan, South Korea, in late 2011.

One of major topics last year was the review of the EU's development cooperation in addressing the changing needs of developing countries, in domestic expectations as well as in the overall global context. The Czech Republic welcomes the main elements of the EU's innovated approach, particularly a higher degree of territorial and sectoral concentration of European assistance with the greater importance of good governance, including more stringent rules for setting conditions for assistance in this respect. The Czech Republic, along with other more recent EU members, also strives to ensure that these states' experience of democratic change and economic transformation plays a greater role in the EU's development cooperation.

Within the EU, the Czech Republic has steadily promoted the idea of narrowly linking its assistance policy to the development policy of the EU, while also supporting the territorial balance and effectiveness of development cooperation at the European level. It contributes to defining the EU's development policy, promoting its own sectoral and territorial priorities and participating in the programming and implementation of the financial instruments of the EU's external cooperation.

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

External cooperation of the EU consists of several instruments that receive funding from the EU budget, together 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 EDF which finances the EU's cooperation with the poorest countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific - the other three instruments of territorial focus: the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), focusing most notably on the developing countries of Asia and Latin America, as well as the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) and the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). In terms of the Czech Republic's priorities, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human

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

In terms of EU development assistance implementation, the Czech Republic has strived to increase participation of Czech entities in the implementation of projects funded by the EU instruments for external assistance. A task force dealing with external instruments of the EU was established at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Funding provided to the EU budget constitutes an important part of Czech multilateral assistance, with room for further growth in the future. A certain part of the funding provided to the EU budget qualifies towards the Czech Republic's ODA. For the first time last year, the Czech Republic contributed to the European Development Fund. In total, this amounted to 143.1 million USD.

Involvement in development activities of the OECD

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) monitors global development in a wider context and ensures the coherence of rules, while also providing overall inputs necessary for the drafting and implementation of development cooperation rules. Similarly to what happened in the past, the Committee prepared peer reviews of selected DAC members, in 2011 focusing on the United States of America, Greece, Denmark, Spain and the Netherlands and, within a special review, Slovakia.

In cooperation with the Committee for Fiscal Affairs (CFA), DAC prepared the Tax and Development programme, by means of which the Committee's members were able to improve the tax systems in Ghana, Kenya and Vietnam. In cooperation with the Trade Committee, more than 150 countries and international and regional organisations were monitored as a part of the Aid for Trade programme. The findings were published in the joint OECD and WTO report, Aid for Trade at a Glance 2011.

Within DAC, the Czech Republic remains an observer (this status is achieved automatically with OECD membership). Due to historical reasons, only 23 OECD countries out of the total 34, and the European

Union, are members of DAC. Despite that, the Czech Republic uses DAC statistic reporting procedures within its development policy; in addition to that, individual sectors according to DAC are used in all official outputs of Czech development cooperation, and the country is able to benefit from peer reviews. Since 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic has used the extended Creditor Reporting System (CRS++) for its development cooperation reports, which is the standard for all DAC members. In 2011, the Czech Republic contributed 0.2 million USD in targeted contributions to OECD's technical cooperation projects.

High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF - IV)

The 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, the cornerstone of DAC's agenda, took place in Busan, South Korea, in late November and early December, 2011. The main contribution of the forum is the involvement of newly developing countries and the private sector in the process of global development cooperation, and the creation of a redefined Global partnership for Development Effectiveness to replace the currently existing forum. At the end of the three-day conference, the document Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation was adopted, defining new

cooperation principles for donor and recipient countries, in order to provide for improved quality of aid along the axes North-South and South-South, building on partnership and mutual responsibility.

Development Centre (DEV)

OECD's Development Centre (DEV) remains the main platform for cooperation, comparative analyses and informal discussions on development issues among OECD members and other countries. In 2011, DEV

welcomed new members: Cape Verde, Senegal and, after a pause of several years, Argentina. In November, the Polish Ambassador Pawel Wojciechowski was elected the chairman of DEV Governing Board.

In 2011 the Development Centre was also responsible for preparing OECD's Development Strategy, subject to approval in 2012. The main goal of the Strategy is to identify comparative advantages of the institution in a changing world and in comparison to other organisations and their activities.

International financial institutions

International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA), founded in 1960, is one of the member institutions of the World Bank Group. Its principal mission is to reduce poverty in the poorest countries by providing interest-free loans and grants to programmes that support economic growth and improved living conditions for local inhabitants. 81 countries, whose GDP per capita does not exceed 1,135 USD, are presently authorised to draw on IDA's funding.

Since 1990, the Czech Republic has been among the IDA's donor countries. In 2009-2011, the Czech contribution to the IDA totalled 18.2 million USD, of which 6.1 million USD was paid in 2011 as a third instalment.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

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

An annual review 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 9.2 million USD to IBRD as a result of the exchange rate development.

Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)

Founded in 2006, MDRI's aim is to completely relieve selected developing countries of their debts vis-à-vis the International Development Association, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Fund. In 2006, the government of the Czech Republic approved a commitment to provide MDRI with the following funding: 6.2 million USD in 2007-2019 and, for 2020-2044, approval of a conditional commitment to provide a total of 15.8 million USD. In 2011, the Czech Republic paid a fifth instalment, amounting to 0.4 million USD.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

EBRD was founded in 1991 to assist the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia as they transitioned to a market economy. It is currently present in 29 countries in Central and Eastern Europe and Asia. In 2011, the Board of Governors decided to extend the bank's mandate to cover the region of the southern and eastern Mediterranean, with Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan expressing their interest in benefiting from the bank's activities. The Czech Republic has built a well-respected position among the new EU member states, earning recognition as an active partner of EBRD, namely inter alia, due to the timing of the country's joining of the Western Balkans Fund in 2006, and by setting up its own Czech Technical Assistance Fund. In 2011, the Czech Republic supported EBRD with a contribution of 5.6 million USD.



Georgia: Bee farming

Other international organisations

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The intergovernmental International Organization 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 2011, the Czech Republic provided IOM with a compulsory contribution of 0.2 million USD to finance humanitarian aid for Libyan refugees.

The Red Cross (ICRC/IFRC)

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

wars and violence, while also promoting observance of international humanitarian law and principles, most notably where violent conflicts erupt.

Based on ICRC's initiative, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) was founded in 1919 to unify and coordinate individual national offices, to represent the movement on the international scene and to provide humanitarian aid in conflict zones, as well as in areas struck by natural or human-induced disasters, actively promoting health and social services and disaster prevention.

Together with ICRC/IFRC, the Czech Republic provides humanitarian aid and promotes international humanitarian law; to support the latter, a national working group was set up in October 2011, following several years of preparation.

In 2011, the Czech Republic provided ICRC with a compulsory contribution that amounted to 0.7 million USD. Through IFRC, the Czech Republic contributed towards humanitarian aid in the Philippines. Working together with the national association of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, Czech aid was provided to Japan and Turkey following earthquakes, and to Thailand in the aftermath of floods, totalling 0.6 million USD.



6 | The legislative and strategic framework of Czech development cooperation

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

In 2011, a number of moves were made towards the implementation of priorities set by the Strategy (especially approval of cooperation programmes by individual priority countries) and towards a more strategic involvement of the Czech Republic in multilateral development cooperation and further improvement of the effectiveness of Czech assistance.



Mongolia: Use of photovoltaic energy in the countryside

The Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid

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

Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017

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

Other strategic documents

In 2011, preparations began for drafting a new **strategy of awarding government scholarships** to students from developing and other needy countries, covering the period of 2013-2018. The strategy aims to remove flaws in the current system, as well as simplify the scholarship awarding process and make it more transparent. The selection of scholars will, as a result, be made more effective. For the first time, electronic application forms and an on-line test of academic potential will be introduced at the very beginning of the application process. An electronic register of all applicants will be set up, including a new website offering information for students. Deployment of Czech teachers in developing countries is also planned, as a part of the scholarship programme.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also launched the preparation of a new document defining the multilateral development cooperation strategy for the years 2012-2017. The main goal of the strategy is to support the effective application of funds to development and humanitarian activities that are pursued by multilateral organisations, while also

contributing to a balanced representation of the Czech Republic in managing and executive bodies of various organisations, and to direct participation of Czech experts in multilateral development projects.

Organisations, including the humanitarian and development agencies of the UN, multilateral development banks and financial institutions, global funds and selected EU institutions are assessed in terms of various indicators, such as how their activities match Czech development priorities.

Based on the experience of other donor countries and recommendations arising from peer review of global education in the Czech Republic, the **National Strategy for Global Development Education** was drafted, defining goals, topics and principles of education as well as measures for the next five years. The strategy, prepared based on consultation with various organisations as well as NGOs, presents the main strategic framework to be followed by stakeholders in global development education.



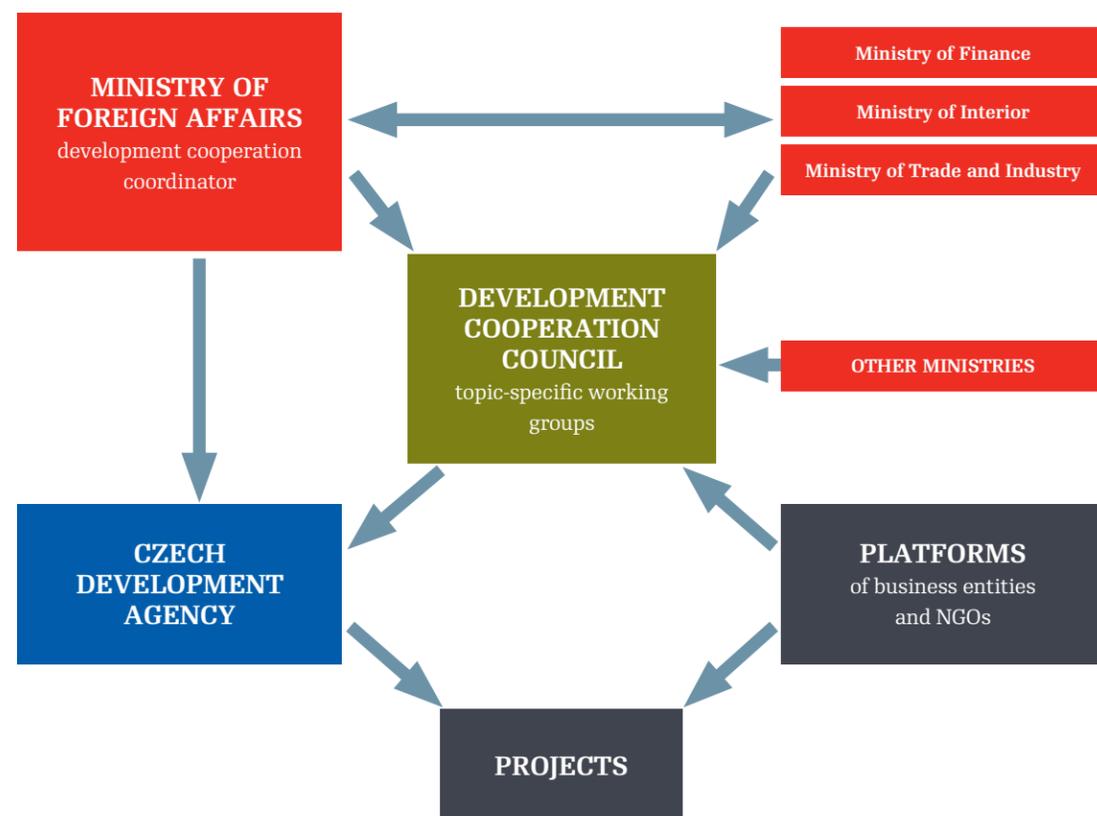
Cambodia: Construction of household biogas stations



7 | Institutional backing of development cooperation

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

Institutional structure of Czech Development Cooperation



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

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

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

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



Czech Development Agency in Prague



Vietnam: Small member of an ethnic minority

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

To further increase the effectiveness of Czech development cooperation, a new **Project Cycle**

Methodology for Bilateral Development Projects was approved in the spring of 2011. The methodology establishes the roles of actors in the current institutional set-up for all project cycle stages, i.e. programming, identification, formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The document defines each of the individual stages of the project cycle, sets the procedures to be followed by individual actors, while also laying down the standards for documents used within projects.



8 | Transparency and evaluation

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

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

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

- Adoption of the Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid that defines development cooperation as well as humanitarian aid, while also laying down the responsibilities of individual government bodies involved in development assistance. At the same time, it also sets certain specific rules aimed at increasing the effectiveness of drawdown of funds from the state budget, as well as at various forms of development cooperation and humanitarian aid
- Adoption of the Czech Republic's Development Cooperation Strategy 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.mzv.cz/aid) and the Czech Development Agency (www.czda.cz) that feature Czech strategic and programme documents, information on the intentions and 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 information on published competitions, evaluation reports concerning the implemented bilateral development projects, as well as minutes from meetings of the Council on Development Cooperation.



Mali: Rubbish dump in the landscape



Evaluating a project in Ethiopia

Evaluation

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, in terms of the quality of development assistance provided by the Czech Republic, in the effort to increase funding available for official development assistance, and in order to present the achievements of development cooperation to 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 may more comprehensive units of development assistance, such as entire sectors or development cooperation programmes.

As a follow-up to activities carried out in 2010, evaluations led by UNDP Bratislava were performed in 2011, of Czech bilateral development projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Moldova, and Serbia. A project to raise awareness among the Czech public of development issues was equally evaluated. The evaluation in Bosnia and Herzegovina was carried out jointly with the Slovak Republic; subject to the assessment were similar projects implemented by each respective donor. Within Czech development cooperation, this was the first external evaluation performed jointly with another donor country.

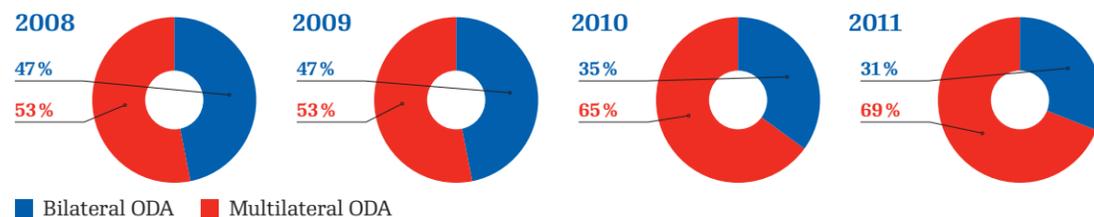
All evaluation reports were published on www.mzv.cz/aid. Recommendations arising from the evaluations were considered carefully, and were subsequently used upon defining future development cooperation with the countries in question.



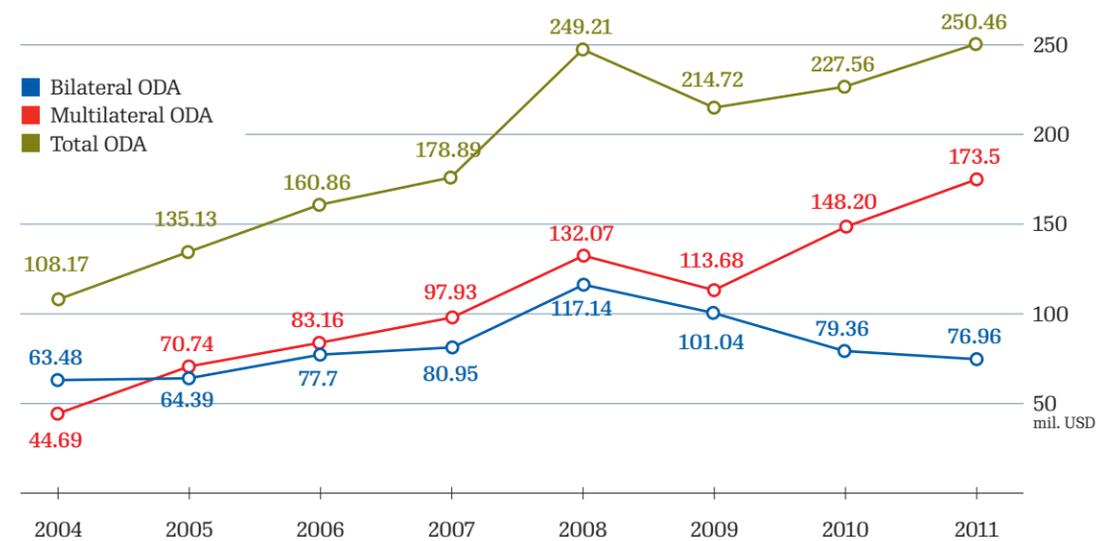
9 | Statistical Appendix

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

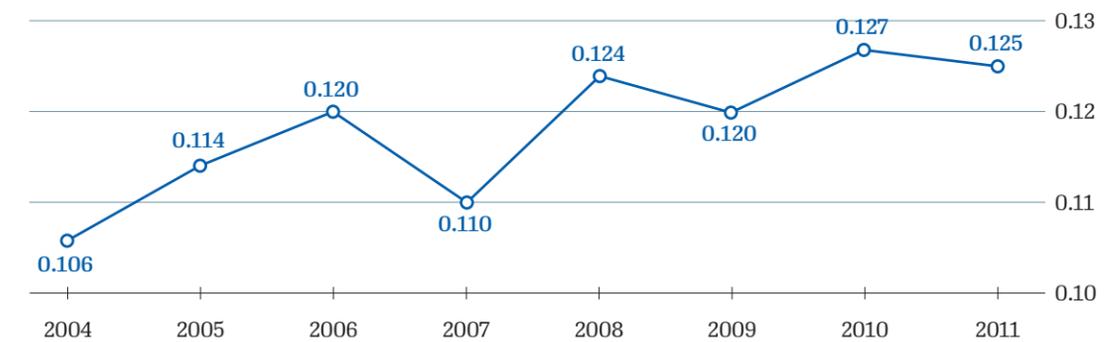
	2008	2009	2010	2011
ODA Total	249.21	214.72	227.56	250.46
I.A Bilateral ODA	117.14	101.04	79.36	76.96
1. Budget support	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00
2. Bilateral core contributions & pooled programmes & funds	0.98	1.71	0.67	2.18
3. Project-type interventions	65.98	45.07	29.68	33.88
4. Experts and other technical assistance	24.21	19.60	23.28	15.47
5. Scholarships and student costs in donor countries	6.57	5.95	5.91	5.49
6. Debt relief	1.20	3.07	0.00	0.00
7. Administrative costs not included elsewhere	7.63	3.90	4.68	6.36
8. Other in-donor expenditures (development awareness, refugees)	10.57	21.74	14.34	13.58
I.B Multilateral ODA	132.07	113.68	148.20	173.50
Bilateral ODA %	47.00%	47.06%	34.88%	30.72%
ODA/GNI	0.124%	0.120%	0.127%	0.125%
GNI	200 719	179 630	179 722	200 934
CZK/USD exchange rate	17.04	18.99	19.08	17.67



Total Czech ODA in 2004-2011 (mil. USD)



Share of ODA in Czech GNI in 2004-2011 (%)



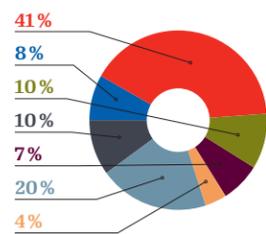
Top ten recipients of Czech ODA (mil. USD)

Ranking	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Country	USD	Country	USD	Country	USD	Country	USD
1	Afghanistan	42.10	Mongolia	6.80	Afghanistan	13.26	Afghanistan	11.36
2	Serbia	7.80	Georgia	5.60	Mongolia	6.76	Mongolia	4.69
3	Mongolia	6.00	Ukraine	5.00	Moldavia	3.97	Moldavia	4.28
4	Palestine	4.70	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.00	Georgia	3.89	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.58
5	Vietnam	3.90	Afghanistan	4.60	Serbia	3.58	Serbia	3.19
6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.30	Serbia	4.50	Kosovo	3.52	Ukraine	3.03
7	Ukraine	3.20	Vietnam	3.60	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.10	Ethiopia	2.93
8	Moldova	2.90	Kosovo	3.40	Ukraine	3.01	Georgia	2.05
9	Georgia	2.20	Moldova	3.10	Haiti	2.77	Belarus	1.78
10	Angola	1.90	Cambodia	2.80	Vietnam	2.36	Palestine	1.76

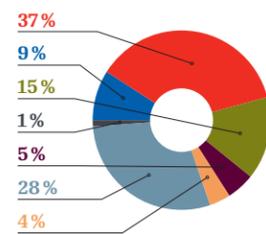
Czech bilateral assistance by region (mil. USD)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.44	9.59	7.58	8.27
South and Central Asia	48.60	37.73	23.91	17.58
Other Asia and Oceania	11.79	15.03	10.35	7.99
Middle East and North Africa	8.50	4.85	3.49	4.74
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.18	4.12	5.58	1.96
Europe	23.20	28.33	21.09	20.02
Unspecified	11.43	1.39	7.36	16.40
Total	117.14	101.04	79.36	76.96

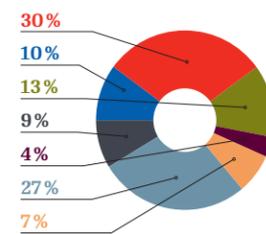
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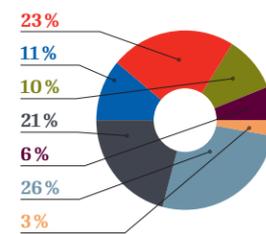
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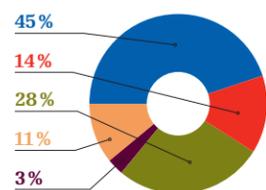
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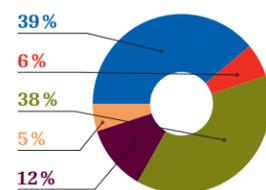
Czech bilateral assistance by income group (mil. USD)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Least developed countries (LDCs)	52.50	39.00	24.46	21.23
Other low income countries	16.25	6.31	6.91	1.08
Lower middle income countries	32.54	38.48	30.72	22.67
Upper middle income countries	3.10	11.86	9.55	13.59
Unallocated by income	12.75	5.39	7.72	18.39
Total	117.14	101.04	79.36	76.96

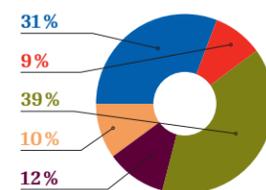
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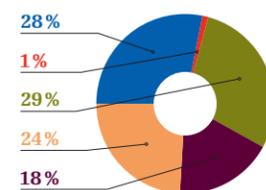
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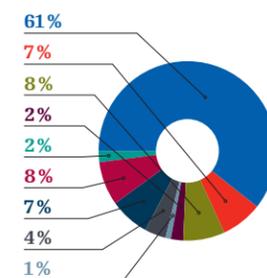
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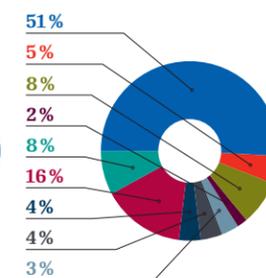
Czech bilateral assistance by sector (mil. USD)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Social infrastructure	71.02	51.03	40.11	38.26
Economic infrastructure	8.28	4.59	2.72	5.65
Production sectors	9.46	8.15	7.61	6.56
Multisector	2.91	2.41	2.17	2.57
Commodity aid & general programme assistance	0.00	0.03	0.37	0.00
Action relating to debt	1.20	3.07	0.00	0.00
Humanitarian aid	5.09	4.41	7.03	3.97
Administrative costs of donors	7.63	3.90	4.68	6.36
Refugees in donor countries	9.04	15.79	13.54	11.72
Unspecified	2.51	7.66	1.13	1.87
Total	117.14	101.04	79.36	76.96

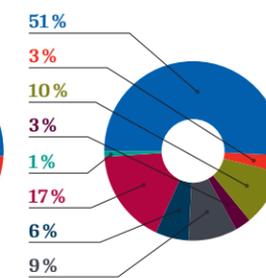
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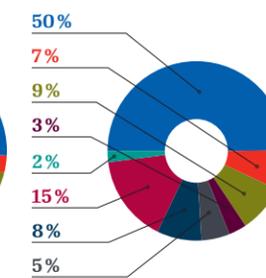
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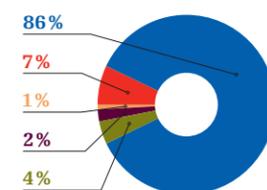
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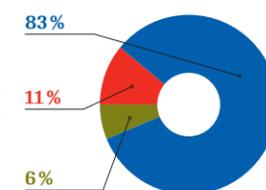
Czech multilateral assistance by channel (mil. USD)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
United Nations agencies	9.03	12.34	6.27	8.37
European Union institutions	113.95	94.32	110.21	143.13
World Bank Group	5.27	6.61	11.04	15.65
Regional development banks	3.13	0.00	13.23	5.61
Other agencies	0.69	0.41	7.45	0.75
Total	132.07	113.68	148.20	173.51

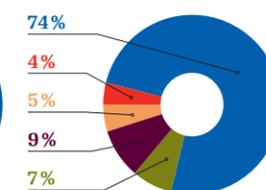
2008



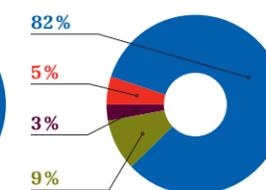
2009



2010



2011



List of Abbreviations

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

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
europa.eu/pol/dev/index_en.htm	EU Development Cooperation
ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm	Directorate General for Development and Cooperation (DG EuropeAid)
ec.europa.eu/echo	Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil 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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This report has been prepared by the Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, in cooperation with the Czech Development Agency and the Human Rights and Transition Policy Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic.

Graphic design: Libor Kačaba, ALTAIR Grafické Studio, s.r.o.

DTP & Print: ALTAIR Grafické Studio, s.r.o.

ISBN: 978-80-7441-013-0

Prague, 2012

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Czech Republic



This report was prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Czech Republic, in 2012.

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

